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# 2011

BOOK OF THE YEAR®



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# BOOK OF THE YEAR<sup>®</sup>

2011

**I**n 2010 much of the world continued to be fraught with tension and uncertainty. Troubling economic news dominated headlines worldwide, while other events—including the explosion of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil rig, which resulted in the spewing of millions of gallons of oil into the Gulf of Mexico—added to the bad news. Worries also emerged about cyberwarfare attacks on governments and the prospect of invasive species’ thriving in temperatures that were getting warmer by the year. In Yemen al-Qaeda stirred up trouble and gained a foothold in the south of the country by encouraging secessionists to break away from the north, and the militant group established a base from which to coordinate terrorist activities. In the U.S. the grassroots Tea Party movement brewed up a tempest in the political arena with its credo to oppose excessive taxation, immigration, and government intervention in the private sector. In Africa 17 countries, 14 of them former French colonies, marked the 50th anniversary of their independence. The earthquakes in Haiti and Chile brought to the fore the need for smart engineering of buildings to sustain the shocks from massive temblors. On the bright side, the Winter Olympic Games in Vancouver, B.C., provided spills and chills early in the year, and epicureans everywhere savoured the new and interesting concoctions that resulted from the culinary applications of Molecular Gastronomy. All of these topics are covered in Special Reports.

Significant elections took place in Australia, the U.K., and the U.S., where the midterm elections resulted in the Republicans’ taking majority control in most states and in the House of Representatives. Some believed that the new and unpopular U.S. health care bill initiated by the administration of Pres. Barack Obama was one factor that led to the Democrats’ defeat. The cataclysmic Haiti earthquake, which killed about 220,000 persons, led to billions of dollars in pledges from countries worldwide, but by year’s end that country had yet to receive many of the donations. Europe had its fair share of economic woes, especially the countries of the so-called PIIGS; Greece and Ireland had to accept massive bailouts to keep their economies afloat. Putting a positive spin on the news, wind turbines were helping to conserve energy, and China’s commercial wind farm began providing electricity to Expo 2010 Shanghai China, a world’s fair that attracted some 70 million visitors. In the realm of sports, the first Summer Youth Olympic Games were held in Singapore, and the association football (soccer) World Cup featured a final duel between Spain and the Netherlands, with the former emerging victorious. These stories appear as Sidebars.

A number of sports legends died during the year, including basketball coach John Wooden and three baseball legends: New York Yankees owner George Steinbrenner, longtime manager Sparky Anderson, and Cleveland Indians pitcher Bob (“Rapid Robert”) Feller. Hollywood had its share of losses, notably actors Tony Curtis, Dennis Hopper, and Lynn Redgrave. Other prominent deaths included those of Polish Pres. Lech Kaczynski, civil rights activist Dorothy Height, fashion designer Alexander McQueen, writers J.D. Salinger and José Saramago, opera singer Dame Joan Sutherland, and songstresses Lena Horne and Kate McGarrigle.

The personalities of the year featured in biographies include WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange, Supreme Court Justice Elena Kagan, British Prime Minister David Cameron, film director Kathryn Bigelow, pop-culture icon Lady Gaga, golfer Phil Mickelson, and baseball pitcher Roy Halladay. In the Britannica family of authors, we salute longtime geology and geochemistry expert Peter J. Wylie, who is retiring after 34 years.

Though the news was mostly bad in 2010, it was a year in which exciting discoveries were made, technology took greater strides forward, and people bid a final farewell to the decade. There are many more compelling stories to read between the pages of this volume, the *Britannica Book of the Year 2011*. I invite you to discover them.

Karen Sparks  
Director and Editor

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# 2011

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*In 2010, as economies around the world struggled to recover from the Great Recession of 2008–09, continuing high unemployment, particularly in developed countries, triggered protests, including this banner in London's Parliament Square depicting a long line of job seekers.*

Facundo Arrizabalaga—EPA/Landov







Dates of 2010





*A few lone individuals wander amid the wreckage on a street in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, after the city and surrounding areas were severely damaged by a devastating earthquake and several aftershocks in January.*

Gregory Bull, File/AP



# January

“

”

Haitian Pres. René Préval,  
describing effects of the previous day's earthquake, January 13

1

The yearlong celebration marking the bicentennial of composer Frédéric Chopin's birth begins with a ceremony in his birthplace, Zelazowa Wola, Pol., and a concert in Warsaw.

2

Afghanistan's legislature rejects 17 of the 24 people nominated for cabinet positions by Pres. Hamid Karzai for his second term of office.

A magnitude-5.3 earthquake in the eastern Pamir Mountains devastates the villages of Rog and Gishkon in Tajikistan; some 20,000 people are left homeless.

3

The United States and the United Kingdom close their embassies in Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, in view of apparent threats from the terrorist

organization al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

4

The price of a barrel of crude oil closes at \$81.51, its highest price since October 2008.

The world's tallest building is ceremonially opened in Dubai, U.A.E.; the 160-story, 828-m (2,717-ft)-high tower, which dwarfs the Taipei 101, the previous record holder, is given the name Burj Khalifa in honour of the leader of Abu Dhabi, which gave financial assistance to Dubayy at the end of 2009.

5

Pres. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson of Iceland vetoes legislation passed in 2009 to compensate the governments of Britain and the Netherlands for funds they used to repay depositors who lost money when the Icelandic banking system collapsed in late 2008.

Beset by demands and intimidation from the Islamist militant group al-Shabaab, the UN World Food Programme announces the indefinite suspension of much of its program in southern Somalia.

6

Hirohisa Fujii resigns as Japan's finance minister just before the presentation of the budget for the next fiscal year to the legislature; he is replaced by Deputy Prime Minister Naoto Kan.

In Turkmenistan, Turkmen Pres. Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov and Iranian Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad ceremonially open a natural gas pipeline that runs from Turkmenistan to Iran.

A suicide car bomber detonates his weapon outside a traffic police station in Makhachkala, the capital of the Russian republic of Dagestan; seven police officers are killed.

7

China's central bank raises its short-term interest rate slightly; the move is regarded as a significant one.

In southern Egypt thousands of Coptic Christians riot in response to an overnight drive-by shooting in Naj Hammadi in which six Christians were killed.

The University of Alabama defeats the University of

Texas 37-21 in college football's Bowl Championship Series title game in Pasadena, Calif., to win the NCAA Football Bowl Subdivision championship.

8

Switzerland's Federal Administrative Court rules that the Financial Market Supervisory Authority overstepped its authority when it ordered the banking giant UBS to give U.S. investigators financial data on some 300 clients suspected of tax evasion.

Pres. Hugo Chávez of Venezuela announces a devaluation of the country's currency; Venezuela's economy shrank by 2.9% in 2009.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in December 2009 remained at 10% but that the economy lost 85,000 jobs.

9

Togo withdraws from the African Cup of Nations association football (soccer) tournament after the team bus was ambushed and three of those aboard, including an

assistant coach, were killed en route to a match in Cabinda, Angola.

**10** After three days of race riots in Rosarno, Italy, in southern Calabria, some 1,000 guest workers from sub-Saharan Africa have been evacuated to immigrant centres.

Ivo Josipovic of the opposition Social Democratic Party wins the runoff presidential election in Croatia.

Voters in the French overseas *départements* of Martinique and French Guiana both reject proposals for greater autonomy from France in referendums.

Solar physicist Jacob Heerikhuisen reports that the ribbon of energetic neutral particles found by NASA's Interstellar Boundary Explorer (IBEX) spacecraft at the edge of the solar system in 2009 may indicate a galactic magnetic field reflecting solar particles back into the solar system.

**11** Peter Robinson temporarily steps down as Northern Ireland's first minister as a scandal unfolds involving loans taken by his wife for her lover.

Figures are released showing that China has passed the U.S. to become the largest automobile market in number of vehicles sold; data released a day earlier showed that it has also passed Germany to become the biggest exporter of manufactured goods.

Former St. Louis Cardinals slugger Mark McGwire, who holds the Major League Baseball record for home runs in a single season, publicly admits that he used steroids throughout the

1990s; his record of 70 home runs was set in 1998.

The Pak Institute for Peace Studies reports that 3,021 Pakistanis were killed in terrorist attacks in 2009, 33% more than in the previous year, and that 667 people were killed in air strikes from American drones.

**12** The Internet company Google announces that it will cease cooperating with censorship of search results in China and that it may withdraw from China entirely; it cites cyberattacks that took place the previous month, many of which appeared to target Google e-mail accounts of Chinese human rights activists.

A devastating magnitude-7.0 earthquake flattens Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, and the death toll is feared to be enormous; among the buildings destroyed or heavily damaged are the national cathedral, the presidential palace (photo below), those housing the parliament, the tax office, and the Ministries of Commerce and Foreign Affairs, and the headquarters of the UN mission in the country.

Hundreds of people march in Abuja, Nigeria, to protest the lengthy absence of Pres. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, who has been in Saudi Arabia getting medical treatments since late November 2009.

Saudi Arabia announces that its forces have killed hundreds of al-Huthi insurgents in the border village of Al-Jabri, and fighting between Yemeni forces and al-Huthi rebels takes place in Sa'dah, Yemen.

**13** The UN releases a report saying that in 2009 in Afghanistan 2,412 civilians were killed—a 14% increase from the previous year—and that 1,630 of them were killed by Taliban and other insurgent groups; the figure is the highest since the fall of the Taliban regime in late 2001.

The journal *Nature* publishes online a study led by Jennifer Hughes and David Page of the Whitehead Institute in Cambridge, Mass., in which it was found that the human Y chromosome, the male-determining chromosome, constantly renews itself and undergoes rapid evolutionary change; it had been thought that the chromosome was decaying.

**14** Iraq's Independent High Electoral Commission surprises observers by barring 499 candidates from running for office in upcoming legislative elections because of their ties to the outlawed Ba'ath Party.

The European Central Bank leaves its benchmark interest rate at 1%, and its president, Jean-Claude Trichet, warns that Greece should not expect special treatment from the bank.

Aid begins to trickle in to the decimated city of Port-au-Prince, where Haitian Pres. René Préval says that 7,000 people have been buried in a mass grave, and the death toll is thought to be in the neighbourhood of 200,000.

**15** After three days of negotiations, Moussa Dadis Camara, leader of the ruling junta in Guinea, agrees to remain in exile in Burkina Faso and to allow the deputy leader, Sékouba Konaté, to oversee a transition back to democracy.

Russia's legislature ratifies a protocol to reform the European Court of Human Rights; with this final ratification, the court may now



Logan Abassi—Minustah/Getty Images



•  
Radio Mashaal, a Pashto-language station of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, begins broadcasting in the border regions of Pakistan.

**16** Iraq's legislature rejects 10 of the new cabinet choices offered by Pres. Hamid Karzai and the following day begins its winter break.

•  
The Dakar Rally concludes in Buenos Aires; the winners are Spanish driver Carlos Sainz in a Volkswagen automobile, French driver Cyril Despres on a KTM motorcycle, Russian driver Vladimir Chagin in a Kamaz truck, and Argentine driver Marcos Patronelli in a Yamaha ATV.

**17** Violent fighting between Christians and Muslims breaks out in Jos, Nigeria; over the next three days, some 400 people, most of them Muslims, are killed.

•  
Conservative candidate Sebastián Piñera wins the runoff presidential election in Chile, defeating Eduardo Frei of the ruling Concertación coalition, which has held power for some 20 years.

•  
At the Golden Globe Awards in Beverly Hills, Calif., best picture honours go to *Avatar* and *The Hangover*; best director goes to James Cameron for *Avatar*.

**18** An attack by a group of armed militants on the central bank in downtown Kabul is repulsed, leading to a street battle pitting the militants against Afghan soldiers and police that lasts for hours; all seven militants,

three soldiers, and two civilians are killed.

•  
Jean-Marie Doré, head of the opposition coalition Forces Vives, is chosen to serve as prime minister of a transitional government in Guinea.

•  
At Thoroughbred horse racing's 2009 Eclipse Awards, the four-year-old filly Rachel Alexandra is named Horse of the Year.

•  
Sylvie Kauffmann is named the first woman to become executive editor of *Le Monde* in the respected French newspaper's 65-year history.

**19** Japan Airlines, Japan's flagship carrier, files for bankruptcy protection; the airline faces wrenching reorganization.

•  
In Massachusetts, Republican candidate Scott Brown wins election over Democrat Martha Coakley to fill the seat in the U.S. Senate that was long held by Ted Kennedy.

•  
After lengthy and contentious negotiations, the venerable British candy maker Cadbury agrees to be acquired by the American-based food and beverage giant Kraft Foods.

**20** A riot between rival gangs breaks out in the prison in Parral in Mexico's Durango state; 23 inmates die in the violence.

•  
A magnitude-6.1 aftershock rattles Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where people continue to die for lack of medical attention; the dearth of infrastructure is one element hampering the efficient deployment of aid.

**21** In a politically explosive ruling, the U.S.

Supreme Court overturns two previous decisions that were issued in 1990 and 2003 and rules that spending on political campaigns by corporations is protected free speech and cannot be curtailed by the government; Justice John Paul Stevens files a vigorous dissent.

•  
Angola's legislature approves a new constitution that, among other things, replaces the direct election of the president with a system in which the party that wins the majority of seats in legislative elections will choose the president.

•  
NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies releases figures showing that the decade 2000–09 was the warmest on record, agreeing with conclusions earlier disseminated by the National Climatic Data Center.

•  
The carmaker Toyota Motor Corp. issues a recall for 2.3 million cars from model years 2005–10 to fix a reported problem with accelerators' becoming stuck, causing unintended acceleration; in November 2009 Toyota recalled 4.2 million vehicles to address a problem of accelerator pedals' getting stuck under floor mats.

•  
The American television network NBC agrees to pay *The Tonight Show* host Conan O'Brien \$32.5 million to quit the network; it plans to return Jay Leno as host of the show, which he left in May 2009, undoing a plan that was put in place in 2004.

**22** U.S. government figures reveal that unemployment rates rose in December 2009 in 43 states, reaching record highs in Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.

•  
On a beach of the French island of Corsica, a boatload

of 124 would-be migrants who had apparently been put ashore the previous night is found; many of the migrants are Kurds from Syria.

**23** British officials say that the owner of ATSC Ltd. has been arrested on fraud charges; hundreds of bomb detectors the company supplied to the Iraqi government have been found to be useless.

•  
*Yokozuna* Asashoryu defeats *ozeki* Harumafuji to win his 25th Emperor's Cup at the New Year Grand Sumo Tournament in Tokyo.

**24** Heavy rains cause mud slides in the area of Machu Picchu in Peru, killing some five people and cutting off road and rail access to the Inca site; hundreds of stranded visitors have to be airlifted to safety.

•  
The Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan postpones the country's legislative elections from May 22 to September 18, saying that the logistic challenges are too great to make the earlier date possible.

**25** Bombs go off at each of three large hotels that cater largely to foreign journalists and businesspeople in Baghdad; at least 36 people are killed.

**26** A far-reaching new constitution, the country's 38th, is proclaimed in the Dominican Republic.

•  
The carmaker General Motors announces that it has found a buyer for its Swedish unit Saab; Spyker Cars, a Dutch manufacturer

Raveendran—AFP/Getty Images



of elite sports cars, has agreed to acquire the unit.

A military and cultural parade in New Delhi marks Republic Day on the 60th anniversary of India's constitution. (Photo above.)

The ticket sales of the movie *Avatar*, directed by James Cameron, reach \$1.86 billion, making it the highest-grossing film in history; the previous sales leader was the 1997 movie *Titanic*, also directed by Cameron.

**27** Voters in Sri Lanka reelect Pres. Mahinda Rajapakse in a landslide in the country's presidential election.

Deposed Honduran president Manuel Zelaya flies into voluntary exile in the Dominican Republic, and Porfirio Lobo is sworn in as Honduras's new president.

U.S. Pres. Barack Obama delivers his first state of the union address; he focuses on initiatives to create more jobs and increase employment.

In San Francisco, Apple CEO Steven P. Jobs introduces a tablet computer called the iPad; it combines features of laptops, smartphones, and electronic readers.

**28** At an international conference on Afghanistan in London, Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai says that he plans to attempt reconciliation with Taliban members and that it could take as long as 10 years for the Afghan military to be able to take over responsibility from U.S.-led coalition forces.

Former French prime minister Dominique de Villepin is acquitted of charges that he was part of a conspiracy to besmirch the reputation of Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy in 2004 with false information; three other defendants are found guilty.

The U.S. Senate confirms Ben Bernanke to a second term as chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.

*The Fall of Heaven*, the first play written by crime novelist Walter Mosley, adapted from his novel *The Tempest Tales*, has its world premiere at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Playhouse in the Park.

A report in *Science* magazine online describes findings that the amount of water vapour in the stratosphere has decreased by about 10% over the past 10 years, reducing the rate of global warming by approximately 25%; in 1980–2000 increased water vapour from methane emitted in the industrial period likely increased the rate of warming.

**29** The U.S. Commerce Department reveals that the country's GDP in the last fiscal quarter of 2009 expanded at an annual rate of 5.7%, its fastest expansion since the third quarter of 2003, but that the economy shrank drastically for the year as a whole.

Spain's government proposes broad and deep spending

cuts in an effort to decrease its budget deficit; unemployment in Spain in the last fiscal quarter of 2009 is reported at 18.8%.

**30** A large group of masked gunmen attack a house in Juárez, Mex., where high school students are attending a party; at least 16 people are shot to death.

American Serena Williams defeats Justine Henin of Belgium to win the Australian Open women's tennis championship; the following day Roger Federer of Switzerland defeats Briton Andy Murray to take the men's title and extend his record string of Grand Slam victories to 16.

Top awards at the annual Sundance Film Festival in Park City, Utah, go to *Winter's Bone*, *Restrepo*, *Happythankyoumoreplease*, and *Waiting for Superman*.

**31** At the African Union's annual summit meeting in Addis Ababa, Eth., Pres. Bingu wa Mutharika of Malawi succeeds Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi as chairman of the union.

Egypt wins the African Cup of Nations in association football (soccer) for a record seventh time when it defeats Ghana 1–0 in the final match in Angola.

At the Grammy Awards in Los Angeles, the top winner is Beyoncé, who wins six awards, including song of the year for "Single Ladies (Put a Ring on It)"; the award for record of the year goes to the Kings of Leon for "Use Somebody"; the album of the year is Taylor Swift's *Fearless*; and the best new artist is the Zac Brown Band.

# February

“ *He had a dream to participate in the Olympic Games. He trained hard, and he had this fatal accident. I have no words to say what we feel.* ”

International Olympic Committee president Jacques Rogges after the accidental death of Georgian luger Nodar Kumaritashvili hours before the opening ceremony of the Vancouver Winter Olympics, February 12

**1** UN officials announce that 55 countries, representing 78% of global greenhouse gas emissions from energy use, submitted emission-reduction plans to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change by the deadline set by the Copenhagen Accord; the pledges, which do not include submissions from Russia or Mexico and are not enough to meet the goals of the agreement, are regarded as a positive step.

Outside Baghdad a female suicide bomber kills at least 38 Shi'ite pilgrims making their way to Karbala' for a religious observance.

**2** In testimony before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, both Secretary of Defense Robert Gates and Adm. Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, support the repeal of the “don't ask, don't tell” policy, in place since 1993, that prevents people who are openly gay from serving in the armed forces.

The British medical journal *The Lancet* retracts a 1998 article that suggested that the combined measles, mumps, and rubella childhood vaccination is a cause of autism, in light of a finding by a medical panel that Andrew Wakefield, lead author of the paper, had been dishonest.

**3** The European Commission approves Greece's plan to reduce its deficit, currently 12.7% of GDP.

A bomb goes off in Karbala', Iraq, killing at least 21 Shi'ite pilgrims.

Pres. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner of Argentina formally dismisses Martín Redrado as president of the country's central bank and replaces him with Mercedes Marcó del Pont.

A report posted online by *The New England Journal of Medicine* describes a study in which MRI testing revealed that some persist-

ently unconscious patients show brain activity in response to instructions and are capable of using thoughts to signal answers to yes-or-no questions.

*Walking Man I*, a bronze sculpture by Alberto Giacometti, sells at Sotheby's auction house for £65,001,250 (about \$104.3 million), a new world record price for a work of art sold at auction.

**4** The Democratic Unionist Party members of Northern Ireland's legislature approve a government agreement negotiated with Sinn Féin to transfer police and justice functions to local control on April 12.

Indian linguist Anvita Abbi reports that with the January 26 death of Boa Sr, the last known speaker of the Andamanese language of Bo, the language, which is thought to be among the oldest in the world and is believed to have originated in Africa, is extinct.

A team of paleontologists publishes in *Science* magazine online a full-colour portrait of the extravagant plumage of *Anchiornis huxleyi*, a 150-million-year-old theropod. (illus. right)

Yokozuna Asashoryu announces his retirement from sumo in the face of reports that he had attacked a man outside a nightclub in Tokyo the previous month.

**5** At least two explosions take place in Karbala', Iraq, among the crowd of Shi'ite pilgrims marching to the final resting place of Imam Hussein on the final day of a religious observance; a minimum of 27 people die.

In Karachi, a bomb mangles a bus carrying Shi'ites to a religious procession, and within a few hours another bomb explodes in a hospital where the wounded from the first attack were taken; at least 25 people are killed in the attacks.



The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in January fell to 9.7% although 20,000 jobs were lost from the economy during the same period.

**6** In Northern Ireland, the Irish National Liberation Army declares that it has surrendered its weapons; of the groups that signed the 1997 truce bringing peace to the province, it is the last to lay down its arms.

A winter storm that began the previous day leaves the mid-Atlantic U.S. states buried in snow, with more than 51 cm (20 in) in Washington, D.C., and a record 76 cm (30 in) in Baltimore, Md.; the governors of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia declare states of emergency.

**7** Former prime minister Viktor Yanukovich wins the runoff presidential election in Ukraine, though his opponent, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, does not concede.

Laura Chinchilla of the ruling National Liberation Party is elected president of Costa Rica.

In Miami Gardens, Fla., the New Orleans Saints defeat the Indianapolis Colts 31–17 to win the National Football League's Super Bowl XLIV; it is the first time the Saints have won the championship.

The Escogido Lions (Leones) of the Dominican Republic defeat the Caracas Lions (Leones) of Venezuela 7–4 to win baseball's Caribbean Series.

**8** Former opposition presidential candidate Sarath Fonseka is brutally arrested by the military police in Sri Lanka; the following day Pres. Mahinda Rajapakse dissolves the legislature to force early elections.

The space shuttle *Endeavour* blasts off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on a mission to the International Space Station; it carries a seven-windowed cupola and the Tranquility module, which is the last major U.S. component to be installed on the station.

Nielsen figures show that some 106.5 million people watched the Super Bowl on February 7, passing the 105.97 million people who watched the series finale of the television program *M\*A\*S\*H* to make the football game the most-watched TV program in American history.

**9** Nigeria's legislature passes a motion to recognize Vice Pres. Goodluck Jonathan as the country's acting president in view of the lengthy absence of its president; the constitution requires the president to transfer authority in the event of his absence or

incapacity, but he has not done so.

Pres. Omar al-Bashir of Sudan and Pres. Idriss Déby of Chad agree to stop supporting rebels in each other's countries and to engage in direct talks and joint projects.

Haiti's government raises the death toll from the earthquake that took place on January 12 to 230,000.

**10** Civil servants in Greece engage in a one-day strike to protest austerity measures proposed by the government to reign in its budget deficit.

Iran slows Internet service and shuts down text messaging in an effort to prevent large opposition demonstrations for the following day's celebration of the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution; it also blocks Gmail (Google's e-mail service) in a stated effort to persuade people to use a recently announced national e-mail service.

**11** At a summit meeting in Brussels called by European Council Pres. Herman Van Rompuy, EU leaders agree to aid Greece in order to safeguard the euro but, at the behest of Germany, offer

no specifics beyond monitoring the country's austerity plan.

South Korean news organizations report that North Korean Prime Minister Kim Yong-Il the previous week apologized for the country's currency reform, which had caused inflation and deprivation, and lifted the ban imposed under the reform on the use of foreign currency.

Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen announces an immediate cease-fire with al-Huthi rebels; a rebellion had flared up in late 2009.

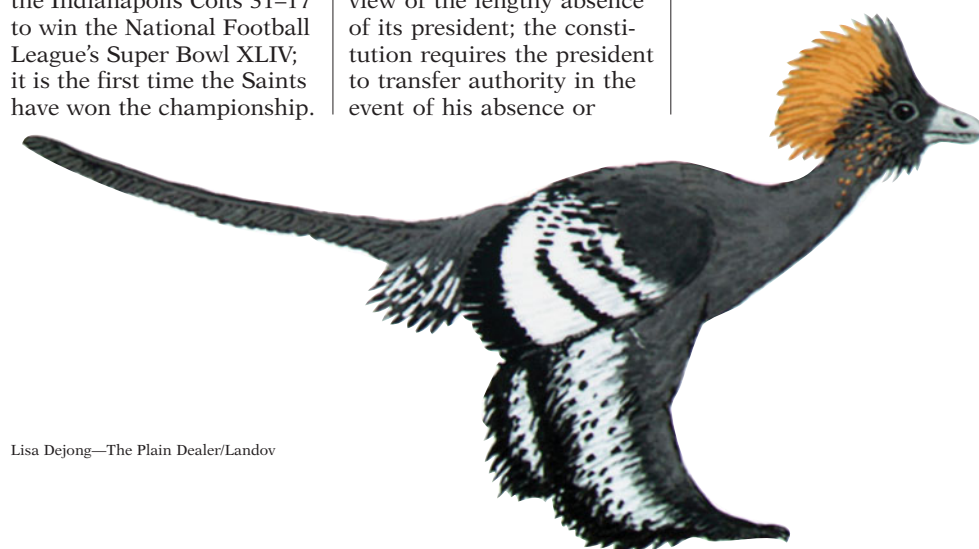
**12** Pres. Laurent Gbagbo of Côte d'Ivoire declares the government dissolved and asks Prime Minister Guillaume Soro to form a new government; Gbagbo also disbands the electoral commission.

The XXI Olympic Winter Games officially open in Vancouver, though the opening ceremony is overshadowed by the accidental death earlier in the day of Georgian athlete Nodar Kumartashvili during a practice run for the luge competition.

Renowned chef Ferran Adrià announces that he will close his storied avant-garde restaurant, elBulli, in Roses, Spain, at the end of 2011.

**13** Afghan, U.S., and British military forces begin a major offensive to take the town and area of Marjah in Afghanistan from the Taliban; Marjah is a Taliban stronghold.

Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai issues a decree giving the responsibility for appointing members of the Election Complaint Commission to the president; the commission, which documented



Lisa Dejong—The Plain Dealer/Landov

irregularities in the 2009 presidential election, previously had membership appointed by the UN.

U Tin U, the deputy leader and cofounder of the National League for Democracy, is freed from house arrest in Myanmar (Burma); he had been under detention since 2003.

The first gold medal of the Vancouver Winter Olympics is awarded to Simon Ammann of Switzerland in the normal hill individual ski jump; a week later Ammann also wins gold in the large hill final.

**14** Palestinian Authority Pres. Mahmoud Abbas suspends his chief of staff, Rafiq Hussein, and appoints a committee to investigate accusations, backed up by videotape, that Hussein attempted to trade political favours for sex.

During an intense battle in the offensive in Marjah, Afg., an American rocket strike misses its target and instead hits a civilian compound; at least 10 civilians are killed.

In Daytona Beach, Fla., the 52nd running of the Daytona 500 NASCAR race is won by Jamie McMurray.

After two and a half years of court battles, American challenger BMW Oracle, owned by Larry Ellison, wins the America's Cup yacht race 2-0 in a head-to-head competition; its yacht, *USA-17*, comes in five minutes ahead of Swiss defender *Alinghi 5* in the final race off the coast of Valencia, Spain.

**15** A police camp in India's West Bengal state is attacked by some 100 Maoist rebels, who kill at least 15

police officers before setting the camp on fire.

Gov. Felix Camacho of the U.S. territory of Guam issues an executive order to government agencies to henceforth in all official communications refer to the island territory as Guahan, which is believed to reflect the island's original name in the Chamorro language.

**16** The council of European Union finance ministers agrees that if Greece has not complied with austerity demands by the meeting of March 16, it will have spending cuts imposed.

The winners of the George Polk Awards for excellence in journalism are announced; they include a new award for videography, which this year honours the anonymous people responsible for recording and disseminating the video of the killing of a woman at a pro-democracy protest in Iran in June 2009.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* publishes the results of a new genetic and medical study of the mummies buried in the pharaoh Tutankhamen's tomb in Egypt; among the findings are the identification of the mummy of Tutankhamen's father and predecessor as pharaoh, Akhenaton, and evidence that Tutankhamen died from the combination of a degenerative bone disease and malaria.

Roundtown Mercedes of Maryscot wins Best in Show at the Westminster Kennel Club's 134th dog show; the Scottish terrier, known as Sadie, becomes the first dog to take the Triple Crown, having previously won at the National Dog Show and the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship.

**17** Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev and Sergey V. Bagapsh, president of Georgia's separatist republic of Abkhazia, announce an agreement for a Russian military base to be established in Abkhazia.

A three-judge panel in North Carolina rules that Gregory Taylor was wrongly convicted of a 1991 murder and frees him from prison after hearing the recommendation of the North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission; the state, which established the commission in 2006, is the only U.S. state to have such a panel.

**18** A military coup d'état takes place in Niger, and the increasingly unpopular Pres. Mamadou Tandja is taken into military custody; the coup leader is named as Salou Djibo.

At a meeting of militants in a mosque in the Khyber region of Pakistan, a bomb explosion leaves at least 30 people dead.

Yvo de Boer, who leads UN climate change negotiations, announces his resignation as executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The U.K. unexpectedly posts a budget deficit for January, the month in which its tax receipts are usually highest; it is the country's first recorded January deficit.

In Vancouver, American Evan Lysacek wins the Olympic gold medal in men's figure skating.

**19** Officials in the Philippines say that the country is in the grip of a drought that has caused \$61 million

in damage to crops and is threatening electrical power from hydroelectric dams; Filipinos are asked to recycle water within their homes.

Pope Benedict XVI approves sainthood for Sister Mary of the Cross (Mary Helen MacKillop), founder of the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart; she will be Australia's first Roman Catholic saint.

**20** The government of the Netherlands falls over bitter disagreement as to whether Dutch troops should continue to fight as part of the NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko of Ukraine withdraws her court challenge to the election of Viktor Yanukovich as president, saying that she does not believe that she would get a fair hearing.

Roslyn M. Brock is announced as the new chairperson of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); she will replace Julian Bond, who has held the position since 1998.

Short-track speed skater Apolo Anton Ohno becomes the most decorated American Winter Olympian in history with his seventh career medal, a bronze in the men's 1,000-m final; on February 26 he adds an eighth Olympic medal, also bronze, in the men's 5,000-m relay.

The Turkish-German film *Bab (Honey)*, directed by Semih Kaplanoglu, wins the Golden Bear at the Berlin International Film Festival. (Photo right.)

**21** Israel's air force introduces a fleet of Heron TP

drones with wingspans of 26 m (86 ft) that are capable of remaining in the air for a full day and flying as far as the Persian Gulf.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator Lisa Jackson releases a detailed five-year plan for the restoration of the Great Lakes, the plan sets out specific goals and actions that are to be taken by federal agencies in concert with state, local, and tribal governments.

**22** After opposition leaders refuse to join a proposed new government in Côte d'Ivoire, violent demonstrations take place in Abidjan in which at least two protesters are killed.

Afghan immigrant Najibullah Zazi pleads guilty to three charges of terrorism in New York City, admitting that he had intended to carry out a suicide bombing on the city's subway system.

The publishing company Macmillan introduces DynamicBooks, an electronic textbook that professors can freely modify; the digital books, as edited by the professors, will be available for students to purchase.



Christian Charisius—Reuters/Landov

**23**

Niger's military junta appoints Mahamadou Danda prime minister of a transitional government.

Prime Minister Guillaume Soro announces the formation of a new unity government in Côte d'Ivoire.

Leaders of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) agree to join with Latin American countries to create a new regional grouping provisionally called the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States; details of the proposed new bloc are to be determined at a meeting in July 2011.

The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government releases a report showing that state tax revenues in the U.S. shrank in the final quarter of 2009, which makes five consecutive quarters of falling state revenues.

**24** A second 24-hour strike against new austerity measures takes place in Greece, and thousands of aggrieved citizens march in Athens.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission issues new rules restricting certain short sales of stocks.

Carmaker General Motors announces that the withdrawal of China's Sichuan Tengzhong Heavy Industrial Machinery Co. from a deal to purchase GM's Hummer division means that the division must be shut down.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown formally apologizes for a program that between the 1920s and the 1960s sent some 130,000 children, many living in orphanages and institutions, to other Commonwealth countries, often without their families' knowledge.

**25** In a ceremony attended by the governor of Helmand province, the flag of Afghanistan is raised over Marjah, symbolizing the reclaiming of the area from the Taliban.

In Vancouver, Kim Yu-Na of South Korea wins the Olympic gold medal in ladies' figure skating with the highest score ever recorded in the event.

The U.S. National Medal of Arts is awarded to, among others, actor and director Clint Eastwood, musician Bob Dylan, architect Maya Lin, soprano Jessye Norman, and composer and conductor John Williams.

The foreign ministers of India and Pakistan meet for informal talks, the first between the countries since the terrorist attack that took

place in Mumbai (Bombay) in November 2008.

**26** Colombia's Constitutional Court strikes down a proposed referendum to ask voters to allow Pres. Álvaro Uribe to run for a third term of office; the constitution limits the president to two consecutive terms.

With the appointment of a new electoral commission, the opposition in Côte d'Ivoire agrees to join the new government.

**27** A magnitude-8.8 earthquake strikes central Chile, causing major damage in the area around Concepción, and is followed by a tsunami, which devastates Talcahuano and Constitución; at least 562 people are killed, and more than a million are left homeless.

A court in Italy declines to suspend a corruption trial against Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi; a bribery charge against his lawyer had earlier been dropped, and Berlusconi is charged in the same crime.

On the island of Basilan in the Philippines, members of the Muslim militant organization Abu Sayyaf attack the town of Tubigan, leaving at least 11 people dead.

**28** Legislative elections in Tajikistan result in a large win for the ruling People's Democratic Party; the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe says the election failed to meet democratic standards.

On the final day of the Winter Olympics in Vancouver, Canada defeats the U.S. 3–2 in overtime to win the gold medal in men's ice hockey.



# March

“

*We have just now enshrined, as soon as I sign this bill,  
the core principle that everybody should have  
some basic security when it comes to their health care.*

”

U.S. Pres. Barack Obama,  
on signing health care reform into law, March 23

**1** Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev visits Paris, where he and French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy agree to negotiate the sale of four amphibious assault ships from France to Russia.

José Mujica takes office as president of Uruguay.

**2** Guatemala's national police chief and its antinarcotics unit leader are arrested on drug-trafficking charges stemming from a shootout the previous April between rival drug gangs over stolen cocaine.

**3** Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko loses a no-confidence vote in the legislature.

After talks with the European Union commissioner for monetary affairs, Greece announces new austerity measures.

Car bombings at government and campaign offices, followed by a suicide bombing in a hospital emergency room, leave at least 33 people dead in Ba'qubah, Iraq.

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Meeting in Cairo, the foreign ministers of the Arab League endorse a plan for U.S.-mediated indirect peace talks between Israeli and Palestinian officials.

•  
Leonid V. Tyagachev resigns as head of Russia's Olympic Committee because of Russia's poor showing in the Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver.

**4** U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announces that U.S. aid to Honduras, which was suspended after the overthrow of its president in 2009, will be resumed.

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Faure Gnassingbé wins reelection as president of Togo.

**5** Youssouf Saleh Abbas resigns as prime minister of Chad; he is replaced by Emmanuel Nadingar.

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The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in February remained steady at

9.7%; the number of jobs lost, 36,000, is lower than was anticipated.

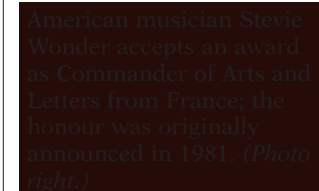
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The American car manufacturer General Motors announces plans to reopen 661 of the more than 1,000 dealerships that it shut down in 2009 as part of its bankruptcy reorganization.

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A study published in the journal *Science* describes new research on Arctic undersea permafrost that has been found to be melting, causing the release of heat-trapping methane gas into the atmosphere.

•  
Biologists in California's Pinnacles National Monument confirm the presence of the first condor egg laid by wild condors within the park in more than 100 years.

**6** Russia's Federal Security Service reports that militant leader Aleksandr Tikhomirov (nom de guerre Said Buryatsky) was killed in a raid in the republic of Ingushetiya several days previously and that proof had been found that Tikhomirov's organization

was behind several recent attacks, including the bombing of the Nevsky Express train in November 2009.

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American musician Stevie Wonder accepts an award as Commander of Arts and Letters from France; the honour was originally announced in 1981. (Photo right.)

**7** Closely contested, pivotal legislative elections take place in Iraq; it is expected to take weeks to tally the vote.

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Near Jos, Nigeria, attacks on the primarily Christian villages of Dogo na Hauwa, Ratsat, and Zot leave as many as 500 people dead; the attacks appear to be revenge for violence that occurred in January against Muslims.

•  
At the 82nd Academy Awards presentation, hosted by Steve Martin and Alec Baldwin, Oscars are won by, among others, *The Hurt Locker* (best picture) and its director, Kathryn Bigelow (the first woman to win the award for best director), and

•  
The synagogue and office of the 12th-century Jewish philosopher Moses Maimonides is quietly unveiled after a major restoration in Cairo.

**8** The government of Myanmar (Burma) declares that it has completed an election law; the law sets draconian limits on political participation, including conditions that would bar the candidacy of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

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Guinea's interim government announces that a presidential election will be held on June 27.

**9** China and India formally agree to join the Copenhagen Accord, the nonbinding international agreement to attempt to ameliorate global warming that was arrived at in December 2009.

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The Central and Southern Andes GPS Project reports that the February 27 earthquake in Chile caused Santiago to move 28 cm (11 in) and Concepción 3 m (10 ft) to the west.

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The United Nations holds a memorial service to honour the 101 UN employees who died in the earthquake in Haiti in January.

•  
The \$250,000 A.M. Turing Award for excellence in computer science is granted to Chuck Thacker for his pioneering work as a cocreator of the early Alto personal computer and of Ethernet networking.

**10** Shortly after a visit to Afghanistan by U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran meets with Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai in Kabul.

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China reports a 46% year-on-year increase in its exports in February; this is a much larger increase than was expected.

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The board of the troubled school district of Kansas City, Mo., votes to close 28 of the city's 61 schools.

**11** Two strong aftershocks of the February 27 earthquake in Chile, the first measured at 7.2 magnitude and the second at 6.9, startle dignitaries attending the

inauguration of Sebastián Piñera as president of Chile.

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Mykola Azarov takes office as prime minister of Ukraine.

•  
At the Laureus World Sports Awards in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E., Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt is named sportsman of the year, while American tennis star Serena Williams wins sportswoman of the year; South African swimmer Natalie du Toit takes the award for sportsperson of the year with a disability.

**12** At a market in Lahore, Pak., two suicide bombers leave at least 45 people dead, about a dozen of whom are Pakistani soldiers.

•  
Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin meets in New Delhi with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh; the leaders sign agreements to cooperate on nuclear, military, and space projects.

**13** At least four bombings take place in Kandahar, Afg.; one explosion causes buildings to collapse near the prison, and at least 35 people are killed.

•  
An employee of the U.S. consulate and her husband are shot to death in an attack in Juárez, Mex., and the husband of another consular worker is also killed; in addition, some 50 people die in drug-related violence throughout Mexico over the weekend.

**14** Tens of thousands of supporters of former Thai prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra, known as red-shirts, march in Bangkok to demand the resignation of Thailand's government.

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Katie Spotz, age 22, lands in Georgetown, Guyana, after having left Dakar, Senegal, on January 3 and rowed for 4,533.5 km (2,817 mi) across the Atlantic Ocean to become the youngest person and first American to row solo across an entire ocean.

**15** Somalia's transitional government agrees to give government posts, including five ministries, to leaders of the militia Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a in return for their military support against Islamist insurgents.

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Peter Hullermann, the Roman Catholic priest at the centre of a child molestation controversy in Germany that dates to 1980, is for the first time suspended from duty.

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In a ceremony in New York City, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inducts musician Jimmy Cliff, the groups Abba, Genesis, the Hollies, and the Stooges, songwriters Barry Mann, Cynthia Weil, Ellie Greenwich, Jeff Barry, Jesse Stone, Mort Shuman, and Otis Blackwell, and producer David Geffen.

**16** The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, a UNESCO World Heritage site in Uganda comprising the burial places of four kings of the historic kingdom of Buganda, is destroyed by fire; the cause of the fire is unknown.

•  
Lance Mackey wins the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race for a record fourth consecutive year, passing under the Burled Arch in Nome, Alaska, after a journey of 8 days 23 hours 59 minutes 9 seconds.

**17** Goodluck Jonathan, acting president of



O. Corsan—Maxppp/Landov



A U.S. Court of Appeals upholds an injunction barring the prosecution of minor children for “sexting”—transmitting sexually suggestive text messages and images by cell phone or over the Internet—in a case in which parents of children whose images were found on cell phones objected to the prosecution.

The Dresden Historians’ Commission publishes a report after five years of research on the 1945 Allied bombings of Dresden, Ger., during World War II; it concluded that about 25,000 people were killed, fewer than had been widely believed.

**18** According to unverified news reports in South Korea, North Korea’s chief financial official, Pak Nam-Gi, appears to have been arrested and may have been executed.

In an effort to balance its budget during a time of fiscal crisis, Arizona eliminates its Children’s Health Insurance Program, which covered about 47,000 children in the state.

At a meeting in Doha, Qatar, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora rejects U.S.-backed proposals to ban international trade in the severely depleted bluefin tuna and to protect polar bears.

**19** India’s central bank raises its benchmark repurchase interest rate to 5% from 4.75% after having not raised its rates for almost two years; both Aus-

tralia and Malaysia previously raised rates in March.

**20** Pope Benedict XVI sends a pastoral letter to Roman Catholics in Ireland, offering a passionately worded apology for decades of abuse of children at the hands of Irish clergy and condemning church leaders for having allowed the abuse to go on.

With its 12–10 defeat of England, France wins the Six Nations Rugby Union championship, having achieved a record of 5–0; the previous day the women’s championship had gone to England for the fifth consecutive year.

**21** Both Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki and Pres. Jalal Talabani of Iraq express support for calls for a recount of the country’s parliamentary election held on March 7; the election commission, which has not yet released the complete results, rejects the calls.

In London *Spring Awakening* wins four Laurence Olivier Awards: best new musical, best actor in a musical or entertainment (Aneurin Barnard), best supporting performance in a musical or entertainment (Iwan Rheon), and best sound design.

**22** The Internet company Google closes its online search service in mainland China, directing users there to its service in Hong Kong, where search results are not censored, as they were in mainland China.

Former British cabinet members Stephen Byers, Geoff Hoon, and Patricia Hewitt—having been caught in a televised sting in which they offered to sell access to

government contacts—are suspended from the Labour Party.

The ruling Justice and Development Party in Turkey proposes changes to the constitution that would weaken the independence of the judiciary.

Air pollution in Hong Kong reaches a record level, exceeding 400; a level above 200 is considered severe, and the previous record, set in July 2008, was 202.

**23** After a long and bruising legislative battle, a sweeping and complex health care reform bill, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, is signed into law by U.S. Pres. Barack Obama.

At New York City’s Museum of Modern Art, French architect Jean Nouvel unveils his Bedouin-inspired design for the National Museum of Qatar.

The winner of the PEN/Faulkner Award for Fiction is announced as Sherman Alexie for his story and poem collection *War Dances*.

**24** Japan’s legislature approves a record ¥92.3 trillion (about \$1 trillion) budget intended to stimulate the economy; the government also announces a reversal of a plan started by former prime minister Junichiro Koizumi to privatize the postal banking system.

A small island in the Bay of Bengal claimed by both India (which called it New Moore Island) and Bangladesh (which called it South Talpatti Island) is reported by the School of Oceanographic Studies in Kolkata (Calcutta) to have disappeared, a victim of rising sea levels.

The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters awards its annual Abel Prize for outstanding work in mathematics to American mathematician John T. Tate for his contributions to the theory of numbers.

**25** The countries of the euro zone agree on a rescue package for Greece that includes bilateral loans from the members of the grouping and from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to be used if Greece cannot find funding in the commercial markets; in addition, the European Central Bank announces that it will not tighten lending rules until 2011.

Francisco J. Ayala, a Spanish-born American evolutionary biologist and geneticist, is named the winner of the Templeton Prize for his contributions to affirming the roles of both science and religious faith in advancing human understanding.

Pakistan makes air strikes on two Taliban targets in the northwest of the country, killing nearly 50 people, 38 of whom are militants, according to the government.

In the U.A.E., the emirate of Dubayy announces plans to recapitalize and restructure the investment company Dubai World and to take over its real-estate arm, Nakheel.

The journal *Nature* publishes online a study of the DNA of a fossil finger bone found in Siberia’s Altai Mountains in 2008; the analysis indicates that the bone may belong to a previously unknown hominin species whose lineage diverged from that of Neanderthals and modern humans about a million years ago.

**26** The results of the March 7 election in Iraq are announced: the al-Iraqiyyah bloc, headed by former prime minister Ayad 'Allawi, wins 91 seats—the highest number won by any party—while the State of Law coalition, led by Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, wins 89 seats; in order to form a government, a coalition must control 163 seats.

Two bombs explode near a cafe and a restaurant in Khalis, Iraq, in Diyala province; at least 59 people are killed.

A South Korean navy patrol ship near disputed waters west of the Korean peninsula is sunk by what is believed to be a torpedo attack from North Korea; 46 crew members are killed.

**27** Pres. Hosni Mubarak of Egypt returns to the country after having undergone an operation to remove his gallbladder and convalesced for three weeks in Germany.

Gloria de Campeao wins the Dubai World Cup, the world's richest horse race, in a photo finish with Lizard's Desire.

**28** U.S. Pres. Barack Obama makes an unannounced visit to Afghanistan (his first as president), where he meets with troops and sits down with Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai; Obama asks Karzai for greater progress on a number of fronts—in particular, the fight against corruption in the Afghan government.

The American car company Ford Motor agrees to sell its Swedish-based subsidiary Volvo to the Chinese conglomerate Zhejiang Geely Holding Group.

• Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev orders that the Pacific Far East time zone be eliminated and drops a second time zone in central Russia, reducing the number of time zones in the country to nine.

• Thieves make off with at least £22 million (about \$32.8 million) in cash and jewelry from safe-deposit boxes in the vault of a Crédit Lyonnais bank in Paris that was closed for renovations; the thieves had tunneled in through walls from a neighbouring basement the previous night.

Japanese architects Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa of the Tokyo-based firm SANAA are named winners of the 2010 Pritzker Architecture Prize; among their works are the 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art in Kanazawa, Japan, the New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York City, and the Serpentine Gallery Pavilion in Kensington Gardens in London. *(Photo below.)*

**29** Two female suicide bombers blow themselves up at two stations on a

Moscow subway line during the morning rush hour; 40 commuters are killed.

• In Myanmar (Burma), the opposition National League for Democracy, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, announces that it will boycott the as-yet-unscheduled election; under new election laws, this means that the party must be dissolved.

• Human Rights Watch reports that in the northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the brutal Ugandan militia the Lord's Resistance Army in December 2009 rounded up and kidnapped hundreds of people from villages outside Niangara, killing at least 320 of them.

• After FBI raids in the U.S. states of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, indictments are unsealed against nine members of a Michigan-based apocalyptic Christian militia called the Hutaree; the militia is said to have planned to kill police officers in hopes of triggering an antigovernment revolution.

**30** Pakistan's Supreme Court orders the arrest of Ahmad Riaz Sheikh,

the head of the white-collar-crime division of the country's Federal Investigation Agency, who is under investigation for corruption.

• For the first time, physicists succeed in creating collisions between subatomic particles in the Large Hadron Collider near Geneva.

**31** The opposition Sudan People's Liberation Movement announces that its candidate for president, Yasir Arman, will not take part in national elections in Sudan that are to begin April 11; Arman was widely considered to have been the principal challenger to Pres. Omar al-Bashir.

• U.S. Pres. Barack Obama and Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar unveil proposals to open much of the Atlantic coastline, parts of the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and Alaska's north coast to offshore oil and natural gas drilling.

• The U.S. Federal Reserve ends its program, begun in November 2008, of buying mortgage-backed securities; the program was, to date, the Fed's largest single effort to stabilize the economy.



Zak Hussein—PA Photos/Landov

# April

“ We drew up a plan. We took difficult and painful measures. But the markets did not respond. ”

Prime Minister Georgios Papandreou of Greece,  
requesting financial aid from the other euro zone countries, April 23

**1** A law making universal primary education both compulsory and free goes into effect in India.

Several opposition parties announce that they intend to boycott upcoming elections in Sudan.

The U.S. government announces new fuel-efficiency standards for cars and trucks that will require vehicles to reach an average of 35.5 mi per gallon of gas by the 2016 model year, which is about 10 mi per gallon more efficient than the current requirements.

**2** In the Iraqi village of Hawr Rajab, near Baghdad, men claiming to be part of a joint American-Iraqi military unit go from house to house rounding up members of a prominent family that was active in the Awakening Council movement; 25 adult family members are then slaughtered.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in March remained steady at 9.7% and that the economy added 162,000 nonfarm jobs.

Artist, playwright, director, and choreographer Robert Wilson is announced as the recipient of the \$100,000 Jerome Robbins Award.

**3** Tens of thousands of antigovernment red-shirt protesters block

the main commercial district in Bangkok, vowing to continue the protest until new elections have been scheduled.

Shortly after departing from the port of Gladstone, the *Shen Neng 1*, a Chinese freighter carrying tons of coal and bunker fuel and

traveling 14.5 km (9 mi) outside its shipping lane, runs aground on the Great Barrier Reef off Australia in what is feared to be an ecological catastrophe.

As part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Senegal's independence, a 50-m (164-ft) copper-clad statue of a man, woman, and child, intended as a monument to Africa's renaissance, is unveiled. (Photo left.)

Rebecca Blackwell/AP



Cambridge comes from behind to defeat Oxford in the 156th University Boat Race; Cambridge now leads the series 80–75.

**4** Three suicide car bombings in Baghdad's diplomatic quarter kill at least 30 people and injure scores.

**5** At least six Pakistanis are killed in a massive but unsuccessful assault by militants on the U.S. consulate in Peshawar, Pak.

Thousands of people march in downtown Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia,



Apple Inc. reports that more than 300,000 iPads were sold on the initial day of sale of the device.

The NCAA championship in men's basketball is won by Duke University, which defeats Butler University 61–59; the following day the University of Connecticut defeats Stanford University 53–47 to win the women's title and become the first team in women's college basketball to have two consecutive undefeated seasons.

**6** Goodluck Jonathan, Nigeria's acting president, installs a new cabinet and fires the head of the national oil company.

In the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, Naxalite (Maoist) insurgents ambush a paramilitary unit returning to base after a two-day patrol in the forest; at least 73 officers are killed.

Seven bombings, including five from bombs placed in apartment buildings, leave at least 35 people dead in Baghdad.

It is reported that a team of Russian and American scientists working at the Dubna cyclotron particle accelerator on the Volga River in Russia believe that by means of smashing isotopes of calcium into radioactive berkelium, they have produced six atoms of the previously unknown element 117.

**7** After a day of fighting in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan, between antigovernment protesters and police in which at least 85 people

are killed, opposition politicians succeed in forcing Pres. Kurmanbek Bakiyev to flee the city; former foreign minister Roza Otunbayeva is said to be in charge.

A ceremony is held in Russia to mark the 70th anniversary of the Katyn Massacre of some 22,000 Poles by the Soviet secret police; for the first time Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin has invited Polish officials to join in the ceremony, and Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk takes part in the observations.

**8** Pakistan's National Assembly unanimously approves a change to the constitution that repeals many of the changes put in by previous military governments, transfers most authority from the president to the legislature, and gives the North-West Frontier Province a new name: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In legislative elections in Sri Lanka, the ruling United People's Freedom Alliance wins 60.3% of the vote.

In a ceremony in Prague, Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev and U.S. Pres. Barack Obama sign the New START nuclear arms control treaty.

Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva cancels plans to attend a meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), scheduled to take place in Hanoi, because of the crisis caused by increasingly vehement antigovernment red-shirt protests.

**9** Russia suspends adoptions of Russian children by Americans the day after a seven-year-old boy who had been adopted by an American woman in Shelbyville, Tenn.,

arrived alone in Russia carrying a note from his adoptive mother saying that for reasons of safety she no longer wants to be the child's parent.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens announces that he plans to retire at the end of the present term of the court, of which he has been a member since 1975.

**10** A Tupolev Tu-154 plane carrying Polish Pres. Lech Kaczynski to a Polish memorial for the 70th anniversary of the Katyn Massacre crashes near Smolensk, Russia, in bad weather, killing all 97 people aboard, among them Kaczynski, several legislators, the chiefs of the army and the navy, and the national bank head.

Thai military forces attempt to break up the antigovernment red-shirt occupation of the commercial centre of Bangkok and are repulsed by the protesters; 25 people are killed in the violence.

Favourite jumper Don't Push It, ridden by jockey Tony McCoy, wins the Grand National steeplechase horse race at the Aintree course in Liverpool, Eng., by five lengths.

**11** Three days (later extended to five) of state, regional, and national elections get under way in Sudan.

Leaders of the 16 countries of the euro zone announce that they can offer Greece as much as €30 billion (\$40.5 billion) at 5% interest, in addition to money that the IMF might be able to offer, to help the country meet its debt obligations.

Phil Mickelson of the U.S. wins the Masters golf tour-

nament in Augusta, Ga., finishing three strokes ahead of British golfer Lee Westwood.

**12** The Dow Jones Industrial Average rises 8.62 points to finish at 11,005.97, its first close above 11,000 points in 19 months.

A study of maternal deaths from pregnancy and childbirth is published in the medical journal *The Lancet*; among its findings is that the number of such deaths worldwide decreased from an annual figure of 526,300 in 1980 to 342,900 in 2008.

In New York City the winners of the 2010 Pulitzer Prizes are announced: four awards go to the *Washington Post*, which wins for international reporting, feature writing, commentary, and criticism; winners in letters include Liaquat Ahamed in history and Rae Armantrout in poetry.

**13** The day after the freighter *Shen Neng 1*, which ran aground on the Great Barrier Reef off Australia on April 3, was refloated, an Australian government scientist estimates that it could take up to 20 years for the coral reef to recover from the damage; the ship left a scar 3 km (1.9 mi) long and as much as 250 m (820 ft) wide.

The magazine *Consumer Reports* warns that the 2010 Lexus GX 460 SUV has a handling problem that can cause a rollover; the manufacturer, Toyota, quickly suspends sales of the vehicle.

The winner of the 2010 Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize is named as Eleanor Ross Taylor.

**14** China's Qinghai province, near its border with

Sichuan province, is struck by a magnitude-6.9 earthquake, whose epicentre is in Yushu county; the town of Jiegu on the Plateau of Tibet is largely destroyed, and at least 2,260 people perish.

The U.S. Library of Congress announces an agreement to add the public content of the microblogging service Twitter to its archives.

**15** Airspace over the British Isles and some airports in France and Germany are closed because of the cloud of silicate ash drifting over Europe from the previous day's eruption of the glacial volcano Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland.

The first-ever televised debate between candidates for prime minister of the U.K. takes place in Manchester, Eng., as incumbent Gordon Brown of the Labour Party, Conservative Party leader David Cameron, and Nick Clegg of the Liberal Democrats answer questions from a moderator on ITV1.

Kurmanbek Bakiyev resigns as president of Kyrgyzstan and goes into exile.

Rallies of generally conservative libertarian Tea Party groups take place in several cities in the U.S.

**16** The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission files suit against the investment firm Goldman Sachs, accusing it of having created and sold a mortgage investment vehicle that was intended to fail, causing investors to lose money to a hedge fund that the company also created; stocks drop precipitously in response.

Volcanic ash from the continuing eruption of the volcano Eyjafjallajökull in Ice-



land spreads eastward across northern Europe, expanding the area closed to air travel and thus stranding thousands of passengers and disrupting trade, business, and performance schedules.

The major American bank Bank of America reports a profit in the first fiscal quarter of the year, following two successive losing quarters; its CEO, Brian T. Moynihan, says that trading revenue from its subsidiary Merrill Lynch covered losses from home loans in the parent bank.

**17** The UN endorses Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai's appointment of former Supreme Court justice Fazel Ahmed Manawi to head the country's discredited election commission and agrees to a plan to let the UN appoint two (rather than the previous three) members of the five-member Electoral Complaints Commission, with those members given veto power.

**18** Dervis Eroglu is elected president of the unilaterally

declared Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The last working sardine cannery in the U.S., owned by Bumble Bee Foods since 2004 but open for several decades, shuts down in Prospect Harbor, Maine.

**19** Pakistani Pres. Asif Ali Zardari signs into law an amendment to the constitution that makes Pakistan a parliamentary democracy, with more power belonging to the prime minister than to the president.

Arizona's state legislature passes a bill that requires police to ask for documentation from people whom they suspect of being illegal immigrants and to arrest those who fail to produce proof of legality and that makes failure to carry such documents a crime; Gov. Jan Brewer signs it into law on April 23.

The 114th Boston Marathon is won by Robert Kiprono Cheruiyot of Kenya with a time of 2 hr 5 min 52 sec; the fastest woman is Teyba Erkesso of Ethiopia, who posts a time of 2 hr 26 min 11 sec.

**20** Brazil's electrical regulatory authority grants a consortium of companies the right to build a controversial hydroelectric dam that will be the third largest ever built; the deal to construct the Belo Monte dam, on the Xingu River, a tributary of the Amazon, is approved just a day after a federal judge suspended bidding on the project.

The deep-sea oil-drilling rig Deepwater Horizon, leased by energy company BP and working in the Gulf of Mexico some 80 km (50 mi) off the coast of the U.S. state of Louisiana, suddenly explodes in what is thought to be an unprecedented accident; 17 crew members are injured, and 11 are lost, and the platform continues to burn the next day. (Photo above.)

The musical *American Idiot*, with music by punk rock band Green Day and based on its 2004 album *American Idiot*, opens in New York City to rapturous reviews.

**21** Algeria, Mauritania, Mali, and Niger open a

22

In Belgium the Liberal Party leaves the five-party ruling coalition during a dispute over language rights in a bilingual district, and the government falls.

Eurostat revises its estimate of Greece's budget deficit in 2009 to 13.6% of GDP, higher than the Greek government's estimate of 12.9%, and the rating agency Moody's downgrades its rating for Greek bonds.

Pope Benedict XVI accepts the resignation of Bishop James Moriarty of Kildare and Leighlin in Ireland in more fallout from the sex abuse scandal there.

In Bangkok's business district, near an area where pro-government demonstrators are gathered to shout at a much larger antigovernment red-shirt protest, five grenades explode; one person is killed, and 75 are injured.

At the National Magazine Awards in New York City, *Glamour* wins the inaugural Magazine of the Year award, for which both print and online publications are eligible; general excellence award winners are *National Geographic*, *Men's Health*, *GQ*, *New York*, *Mother Jones*, and *San Francisco*.

**23** Greek Prime Minister Georgios Papandreu formally requests financial

aid from his country's euro zone partners and the IMF.

Three bombs explode near the headquarters of Shi'ite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr in Baghdad, and other bombings take place elsewhere in Baghdad; at least 58 people are killed.

Fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and an Arab militia leaves at least 58 people dead in the Darfur area of Sudan.

Five federal police officers and a city policeman are ambushed by a large number of gunmen and killed in a hail of bullets in Juárez, Mex.

**24** The front half of the South Korean warship that sank on March 26 after an explosion believed to have resulted from a missile attack is lifted from the water; the rear half of the ship was salvaged earlier.

An election in Nauru fails to break the deadlock between rival parties, as all 18 of the legislators running for office are reelected.

**25** Runoff elections are held in several legislative districts in Hungary two weeks after the first-round elections; the conservative opposition Fidesz-Hungarian Civic Alliance wins a convincing majority of seats.

Heinz Fischer wins election to a second term of office as president of Austria.

Officials reveal that it has been found that the deepwater well drilled by the now-sunken oil rig Deepwater Horizon is leaking 159,000 litres (42,000 gal) of oil a day into the Gulf of Mexico; BP is attempting to activate a blowout preventer to seal the well 1,525 m (5,000 ft)

below the ocean's surface and is using chemical dispersants to break up the oil.

Tsegaye Kebede of Ethiopia wins the London Marathon with a time of 2 hr 5 min 19 sec, and Liliya Shobukhova of Russia is the fastest woman in the race, with a time of 2 hr 22 min 0 sec.

**26** Pres. Omar al-Bashir is announced as the winner of presidential elections held in Sudan on April 11–15; international observers say that the elections fell short of democratic standards.

King Albert II of Belgium accepts the resignation of Prime Minister Yves Leterme, though Leterme will remain as the head of a caretaker government.

The Audit Bureau of Circulations reports that in the six-month period ended March 31, American newspaper weekday circulation fell 8.7% from the same period the previous year.

**27** The rating agency Standard & Poor's downgrades Greece's government bonds to junk status.

In spite of brawling and the throwing of eggs and smoke bombs, Ukraine's legislature agrees to extend Russia's lease on a naval base in Sevastapol, Ukr., for 25 years in return for lower prices on natural gas from Russia.

Germany opens an offshore wind farm some 45 km (28 mi) off the coast in the North Sea with a test field of 12 wind turbines; it is the country's first offshore wind farm.

**28** The U.S. Department of the Interior

authorizes the construction of the Cape Wind project, which is anticipated to be the country's first offshore wind farm; it is to be built in Nantucket Sound some eight kilometres (five miles) off the coast of Massachusetts.

A man enters a primary school in China's Guangdong province and stabs 15 children and a teacher; all victims survive.

Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater announces that choreographer Robert Battle will succeed Judith Jamison as the company's artistic director upon Jamison's retirement in June 2011.

**29** The day after an announcement that oil from the undersea well drilled by the sunken oil rig Deepwater Horizon is spilling at a rate of 5,000 bbl, or 757,080 litres (200,000 gal), a day—five times the previous estimate—the U.S. government adds resources from the U.S. Navy to the Coast Guard and BP personnel trying to stop the spread of oil.

In China's Jiangsu province an unemployed man enters a school in Taixing and stabs 3 adults and 28 kindergarten students, critically injuring at least 5 of them.

**30** Tens of thousands of protesters rally in Tirana, the capital of Albania, to demand a partial recount of the votes in the election that took place on June 28, 2009; the opposition believes that there was vote rigging.

Opening ceremonies for the six-month World Expo, expected to be attended by as many as 70 million people, are held in Shanghai.

# May

“*The government cannot turn back. Ending the rally is the only way to prevent calamity.*”

Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva, in a televised address to the country, as the military and red-shirt protesters clash, May 15

**1** A smoke-filled Nissan Pathfinder is reported to police by two street vendors who noticed it parked with its engine running near New York City's Times Square; it proves to contain a failed car bomb that would have caused a massive explosion if it had succeeded.

Two bomb explosions take place in a mosque that is frequented by leaders of the al-Shabaab rebel group in Mogadishu, Som.; at least 39 people are killed in the blasts.

Super Saver, ridden by Calvin Borel, wins the Kentucky Derby by two and a half lengths.

**2** Greece signs an agreement with the European Union and the International Monetary Fund that commits it to deep cuts in the public sector, tax increases, and tax reform in return for bailout funds.

The Islamist militant organization Hizbul Islam seizes the pirate stronghold port city of Xarardheere, Som.; the pirates flee.

**3** Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva offers antigovernment red-shirt protesters a reconciliation plan that, in return for concessions from the protesters, calls for elections to be held in November, well before the end of Abhisit's term of office.

United Airlines announces its purchase of Continental Airlines; the combined company will be the world's largest airline.

The U.S. Supreme Court announces that as a security measure, it will no longer permit those seeking access to the courthouse to use the front door of the building; instead, they must enter through lower-level side doors.

**4** Transportation ministers from the member countries of the EU, meeting in Belgium, agree to accelerate plans for unified control over EU airspace and to develop guidelines for determining what conditions make it unsafe to fly and rules for responding to such conditions.

**5** During a demonstration in Athens by tens of thousands of people against announced austerity measures, groups of people identified as anarchists engage in violent behaviour, throwing rocks and gasoline bombs; a firebomb thrown into a bank kills three people.

The Washington Post Co. puts the weekly news-magazine *Newsweek*, which it has owned since 1961 and which has been published since 1933, up for sale.

**6** In legislative elections in the U.K., no single party wins a ruling majority, with the Conservatives taking 306 seats, Labour 258, and the Liberal Democrats 57; this result makes a coalition government necessary for the first time since World War II.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average falls nearly 1,000 point in minutes in a "flash crash," though the market rebounds to close with a less-drastic loss.

A containment dome is lowered into the Gulf of Mexico by the energy company BP; the company hopes the dome will capture most of the estimated 794,900 litres (210,000 gal) of oil spewing daily from the well drilled by the Deepwater Horizon before the rig exploded and sank in April.

**7** The legislature of Turkey passes a package of constitutional changes; they must be approved in a referendum in order to become law.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in April rose to 9.9%, although the economy added 290,000 nonfarm jobs, the biggest increase in job creation in four years.

The Maoist party ends its indefinite strike in Nepal; the strike caused hardship, but it failed to topple the government.



**8** Near the encampment of antigovernment red-shirt protesters in Bangkok, shooting and explosions kill one police officer and injure five other police officers and two civilians.

**9** The U.S. government announces that the first round of agreed-to indirect talks between Israeli and Palestinian negotiators, with U.S. special envoy George J. Mitchell shuttling between them, has taken place.

Dallas Braden of the Oakland Athletics pitches the 19th perfect game in Major League Baseball history when he dismisses 27 consecutive batters in his team's 4-0 victory over the Tampa Bay Rays.

**10** Finance ministers of the member countries of the European Union agree to provide \$560 billion in new loans and \$76 billion under an existing program to shore up countries suffering debt crises; stock markets in Europe, Asia, and the U.S. react positively.

Benigno Aquino III handily wins election to the presidency of the Philippines; in addition, boxing star Manny Pacquiao wins a seat in the country's legislature.

Two car bombs in the parking lot of a newly renovated textile factory in Al-Hillah, Iraq, kill at least 41 people; other bombings and attacks by gunmen that take place in cities throughout Iraq bring the total death toll above 100.

U.S. Pres. Barack Obama nominates Solicitor General Elena Kagan to replace Justice John Paul Stevens on the Supreme Court. (Photo right.)

As the containment dome intended to capture most of the escaping oil from the oil well under the Gulf of Mexico is stymied by a buildup of gas hydrates, executives of the oil company BP declare that they will attempt to place a smaller containment cap on the spewing well.

Violent storms that spawn several tornadoes leave destruction in their wake in Oklahoma; at least two people are killed.

**11** Conservative leader David Cameron takes office as British prime minister in a Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government; Liberal Democrat leader Nick Clegg is to serve as deputy prime minister.

In the Fédération Internationale des Échecs (FIDE) world chess championship in Sofia, Bulg., reigning champion Viswanathan Anand of India defeats challenger Veselin Topalov of Bulgaria in the 12th and final game to take the match 6.5-5.5 and retain the title.

**12** Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero announces a series of austerity measures,

including decreases in public pay, that are intended to reduce the country's deficit.

A man armed with a meat cleaver attacks a small kindergarten in the village of Linchang in China's Shaanxi province, killing at least seven children between the ages of two and four as well as the school's teacher and her elderly mother; he later kills himself.

The price of gold reaches record heights, selling for more than \$1,240 a troy ounce in London and trading for €982.

The Spanish association football (soccer) team Club Atlético de Madrid defeats Fulham FC of Britain 2-1 in extra time to win the inaugural UEFA Europa League title in Hamburg.

**13** The Thai military announces a blockade of the encampment of antigovernment red-shirt protesters in Bangkok, and hours later Maj. Gen. Khatthiya Sawadipol, who joined the protesters, is shot in the head and fatally wounded while being interviewed by a reporter.

In Kyrgyzstan protesters storm government buildings in the three regional capitals

of the southern part of the country and restore the former governor and seize the airport in Osh, one of the capitals; the following day supporters of the government retake the government buildings in several violent confrontations.

**14** Thai troops move against antigovernment red-shirt protesters in Bangkok, and demonstrators fight back; at least 16 people are killed in the confrontation.

After some 13 years of negotiations, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda sign the Cooperative Framework Agreement in Entebbe, Ugan.; the agreement, which Egypt and Sudan declined to sign, is intended to replace treaties from 1929 and 1959 governing the use and sharing of the waters of the Nile River system.

**15** The Thai military continues to press against the antigovernment red-shirt protesters in Bangkok as the death toll in the three days of confrontation rises to 24; Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva appears on television to explain the government crackdown.

Lookin at Lucky, under jockey Martin Garcia, wins the Preakness Stakes, the second event in U.S. Thoroughbred horse racing's Triple Crown, by three-quarters of a length; Kentucky Derby winner Super Saver finishes eighth.

**16** Iraq's election commission declares that at the conclusion of the partial recount of votes from the March 7 election, the results remain the same, with a very narrow victory for the coalition led by former interim prime minister Ayad 'Allawi.



Larry Downing—Reuters/Landov



**17** Iran announces that it has reached an agreement with Brazil and Turkey to ship about half of its low-enriched uranium to Turkey in return for high-enriched uranium for medical uses.

In India's Chhattisgarh state, a bus carrying Indian police officers and civilians hits a bomb near the Dantewada district, and at least 23 people are killed; police believe that Naxalite (Maoist) insurgents are to blame.

Sweden's Polar Music Prize Foundation announces that the winners of the Polar Music Prize are Icelandic singer-songwriter Björk and Italian composer Ennio Morricone.

**18** The U.S. announces that it has reached agreement with Britain, France, Russia, China, and Germany on a new set of proposed sanctions against Iran for its continued uranium enrichment; the sanctions must be voted on by the UN Security Council.

A suicide bomber kills at least five U.S. soldiers in Kabul, bringing the number of U.S. troops killed in the conflict in Afghanistan since the beginning of the war in 2001 above 1,000; three of the Americans were high-ranking NATO officers, and a Canadian NATO officer also perishes.

*The Dream Lives On: A Portrait of the Kennedy Brothers*, a musical piece composed by Peter Boyer with lyrics by Lynn Ahrens, has its world premiere in Boston, performed by the Boston Pops Orchestra and the Tanglewood Festival Chorus conducted by Keith Lockhart (second from left), with celebrity narrators Robert De Niro, Ed Harris, and Morgan Freeman. (Photo right.)

**19** The Thai military moves in to put an end to what remains of the encampment of antigovernment red-shirt protesters, and leaders of the protest are arrested; 12 people are killed in the crackdown, and rioting and arson take place in response elsewhere in Bangkok and in provinces in northeastern Thailand.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that in April consumer prices fell 0.1% from the previous month and that the core index for consumer prices for the 12-month period that ended in April was 0.9%, the lowest rate of increase since the 1960s.

**20** Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announces that he has decided to honour a 2006 agreement to move the U.S. air base on Okinawa to a less-populated part of that island, in spite of widespread support in Japan for Hatoyama's previous promise to insist that the base be moved off Okinawa entirely.

South Korean officials publicly present the results of an

investigation, based on forensic evidence, that they say proves that North Korea was responsible for the March sinking of the South Korean warship *Cheonan* in international waters near the border between the two countries.

The journal *Science* publishes a report by a team led by J. Craig Venter that describes the creation of what Venter calls the first "synthetic cell"—a procedure in which the genetic code of one species of bacterium was synthesized and then placed into another species of bacterium, where the synthetic DNA began operating.

Stocks in the U.S. and Europe drop in value, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average losing 376.36 points, or 3.6% of its value; the price of a barrel of sweet crude oil falls to \$68.01.

**21** Germany's legislature narrowly passes an agreement to pay the German contribution to a package intended to stabilize the euro.

Salva Kiir, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation

Movement, is sworn in as the first president of the semiautonomous region of southern Sudan; a referendum on independence for the region is to be held in 2011.

Workers at the Honda car parts factory in Foshan, China, begin a strike that leads to the shutdown of four automobile factories that depend on the parts factory for supplies.

**22** U.S. Pres. Barack Obama, in an address at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y., lays out a new national security strategy that is more modest than the previous strategy, outlined in 2002; the new strategy emphasizes alliances and diplomacy.

In association football (soccer), Inter Milan of Italy defeats the German team Bayern Munich 2-0 to win the UEFA Champions League title in Madrid.

**23** Insurgents attack areas of Mogadishu, Som., that are under the control of the transitional national government and



Michael Lutch—Boston Symphony/AP

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Legislative elections take place in Ethiopia; as expected, the ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front wins an overwhelming victory in elections that fail to meet international standards.

•  
The finale of the six-year science-fiction mystery television series *Lost*, which has caught the imagination of a large audience, is broadcast; the following day sees the final episode of the influential political thriller *24*, which debuted in 2001.

**24** Four regional savings banks in Spain agree to merge some of their operations in a joint banking group in an effort to strengthen their assets; two days earlier the Spanish government had taken control of another savings bank, CajaSur, when its merger negotiations with Unicaja fell through.

•  
Prime Minister Patrick Manning's People's National Movement party loses a snap election in Trinidad and Tobago to the People's Partnership coalition; Kamla Persad-Bissessar is sworn in as prime minister two days later.

•  
The final episode of the television series *Law & Order* is broadcast; the police procedural, which debuted in 1990, won a large and loyal audience and spawned several spin-offs.

**25** A large group of armed men gain entrance to what was considered a secure area of Baghdad, prevail in a fire-fight against Iraqi police officers and soldiers, and violently rob several jewelry stores, killing at least 14 people.

•  
After a three-day standoff, police storm the Tivoli Gardens slum in Kingston, Jam., in an attempt to arrest the gang leader Christopher Coke, whom the government has agreed to extradite to the U.S., where he is wanted for drug and firearms trafficking; residents of the neighbourhood, who regard Coke as a benefactor, resist, and at least 70 people die in the fighting.

•  
A Malaysian oil tanker suffers a collision with a merchant ship in the Singapore Strait; its hull is punctured, and some 18,000 bbl of oil are spilled into the strait.

**26** The energy company BP begins an attempt to fill the drill pipes of the leaking oil well in the Gulf of Mexico with heavy drilling fluid; the maneuver, known as "top kill," has never been tried on a well at such an extreme depth as this one, and the attempt is halted the next day.

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Apple Inc. overtakes Microsoft Corp. to become the world's most valuable technology company.

•  
After late-day losses, the Dow Jones Industrial Average closes at 9974.45, its first close below 10,000 since February 8.

•  
The space shuttle *Atlantis* lands in Florida, having completed its final planned mission; *Atlantis* first took wing on Oct. 3, 1985.

**27** U.S. federal officials raise their estimate of the rate at which oil has been flowing into the ocean daily since the collapse of the Deepwater Horizon oil platform in April to between 12,000 and 19,000 bbl a day; the previous estimate,

released on April 27, was 5,000 bbl a day.

•  
Spain's legislature passes by a single vote a package of spending cuts proposed by Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero.

**28** The leaders of the three major parties in Nepal reach an 11th-hour agreement to extend the term of the constituent assembly, extending the peace process for a further year; as part of the agreement, Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal will eventually resign.

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Two mosques at which members of the minority Ahmadi sect worship in Lahore, Pak., are attacked by suicide bombers and by fusillades of bullets and grenades; more than 80 people are killed.

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An express train in the Indian state of West Bengal derails, apparently as a result of sabotage, between the stations of Khemasuli and Sardiha, and 13 cars that have fallen onto an adjacent track are then struck by a freight train; at least 135 passengers perish.

**29** Two days of legislative elections in the Czech Republic lead to a narrow victory for the Social Democratic Party, with 22.1% of the vote as against 20.2% for the conservative Civic Democratic Party, but 27.6% of the vote goes to two smaller conservative parties.

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Roy Halladay of the Philadelphia Phillies pitches the 20th perfect game in Major League Baseball history in his team's 1-0 victory over the Florida Marlins only 20 days after the previous perfect game.

•  
In Oslo, German singer Lena Meyer-Landrut wins the

Eurovision Song Contest with her song "Satellite."

**30** A presidential election in Colombia results in the need for a runoff, to be held in June.

•  
The Social Democratic Party drops out of the three-party coalition governing Japan because it disagrees with Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama's decision to keep the U.S. air base on Okinawa.

•  
The 94th Indianapolis 500 automobile race is won by Dario Franchitti of Scotland.

**31** As an aid flotilla organized by the Free Gaza Movement and a charitable Turkish organization heads toward Gaza, Israeli commandos descend from a helicopter and board one of the ships in international waters; when activists on the ship resist, the commandos open fire, and nine passengers, most Turkish, are killed.

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Horst Köhler resigns as president of Germany after having said that German soldiers in Afghanistan and on other peacekeeping missions are deployed to protect German economic interests.

•  
The carmaker Honda Motor announces a 24% pay raise for striking workers at a Honda parts factory in China; the strike shut down all Honda automobile manufacture in China.

•  
An acclaimed and popular retrospective of the work of performance artist Marina Abramovic, "The Artist Is Present," closes at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City; in the retrospective's best-known component, Abramovic sits silently and still, looking at an audience member sitting across from her.

# June

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U.S. Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen,  
describing the effects of the continuing oil spill catastrophe in the Gulf of Mexico, June 6

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The U.S. Supreme Court rules that suspects who wish to remain silent must explicitly state that they are invoking that right; otherwise, any statement they make may be construed as waiving the right.

•  
Five presidential candidates in Burundi announce their intention to boycott the upcoming presidential election, saying that local elections the previous month were rigged.

2

Yukio Hatoyama resigns as prime minister of Japan; his popularity had waned as a result of his failure to move a U.S. air base from Okinawa.

•  
Foxconn Technology, a Taiwan-based company whose factories manufacture components for computers sold by companies that include Apple, Dell, and Hewlett-Packard, announces a 33%

pay raise for many of its workers in China; there has been a well-publicized rash of suicides at Foxconn factories in southern China.

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American automobile company Ford Motor announces that it will discontinue the manufacture of the 71-year-old Mercury brand by fall; the original Mercury Eight went on sale in 1939.

•  
In a crime that shocks Britain, a cab driver in England's Lake District shoots down three other drivers and then drives through the district, shooting passers-by; at least 12 people are murdered and 25 injured before the gunman turns his weapon on himself.

3

The energy company BP successfully places a containment dome over the gushing oil well in the Gulf of Mexico; the device allows BP to collect some of the oil and send it to a ship on the surface to be processed.

•  
A gala celebration of the life and career of National Ballet of Cuba founder Alicia Alonso is hosted by the American Ballet Theatre, where Alonso danced in 1941 and 1943–48;

the occasion is part of the 2010 celebration of Alonso's 90th birthday and the company's 70th anniversary.

4

Former finance minister Naoto Kan takes office as prime minister of Japan.

•  
The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in May fell to 9.7% and that the economy added 431,000 nonfarm jobs; the vast majority of those jobs are temporary hiring by the Census Bureau, however, and the stock markets fall on the news.

•  
The Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX) makes its first successful test launch of its Falcon 9 rocket at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

•  
The 83rd Scripps National Spelling Bee is won by Anamika Veeramani of Incarnate Word Academy in Parma Heights, Ohio, when she correctly spells *stromuhr*.

5

Francesca Schiavone of Italy defeats Australian Samantha Stosur to win the women's

French Open tennis title; the following day Rafael Nadal of Spain defeats Robin Söderling of Sweden to capture the men's championship for the fifth time.

•  
Long shot Drosselmeyer, with jockey Mike Smith aboard, wins the Belmont Stakes, the last event in Thoroughbred horse racing's U.S. Triple Crown.

•  
The Derby at Epsom Downs in Surrey, Eng., is won by an astonishing seven lengths by Workforce, ridden by Ryan Moore.

6

Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai ousts the head of Afghanistan's intelligence agency, Amrullah Saleh, and Minister of the Interior Hanif Atmar, to the surprise of NATO leaders.

•  
The energy company BP finds that it must limit the amount of oil it is capturing from the gushing oil well under the Gulf of Mexico lest it overwhelm the company's processing capacity on hand, and Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen warns that the oil will continue to be a problem long after the well has been capped.



**7** At a legislative session attended by leader Kim Jong Il, North Korea's cabinet undergoes a major reshuffle, with a number of technocrats demoted; Kim Yong-Il is replaced as prime minister by Choe Yong-Rim.

The first criminal convictions stemming from the 1984 chemical leak at a Union Carbide plant that left some 5,000 people dead in Bhopal, India, occur in a courtroom in Bhopal: eight former executives of Union Carbide's Indian subsidiary are found guilty of negligence, and the seven still living are sentenced to two years in prison.

After two and a half years at the head of a UN commission for fighting corruption in Guatemala, Carlos Castresana resigns in frustration.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel presents an austerity package intended to reduce the country's budget deficit.

Helen Thomas, a groundbreaking journalist known as the unofficial dean of the White House press corps, of which she has been an increasingly famous member since the early 1960s, abruptly retires in the face of a furor over impolitic remarks she made about Israel.

**8** A spokeswoman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees says that the agency has been told that it must leave Libya, where it has operated since 1991 and serves as the country's only asylum system.

It is reported that a cache of 75 silent films that have been found in the New Zealand Film Archive will be sent to the U.S. for restoration; the films include the only copy of *Upstream* (1927), directed by John Ford, and the earliest Mabel Normand film.

**9** In legislative elections in the Netherlands, the ruling Christian Democratic Appeal comes in fourth, with just 13.7% of the vote; the top vote getters are the centre-right People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, with 20.4%, and the centre-left Labour Party, with 19.6%.

In Afghanistan's Kandahar province, a bomb goes off at the wedding celebration of a man who was a member of a recently formed anti-Taliban militia; at least 40 wedding guests are killed.

Barbara Kingsolver wins the Orange Prize, an award for fiction written by women and published in the U.K., for her novel *The Lacuna*. (Photo below.)

The Chicago Blackhawks defeat the Philadelphia Flyers 4–3 in sudden-death overtime to win the Stanley Cup, the National Hockey League championship trophy, for the first time since 1961.

**10** Researchers for a U.S. government panel raise the estimate of the amount of oil that has been flowing from the oil well under the Gulf of Mexico since the explosion

and sinking of the Deepwater Horizon oil platform in April to 25,000–30,000 bbl a day, nearly double the previous estimate.

Guatemala's constitutional court removes Conrado Reyes as attorney general, a position he was appointed to on May 25 despite his suspected links to organized crime.

**11** Attacks that began the previous night involving rival drug-trafficking organizations leave some 85 people dead throughout Mexico.

**12** U.S. officials reveal that geologists have found in Afghanistan many previously unknown mineral deposits, including iron, copper, gold, cobalt, and lithium, worth an estimated \$1 trillion, enough to become a major component of the country's economy, which is presently based largely on opium production.

Abby Sunderland, a 16-year-old girl from California who is attempting to sail solo around the world, is rescued some 3,200 km (2,000 mi) west of Australia after losing a mast in heavy seas in the Indian Ocean.

**13** In legislative elections in Belgium, the largest percentage of the vote goes to the New Flemish Alliance, a Flemish separatist party, followed by the French Socialist Party; no party wins an absolute majority.

Kyrgyzstan's national news agency reports that three days of ethnic violence in southern Kyrgyzstan, largely in and around Osh, has killed at least 114 people and that tens of thousands of ethnic Uzbeks have fled.

In the 78th running of the 24 Hours of Le Mans endurance automobile race, the Audi team consisting of Mike Rockenfeller of Germany, Romain Dumas of France, and Timo Bernhard of Germany takes the victory, completing 397 laps, a new distance record.

The filly Zenyatta comes from behind to win the Vanity Handicap in Inglewood, Calif., her 17th consecutive victory, which is a new record in top-tier Thoroughbred horse racing; Citation and Cigar achieved 16 straight wins in 1948–50 and 1994–96, respectively.

The 64th annual Tony Awards are presented in New York City; winners include *Red* (which takes six awards), *Memphis*, *Fences*, and *La Cage aux Folles* and the actors Denzel Washington, Catherine Zeta-Jones, Douglas Hodge, and Scarlett Johansson.

*The Golden Ticket*, an opera based on Roald Dahl's novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, has its world premiere with the Opera Theater of Saint Louis in Missouri; the score is by Peter Ash, and the libretto is by Donald Sturrock.

For the second consecutive year, the Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership will not be awarded; its administrators say no worthy candidates have emerged.

**14** Iraq's new legislature convenes, takes the oath of allegiance, and is immediately suspended, as no new government has been agreed on and no bloc commands a majority.

Scientists head to South Australia for the capsule of the Japanese space explorer



Alastair Grant/AP

Hayabusa, which landed there overnight after a seven-year journey to collect samples from an asteroid and return them to Earth.

**15** The office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights asserts that the ethnic violence in southern Kyrgyzstan was deliberately orchestrated; it is thought that at least 100 people were killed.

Speaking before the House of Commons, British Prime Minister David Cameron apologizes for the "Bloody Sunday" killings in 1972 in which 14 unarmed demonstrators in Londonderry, N.Ire., were killed by British soldiers; Cameron asserts that the shootings had no justification.

**16** A Russian Soyuz rocket blasts off from Kazakhstan, carrying two American astronauts and a Russian cosmonaut to the International Space Station, where they will remain for six months.

Bob King is elected president of the United Automobile Workers union, replacing Ron Gettelfinger.

**17** Estonia becomes the 17th country to become a member of the euro zone.

Switzerland's legislature agrees to adhere to the terms of an agreement made in August 2009 for the bank UBS to disclose information on 4,450 accounts held by Americans suspected of tax evasion.

The Los Angeles Lakers defeat the Boston Celtics 83-79 in game seven of the best-of-seven tournament to secure the team's 16th overall and 2nd consecutive

National Basketball Association championship.

**18** Six member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States sign an agreement in Castries, St. Lucia, to form an economic union; the remaining three members are expected to sign on within a few weeks.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that in May unemployment rates fell in 37 states and rose in 6 others; the highest rate, 14%, was in Nevada.

The 2010 winners of the Kyoto Prize are announced: medical scientist Shinya Yamanaka (advanced technology), mathematician Laszlo Lovasz (basic sci-

ences), and visual artist William Kentridge (arts and philosophy).

*The Wizarding World of Harry Potter, a new theme park within the Universal Orlando entertainment complex, opens to the public in Orlando, Fla.; at opening there is a six-hour wait to enter. (Photo below.)*

**19** China announces that it will allow its currency, the renminbi, to move a little more freely in relation to the U.S. dollar; in later days it is seen that the change is quite small.

Kurdish militants attack a Turkish military post near the Iraqi border, killing 8 soldiers and triggering an attack by Turkish warplanes

that leaves 12 Kurdish insurgents dead.

Gunmen thought to be associated with al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula storm a jail used by Yemeni intelligence services in Aden, Yemen, killing at least 11 people and escaping with several prisoners.

**20** Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announces an easing of Israel's land blockade of Gaza, including plans to facilitate the passage of larger amounts of civilian goods and plans to issue a list of prohibited items to replace the currently used list of permitted items.

Conservative economist Juan Manuel Santos convincingly wins election as president of Colombia, defeating Antanas Mockus of the Green Party in a runoff.

Two simultaneous car bombs outside the Bank of Trade in Baghdad kill at least 26 people.

Kyrgyz soldiers begin bulldozing the makeshift barriers ethnic Uzbeks used to defend themselves from ethnic violence in Osh, Kyrgyz.

Graeme McDowell of Northern Ireland secures a one-stroke victory over Gregory Havret of France to win the U.S. Open golf tournament in Pebble Beach, Calif.

**21** Faisal Shahzad pleads guilty in a U.S. federal court to having created the failed car bomb found on May 1 in Times Square in New York City, explaining in detail how and why he engineered the attempted attack.

After two large demonstrations by people angry about



Red Huber—MCT/Landov



## 22

George Osborne, British chancellor of the Exchequer, unveils an austerity budget of deep spending cuts and tax increases.

A bighead Asian carp is caught in a fishing net in Lake Calumet, about 9.7 km (6 mi) from Lake Michigan and beyond the electric fence designed to keep the voracious invasive species out of the Great Lakes system.

## 23

U.S. Pres. Barack Obama fires Gen. Stanley McChrystal and replaces him as top commander in the war in Afghanistan with Gen. David Petraeus; the dismissal follows an interview published in the magazine *Rolling Stone* in which McChrystal and his staff had criticized administration officials.

At a meeting of the International Whaling Commission, compromise talks aimed at controlling commercial whaling by Japan, Norway, and Iceland collapse.

The U.S. Census Bureau releases statistics that show that the sales of new homes in May fell to the lowest level since 1963, when reporting began; sales plunged 32.7% from the previous month.

## 24

Jamaican gang leader Christopher Coke, after

having been arrested outside the U.S. embassy, is extradited to the U.S., where he is wanted on charges of drug trafficking and on weapons charges.

Kevin Rudd resigns as prime minister of Australia; he is replaced by Julia Gillard, who is Australia's first female prime minister.

Five American Muslim men who were arrested in Pakistan are found guilty in a court in Sargodha, Pak., of having conspired to carry out terrorist attacks and are sentenced to 10 years in prison.

At Wimbledon the longest match in the history of professional tennis concludes—after three days and 182 games—with a victory by American John Isner over Nicolas Mahut of France in five sets: 6–4, 3–6, 6–7, 7–6, 70–68.

## 25

Hong Kong's Legislative Council

approves a plan to expand the legislature by 10 seats beginning in 2012 and for the first time makes most of the seats subject to direct popular election; the committee that chooses the chief executive is enlarged to 1,200 members.

## 26

A presidential election is held in Somalia's self-declared independent enclave of Somaliland; on July 1 opposition candidate Ahmed Silanyo is declared the winner of the race.

## 27

Free elections take place in Guinea for the first time in the country's history; they result in the need for a presidential runoff.

A referendum on a proposed new constitution that reduces the power of the president and makes the country a parliamentary democracy takes place in Kyrgyzstan; the document is overwhelmingly approved.

Darci Kistler, who is the last working ballet dancer to have been trained by the legendary choreographer George Balanchine, makes her farewell performance with the New York City Ballet after a 30-year career.

Cristie Kerr of the U.S. wins the Ladies Professional Golf Association Championship tournament by 12 strokes over Kim Song-Hee of South Korea.

## 28

Pres. Vaclav Klaus of the Czech Republic names Petr Necas, the leader of the centre-right Civic Democratic Party, prime minister.

Five couples who were arrested in New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia the previous day are charged with conspiracy to act as unlawful agents of a foreign government as part of a Russian espionage ring; an 11th person is also charged but has not been apprehended.

In a presidential election in Burundi, Pres. Pierre Nkurunziza is the sole candidate as opposition parties boycott the polls; the parties later denounce the election as a farce.

Rodolfo Torre Cantú, a front-running candidate for governor of Mexico's Tamaulipas state, is gunned down together with at least four other people near Ciudad Victoria; it is believed that drug cartels are responsible for the assassination.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, who served a record 51 years in the U.S. Senate and was also the longest-serving member of Congress, having spent an additional 6 years in the House of Representatives, dies at the age of 92 in Virginia.

## 29

In Chongqing, China, representatives of China and Taiwan sign a framework trade agreement that will, among other things, remove tariffs from hundreds of goods exported from Taiwan to China as well as some goods exported from China to Taiwan.

Larry King, host of the once-essential cable television talk show *Larry King Live* since 1985, announces his retirement.

Ukraine's minister of the interior announces that a Caravaggio painting known as *The Taking of Christ* or *The Kiss of Judas*, which was stolen from a museum in Odessa in 2008, has been recovered in Germany, where the thieves were attempting to sell it.

## 30

In accordance with an agreement with the Maoist party in Nepal, Madhav Kumar Nepal resigns as prime minister.

The World Trade Organization releases a ruling that the European airplane manufacturer Airbus has for some 40 years received improper subsidies in the form of low-interest and interest-free loans from European governments—subsidies that gave it an unfair advantage over its American rival Boeing.

Christian Wulff is chosen to replace Horst Köhler as president of Germany.

# July

“

*We can't rule anything out.*

*This was obviously terrorism, from the way it was targeted at World Cup watchers in public places.*

”

Ugandan police inspector Kale Kayihura,  
after bombs killed dozens of World Cup spectators in Kampala, July 11

**1** Two suicide bombers attack the Data Ganj Baksh, a major Sufi shrine, in Lahore, Pak.; at least 42 worshippers are killed.

The East African Community, consisting of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, launches a common market for products, capital, and workers.

China's state-run news service, the Xinhua News Agency, publicly introduces CNC World, a 24-hour English-language news channel; it also announces plans to open a newsroom in New York City.

James H. Billington, the American librarian of Congress, names W.S. Merwin the country's 17th poet laureate; Merwin succeeds Kay Ryan.

**2** The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in June fell to 9.5% and that the private sector added 83,000 jobs, though the economy as a whole lost 125,000 nonfarm jobs as

temporary Census Bureau jobs ended.

The UN General Assembly approves the creation of a new umbrella agency, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be called UN Women.

**3** American Serena Williams defeats Vera Zvonareva of Russia to take her fourth All-England (Wimbledon) women's tennis championship; the following day Rafael Nadal of Spain wins the men's title for the second time when he defeats Tomas Berdych of the Czech Republic.

Roza Otunbayeva is sworn in as Kyrgyzstan's transitional president under the country's new constitution; she will also serve as prime minister until legislative elections take place in October. (Photo right.)

**4** In Poland's runoff presidential election, acting president Bronislaw Komorowski of the ruling Civic Platform party

defeats Jaroslaw Kaczynski, twin brother of Lech Kaczynski, whose death in a plane crash in April left the office vacant.

**5** A one-day strike accompanied by large protests against an increase in the cost of fuel takes place across India.

The leaders of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan sign an agreement forming a customs union of the three countries.

A new and controversial law allowing an unrestricted right to abortion within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy goes into effect in Spain.

**6** In Indian-administered Kashmir, three civilians are killed when Indian police fire on protesters throwing stones; at least 14 people, mostly protesters, have been killed in the past three weeks, and this has led to a rise in violent anti-Indian demonstrations.



Igor Kovalenko—EPA/Landov

China's first full-size commercial offshore wind farm, the 102-MW Donghai Bridge Wind Farm in the East China Sea, begins transmitting power; it initially is providing electricity to the Shanghai Expo but is expected eventually to generate enough power for 200,000 households in Shanghai.

The automobile manufacturer Chrysler announces that it plans to open about 200 dealerships in 2010 in the U.S. to sell the subcompact Fiat 500; they will be the first Fiat dealerships in the country in 26 years.

**7** As hundreds of thousands of Shi'ite worshippers head toward the Imam Musa al-Kadhim mosque in Baghdad for a religious observation, a suicide bomber at a checkpoint kills nearly 60 people.

Turkey's Constitutional Court strikes down parts of the country's proposed new constitution, including provisions that increase the authority of the president over the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors and that allow people without legal backgrounds to serve on the board; a referendum on the document is to be held in September.

British researchers announce the discovery near Norfolk, Eng., of 78 flint tools that date to some 800,000 years ago, suggesting the earliest-yet-discovered hominin occupation in northern Europe.

**8** The European Parliament agrees to reactivate a program that allows the U.S. to monitor banking and financial transfers in Europe for possible financing of terrorist activity; the program was suspended in February.

The U.S. and Russia agree that the 10 people recently arrested as unregistered Russian spies in the U.S. will be released to Russia in exchange for the release of 4 men held in Russian prisons for their contacts with Western intelligence agencies.

Bombs targeting Shi'ites taking part in the final day of a religious observance in Baghdad leave at least 15 people dead.

In Boston, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Tauro rules that the federal Defense of Marriage Act, which allows only opposite-sex couples to marry, violates the Constitution in that it interferes with the rights of states to define marriage.

Striking union members at a nickel mining and processing plant in Sudbury, Ont., agree to a new contract though it gives them less than they had sought, ending a strike that began on July 13, 2009.

**9** In Mohmand agency of Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas, a suicide bomber on a motorbike kills at least 102 people outside the headquarters of the agency's civilian government.

The conservation organization WWF announces that the global population of wild tigers has fallen to as low as 3,200.

The last Chrysler PT Cruiser rolls off an assembly line in Mexico; the retro-style car model was a major hit when it was introduced a decade earlier and inspired many imitators, but sales had stagnated more recently.

**10** The energy company BP removes a cap that partially contained the gushing of

oil from the broken oil well under the Gulf of Mexico in order to be able to attach a tighter cap.

The first performance of *The Demons*, a 12-hour Italian theatrical adaptation of the Dostoyevsky novel also known as *The Possessed*, takes place on Governors Island in New York City.

**11** Bombs explode in a restaurant and a rugby club in Kampala, Ugan., both crowded with fans watching the association football (soccer) World Cup final; at least 76 people are killed, and suspicion falls on the al-Shabaab militants of Somalia.

In elections for the House of Councillors, the upper house of Japan's legislature, the ruling Democratic Party wins only 44 seats, leaving it short of a majority.

In Johannesburg, Spain defeats the Netherlands 1–0 with a goal in the 116th minute by Spanish striker Andrés Iniesta to win the country's first association football (soccer) World Cup.

Paula Creamer of the U.S. scores a four-stroke victory over Choi Na-Yeon of South Korea and Suzann Pettersen of Norway to win the U.S. Women's Open golf tournament in Oakmont, Pa.

**12** Britain's Office for National Statistics releases revised figures showing that the recession in 2008–09 in the country cut deeper into the economy than previously thought and that economic growth in the first quarter of 2010 was only 0.3%.

Switzerland rejects a U.S. request to extradite film director Roman Polanski to face charges in a 1977 case involving sex with an under-

age girl and sets Polanski free; he was arrested in Zürich in September 2009.

**13** The Russian Grain Union, an industry lobbying group, declares that amid the heat wave engulfing Russia, the country is also suffering its worst drought in 130 years and has lost about a fifth of the total planted grain area.

The first 7 of the 52 political prisoners that Cuba has agreed to release arrive in Madrid, together with members of their families.

Éric Woerth, France's labour minister, announces his resignation as treasurer of the ruling party due to his suspected connection to a burgeoning scandal that involves an illegal campaign donation from Liliane Bettencourt, the L'Oréal cosmetics heiress.

**14** Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai, after several days of negotiations with NATO military leaders, agrees to a program to create local defense forces to bolster military and police forces.

**15** The U.S. Congress passes a major bill to increase government oversight of financial companies and markets in an effort to remedy the causes of the severe recession that began in 2008; Pres. Barack Obama signs it into law on July 21.

The energy company BP successfully tests a new containment cap on the gushing well in the Gulf of Mexico, completely stopping the flow of oil for the first time in 86 days.

The U.S. military in a ceremony cedes control of



A double suicide bombing leaves at least 26 people dead at a gathering of Revolutionary Guards outside a mosque in Zahedan, Iran.

Rioting in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast, N.Ire., continues for a fourth night.

An explosives-laden car is detonated in Juárez, Mex., by a cell phone call, and four people, among them two federal police officers, are killed; it is believed to be the first car bomb in Mexico's drug wars.

Argentina's legislature legalizes same-sex marriage on an equal basis with conventional marriage.

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration releases a report that says, among other things, that June 2010 surpassed June 2005 as the warmest June on record worldwide and that the month also recorded a record low in Arctic sea ice.

**16** Two oil pipelines in Dalian, China, explode after an oil tanker unloaded its cargo into the pipelines; a fire and a large oil spill follow.

**17** Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard sets the national legislative election for August 21.

Talks on a financial rescue package for Hungary between the IMF, the EU, and Hungary break off.

**18** As Awakening Council members await paychecks at an Iraqi army base in Baghdad, a suicide bomber detonates his weapon, leaving at least 45 people dead.

Gunmen invade a birthday celebration in Torreón, Mex., and open fire, killing at least 17 people, including the celebrant.

A strike against government policies in Tehran's Grand Bazaar comes to an end after 12 days.

Louis Oosthuizen of South Africa defeats England's Lee Westwood by seven strokes to win the British Open golf tournament on the Old Course at St. Andrews in Fife, Scot.

**19** Hungary's minister of the economy, György Matolcsy, responds to pressure from the IMF and the European Union with a declaration that the country will not undertake further austerity measures.

Russia's Ministry of Emergency Situations reports that 77 people trying to cool off during the country's ongoing heat wave have drowned over the past two days, adding to July's total of more than 400; the numbers are similar to those in most summers, however, and most drowning victims are deemed likely to have been drunk.

Syria's Ministry of Education issues a ban on the wearing of the *niqab*, a veil that covers the face and leaves only the eyes visible, by students and faculty at schools and universities at all levels.

The online bookseller Amazon.com announces that for the past three months its sales of e-books have been greater than its sales of hardcover books.

**20** A conference of international leaders takes place in Kabul; the confer-

ees agree to grant a larger portion of foreign aid to the Afghan government rather than to individual ministries or nongovernmental organizations and approve a timetable proposed by Pres. Hamid Karzai for a transition to Afghan-led security.

A firefight that began the previous night with an attack by militants from the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) on Turkish soldiers near the border with Iraq leaves six of the soldiers dead.

**21** Five days after the explosion of an oil pipeline in Dalian, China, the oil has spread over 427 sq km (165 sq mi) of the Yellow Sea; it is the largest oil spill ever reported in China.

The IMF cancels Haiti's debt of \$268 million and approves a loan of an additional \$60 million.

In the Shi'ite village of Abe Sayeda, Iraq, a car bomb explodes in a crowd, killing at least 13 people.

**22** In response to Colombia's presentation to the Organization of American States of evidence of what it says are 1,500 Colombian insurgents taking refuge in Venezuela, Venezuelan Pres. Hugo Chávez publicly severs diplomatic ties with Colombia.

The International Court of Justice rules, in response to a complaint lodged by Serbia, that Kosovo did not violate international law when it declared itself independent in February 2008.

In a cricket Test match in which Sri Lanka defeats India, Sri Lankan spin bowler Muttiah Muralitharan, in his final Test cricket match, becomes the first

cricketer ever to take 800 Test wickets.

**23** During an African Union summit meeting in Kampala, Ugan., Guinea agrees to send a battalion to join African Union peacekeepers in Somalia; together with a force from Djibouti, these will be the first African Union peacekeepers in Somalia from predominately Muslim countries.

Financial regulators report that all but 7 of the 91 European banks subjected to stress tests passed the tests; those that failed included 5 small Spanish savings banks, a Greek bank, and a German bank.

**24** In Duisburg, Ger., the Love Parade, an annual techno music festival that originated as a peace demonstration in Berlin in 1989, takes place in an old freight railway station, but overcrowding in a tunnel that is the only entrance to the venue leads to a panic in which 21 concertgoers are crushed to death.

**25** The organization WikiLeaks.org posts on its Web site tens of thousands of pages of classified U.S. military field reports on the war in Afghanistan.

The U.S. and South Korea begin joint war games in the Sea of Japan, mobilizing 20 ships, led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *George Washington*, and more than 200 warplanes.

Tony Hayward is removed as CEO of the energy company BP; his replacement is announced two days later as Robert Dudley, who will be the first American to head the company.

Spanish cyclist Alberto Contador wins the Tour de France for the second year in a row.

Brazil wins the FIVB World League championship in volleyball in Córdoba, Arg., defeating Russia to take a record ninth World League title.

*Yokozuna* Hakuho defeats *ozeki* Baruto to win the Nagoya Grand Sumo Tournament, becoming the first wrestler in the history of sumo to win three consecutive meets without a single defeat.

The National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., inducts slugger Andre Dawson, manager Whitey Herzog, and umpire Doug Harvey.

**26** Afghan officials declare that 52 civilians in a house where women and children were taking refuge from a firefight between NATO and Taliban forces in Helmand province on July 23 were killed by a rocket fired by NATO troops.

Bomb attacks kill some 20 Shi'ite pilgrims traveling from Al-Najaf to Karbala' in Iraq; also, a car bomb explodes in front of the Baghdad offices of the news channel Al-Arabiyah, and six people, none of them journalists, die.

In Cambodia's UN-backed war crimes tribunal's first verdict, Kaing Guek Eav, known as Duch, who oversaw the torture and executions of thousands of prisoners at the Tuol Sleng prison under the Khmer Rouge regime, is found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and sentenced to 35 years in prison; his sentence is lessened to 19 years for time served and

for a period of illegal military detention.

The U.S. Library of Congress grants an exception to a copyright law; the exception gives owners of smartphones, such as Apple's iPhone, the right to engage in "jailbreaking"—that is, to install software that has not been approved by the phone's creator.

In Jerusalem the Israel Museum reopens after a three-year renovation, expansion, and redesign under the direction of James S. Snyder.

**27** Heavy rains continue in China, and a resultant landslide in Sichuan leaves 21 people missing, while waters threaten to overtop the Three Gorges Dam; China's State Flood Control and Drought Prevention department reports that at least 823 people have died in flooding in 2010.

The U.S. Forest Service announces that caves on federal land in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South

Dakota, and Wyoming will be closed to explorers for a year in an effort to contain the spread of white-nose syndrome, a disease that has killed more than one million bats.

**28** Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm calls on the U.S. federal government for additional help in cleaning up an oil spill of more than 3,028,330 litres (800,000 gal) that resulted from a broken pipeline on July 26 on Talmadge Creek, a tributary of the Kalamazoo River; Granholm calls the effort so far by the pipeline's owner, Enbridge Energy Partners, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "wholly inadequate."

In Spain the legislature of Catalonia votes to ban the Spanish tradition of bullfighting in the region.

**29** South African Pres. Jacob Zuma announces that 6 of the 13 black ethnic monarchies

within the country are to be abolished.

Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen invites leaders of the al-Huthi rebels to join talks between the Yemeni government and assorted opposition parties.

Mexican soldiers in a fire-fight kill Ignacio ("Nacho") Coronel, one of the top leaders of the Sinaloa drug cartel, in what is viewed as a major victory in the Mexican government's fight against the cartels.

Shipping officials in the United Arab Emirates attempt to ascertain the cause of damage, including a dented hull and broken windows, sustained by the Japanese oil tanker *M. Star* the previous day in the Strait of Hormuz.

**30** Violent fighting between those who support and those who oppose ongoing peace talks with the Sudanese government break out in a refugee camp in the Darfur region of Sudan, and some 10 people are killed; UN reports indicate that about 600 people have died in violence in Darfur in the past few months.

American marine conservationist Rick Steiner declares that the oil spill into the Yellow Sea following a pipeline explosion in Dalian, China, two weeks earlier was likely to have spilled more than 430,000 bbl of oil, rather than the 11,000 bbl reported by China.



Genevieve De Manio—UPI/Landov

**31** Chelsea Clinton, daughter of U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and former U.S. president Bill Clinton, weds Marc Mezvinsky in a ceremony in Rhinebeck, N.Y. (Photo left.)

# August

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Note from miners trapped 17 days earlier in the collapse of a gold and copper mine in Chile, found attached to a rescuer's drill, August 22

1

The Netherlands withdraws its forces from Afghanistan; it is the first NATO member to end its mission there.

Taiwanese golfer Yani Tseng captures the Women's British Open golf tournament.

2

Raza Haidar, the head of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement political party, is assassinated in Karachi; violent anti-Pashtun rioting breaks out within hours and continues for two days, leaving at least 78 people dead.

In Indian-administered Kashmir, officials say that two days of violent clashes between armed security forces and stone-throwing protesters have raised the number killed so far to 33 people.

A rocket strikes near the InterContinental resort hotel in Al-Aqabah, Jordan, killing a taxi driver, and the remains of another rocket

are found on the grounds of the Eilat resort in Israel; the provenance of the rockets is unknown.

A U.S. federal team of scientists and engineers estimates that the amount of oil that flowed into the Gulf of Mexico following the explosion of the energy company BP's Deepwater Horizon oil rig on April 20 is roughly 4,900,000 bbl, about 800,000 bbl of which was captured, making it the largest-ever accidental release of oil into marine waters; the previous record was 3,300,000 bbl in the Bay of Campeche, where a well dug by the Ixtoc I oil platform blew out in 1979.

3

Israeli and Lebanese troops stationed at the border between the countries exchange gunfire, reportedly leaving four Lebanese and at least one Israeli dead; each side blames the other for starting the incident.

New York City zoning officials clear the way for the building of a community centre and mosque to be constructed two blocks north of the site of the World Trade Center, commonly referred to since the

terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, as “ground zero”; opposition to the planned centre, often fanned by right-wing commentators, has appeared in much of the country and frequently takes on an anti-Islam tone.

4

A new constitution that decreases the power of the presidency and includes a bill of rights is resoundingly approved by the electorate in Kenya; it is signed into law on August 27.

The U.S. government says that the energy company BP's use of a so-called static kill to seal the broken oil well in the Gulf of Mexico by filling it with mud is a success and that there should be no further leaking from the well; the following day cement is used to plug the pipe for the first time.

Naxalite rebels ambush a police patrol in India's Chhattisgarh state; some 70 police officers are missing after the attack.

5

Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signs a decree banning the export of grain from August 15 through the

end of the year because of the continuing drought, which has decimated the wheat harvest.

An iceberg covering at least 251 sq km (97 sq mi) breaks off from Greenland's Petermann Glacier; it is the largest ice island to break free in the Northern Hemisphere since 1962.

6

In the Hindu Kush in Afghanistan, 10 members of a medical aid group—6 Americans, 2 Afghans, 1 Briton, and 1 German—are lined up and executed.

Pal Schmitt is sworn in as president of Hungary.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in July remained steady at 9.5% and that, though the private sector added 71,000 jobs, the economy as a whole lost 131,000 jobs.

Investigators for the United Arab Emirates report that the damage suffered by the Japanese oil tanker *M. Star* on July 28 as it traveled through the Strait of Hormuz was caused by a terrorist attack involving homemade explosives.



**7** At least 43 people are killed by an explosion in a marketplace in Basra, Iraq.

Elena Kagan is sworn in as a U.S. Supreme Court justice.

The Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, inducts running backs Emmitt Smith and Floyd Little, wide receiver Jerry Rice, cornerback Dick LeBeau, linebacker Rickey Jackson, guard Russ Grimm, and defensive tackle John Randle.

**8** South Korean Pres. Lee Myung-Bak carries out a cabinet shuffle; he names Kim Tae-Ho to replace Chung Un-Chan as prime minister, but Kim withdraws his name on August 29.

**9** Pres. Paul Kagame is overwhelmingly elected to a new seven-year term as president of Rwanda.

The head of Russia's weather service declares that the heat wave engulfing the area around Moscow is the worst the country has ever experienced; tens of thousands of people flee the heat, which has doubled the city's death rate, and 557 fires are burning, with 747,722 ha (1,847,661 ac) having been consumed by fires.

**10** The U.S. Federal Reserve announces that it intends to buy long-term government debt in hopes of preventing a slowing of the tenuous economic recovery.

Venezuelan Pres. Hugo Chávez and Colombian Pres. Juan Manuel Santos meet in Santa Marta, Colom., and agree to exchange ambassadors.

**11** China reports a slowing of its economy's growth, the Bank of England reduces its forecast for the country's economy, and the U.S. reports decreased exports; in response, the Dow Jones Industrial Average falls 265 points.

Russia announces that it has deployed an advanced air defense missile system in the separatist Georgian enclave Abkhazia.

The Mecca Clock Tower, with four faces 46 m (151 ft) in diameter and illuminated by LED lights, begins marking time in Saudi Arabia; it runs on Arabia Standard Time and is intended to challenge Greenwich Mean Time as the world standard. (Photo below.)

**12** Dési Bouterse, who twice led the country at the

head of a military junta and was on trial for murder at the time of his election by the legislature, takes office as president of Suriname.

French Minister of the Interior Brice Hortefeux declares that the government has dismantled some 40 illegal Roma camps over the past two weeks and will deport 700 camp residents to Bulgaria and Romania; the day of the announcement a Roma camp in Choisy-le-Roi is shut down.

**13** In Sri Lanka retired general Sarath Fonseka, who led the military campaign that defeated the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and who later unsuccessfully ran against Pres. Mahinda Rajapakse for president, is convicted in a court-martial of having engaged in politics while in uniform and is dishonourably discharged.

The ruling junta of Myanmar (Burma) announces that elections will take place on November 7.

Patrice Trovada of the opposition Independent Democratic Action party is named as prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe after elections on August 1; his government is sworn in the following day.

The Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass., inducts as members NBA players Scottie Pippen, Karl Malone, Dennis Johnson, and Gus Johnson, WNBA star Cynthia Cooper, Brazilian player Maciel Pereira, owner Jerry Buss, and high school coach Bob Hurley, Sr., as well as the U.S. Olympic teams from the Games of 1960 and 1992.

**14** In California's Mojave Desert, at the California 200, a popular 80-km (50-mi) off-road nighttime race attended by hundreds of spectators, a modified Ford Ranger going over a steep hill spins and rolls over into the crowd; eight spectators are killed.

The opening ceremonies for the inaugural Youth Olympic Games take place in Singapore, where some 3,600 athletes 14 to 18 years of age from 204 countries will compete in two dozen summer sports over the next 12 days.

**15** In a speech marking the 65th anniversary of the end of Japanese rule in Korea, South Korean Pres. Lee Myung-Bak suggests that the time has come to consider a special tax to finance the eventual reunification of South and North Korea.

At the Whistling Straits golf club in Kohler, Wis., Martin Kaymer of Germany defeats



Essa Mohammad/AP

Danielle Kang of California wins the U.S. women's amateur golf title in Charlotte, N.C.

The 51st Edward MacDowell Medal for outstanding contributions to the arts is awarded to American jazz composer and musician Sonny Rollins at the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N.H.

**16** Japanese government figures are released showing that the country's economy in the second fiscal quarter was valued at \$1.28 trillion, thus resulting in China (which posted \$1.33 trillion in the same quarter) surpassing Japan to become the second biggest economy in the world.

Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago sign an agreement regarding the sharing of the Loran-Manatee gas field, which straddles the maritime border between the two countries.

**17** At an Iraqi army recruiting centre in Baghdad, a suicide bomber detonates his weapon among a crowd of applicants, killing at least 61 people.

Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai orders that all private security companies, both domestic and foreign, be phased out within four months, a deadline that is widely regarded as impossibly short.

Lebanon passes a law granting Palestinians in the country, of whom there are an estimated 400,000, the same rights to work that other foreigners enjoy.

It is reported that 51 people died in drug-related violence August 13–15 in Juárez, Mex.

**18** The body of Edelmiro Cavazos, the kidnapped mayor of Santiago, Mex., is found on the side of a road; five police officers, one of whom was part of the mayor's security detail, and a transit officer are later arrested in connection with the crime.

Wright County Egg of Galt, Iowa, recalls 380 million eggs that have been sold throughout the country; an outbreak of salmonella was traced to some of the company's facilities.

*The New England Journal of Medicine* publishes online a study that found that cancer patients who received palliative care beginning at the time of diagnosis outlived those who received standard cancer treatment without palliative care.

**19** Taliban fighters attack sleeping private security guards hired to safeguard a road-construction project in the Helmand River valley in Afghanistan; at least 21 of the guards are slaughtered.

North Korea acknowledges that it is holding a South Korean squid-boat and its seven crew members, saying that they were fishing in North Korean waters.

The computer chip maker Intel announces an agreement to acquire the computer security company McAfee.

The Fields Medals, awarded every four years to mathematicians aged 40 or younger, are presented to Elon Lindenstrauss, Ngo Bao Chau, Stanislav Smirnov,

and Cédric Villani; also, the inaugural Chern Medal for lifetime achievement goes to Louis Nirenberg.

**20** U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announces that Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas will engage in direct talks with Israel in hopes of finding a way to return to the peace process.

Aleksey Savinov is fired as head of Russia's forestry service for his handling of the forest fires that burned 809,370 ha (2,000,000 ac) of land and left at least 54 people dead.

**21** Legislative elections in Australia result in no clear majority for any party, with the ruling Labor Party taking 38% of the vote and the conservative Liberal-National coalition winning 43.6%.

Near Bushehr, Iran, officials from Iran and Russia ceremonially open Iran's first nuclear power plant; it will be jointly operated with Russian technicians.

**22** Officials from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and from the International Medical Corps report that they have learned that hundreds of members of the Hutu rebel group Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda attacked and gang-raped at least 150 women July 30–August 3 in and around the village of Ruvungi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Seventeen days after the collapse of a gold and copper mine in northern Chile, 33 miners trapped 700 m (2,300 ft) underground tie a note to a rescuers' drill that

has penetrated the area in which they have taken refuge, notifying those above of their survival; plans for their rescue begin.

**23** A suicide bomber kills at least 26 people worshipping at a mosque in the South Waziristan region of Pakistan.

A former police officer who was fired in 2009 takes over a tour bus in Manila, holding the passengers hostage in an apparent bid to regain his job; there is a televised stand-off for the next 12 hours before police commandos storm the bus, and the gunman and eight tourists from Hong Kong are killed.

Nepal's legislature fails in its fifth attempt to choose a prime minister; the next vote is scheduled for September 5.

U.S. District Court Judge Royce C. Lamberth, to the shock of the scientific community, overturns an executive order allowing limited federal funding of stem cell research.

**24** Al-Shabaab fighters wearing Somali government military uniforms invade a hotel in Mogadishu, methodically shooting from room to room; at least 33 people, including 4 members of the country's legislature, are killed.

Peace talks between Yemen's government and al-Huthi rebels begin in Qatar.

The bodies of 72 migrants from Central and South America, the victims of a massacre, are discovered in San Fernando, Tamaulipas state, Mex.

The National Association of Realtors in the U.S. reports that home sales in July were

25.5% lower than in the previous July, in spite of historically low mortgage interest rates and falling prices.

A small turboprop airplane carrying passengers to Lukla, Nepal, a popular starting point for the trek to Mt. Everest, crashes near the village of Shikharpur; all 14 aboard perish.

**25** A car bomb goes off at a police station in Baghdad, marking the beginning of a day of attacks that strike 12 other Iraqi cities, including Al-Fallujah, Al-Ramadi, Tikrit, Kirkuk, Basra, Karbala', and Mosul; at least 51 people die in the attacks, including 19 people killed by a car bomb in Kut.

The final unit of the 4.2-million-kW Xiaowan Hydropower Station in China's Yunnan province begins operating; the project, the second largest in China, gives the country the highest hydropower capacity in the world.

Danny Philip is chosen to be prime minister of the Solomon Islands.

**26** France departs 300 Roma over the protests of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Paris and the EU justice commissioner.

Brazilian Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva ceremonially signs the contract for the building of the massive Belo Monte hydroelectric dam on the Xingu River; it is planned to be the third largest dam in the world and to supply electricity to 23 million homes.

The winners of the inaugural Horton Foote Prize for playwriting are announced: *Ruined* by Lynn Nottage wins the award for outstanding new American play, and

the prize for promising new American play goes to *Midtown* by Will Eno.

**27** Than Shwe, Muang Aye, and Thura Shwe Man resign from the military in Myanmar (Burma); the move makes the men, the top three rulers in the country's military junta, eligible to run for office under the new constitution.

Mexico's largest airline, Grupo Mexicana, suspends operations.

The North American Lutheran Church is created in Grove City, Ohio, by 199 congregations that opposed the more accepting stance toward gay clergy recently adopted by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

**28** Fazel Ahmed Faqiryar, whom Pres. Hamid Karzai fired as deputy attorney general of Afghanistan on August 26, declares that he was sacked for pursuing corruption cases against high officials in the government; Western officials bear out his story about high-level interference with corruption investigations.

Conservative broadcaster Glenn Beck leads a rally of tens of thousands of people, many of them Tea Party partisans or libertarians, at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.; he calls for Christian religious revival.

**29** Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin ceremonially opens a new oil pipeline that runs 67 km (42 mi) from Skovorodino, Russia, to northeastern China.

The volcano Mt. Sinabung on the Indonesian island of Sumatra erupts for the first time in four centuries; another eruption takes place the following day. (Photo below)

The Emmy Awards are presented in Los Angeles; winners include the television shows *Modern Family* and *Mad Men* and the actors Jim Parsons, Bryan Cranston, Edie Falco, Kyra Sedgwick, Eric Stonestreet, Aaron Paul, Jane Lynch, and Archie Panjabi.

At a meet in Rieti, Italy, Kenyan runner David Rudisha sets a new 800-m world record of 1 min 41.01 sec, breaking his own record time

set on August 22 by 0.08 sec; the previous record, 1 min 41.11 sec, was set in 1997 by Wilson Kipketer of Denmark.

In University Place, Wash., Peter Uihlein is the winner of the U.S. men's amateur golf championship.

The Edogawa Minami team from Tokyo defeats the Waipio team from Waipahu, Hawaii, 4-1 to win baseball's 64th Little League World Series.

**30** After a long debate, India's legislature ratifies the final legislation necessary to complete the implementation of a nuclear agreement made with the U.S. in 2005.

**31** In a nationally televised address, U.S. Pres. Barack Obama announces an end to the country's combat mission in Iraq, though 49,700 troops will remain in a supporting capacity for another year; the war began in 2003.

The much-anticipated, well-reviewed novel *Freedom* by Jonathan Franzen arrives in American bookstores.



Roone Patikawa/AP



# September

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Harvard University economist Lawrence Katz,  
commenting on newly released Census Bureau information, September 16

1

Three suicide bombers attack Shi'ites observing an annual day of mourning in Lahore, Pak., killing at least 31 people; rioting breaks out in response.

In Washington, D.C., U.S. Pres. Barack Obama, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Palestinian Authority Pres. Mahmoud Abbas, Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak, and King 'Abdullah II of Jordan meet to begin a push to achieve agreement between Israel and Palestine.

2

The International Medical Corps says that the number of women and girls in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo who were raped during attacks on July 30–August 3 by the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and the Mai Mai has been found to be more than 240, and it is expected that the number will rise with further investigation.

The IMF declares that it will provide Pakistan with \$450 million in emergency aid to help with the flooding disaster the country is experiencing.

The American fast-food chain Burger King agrees to be bought by the Brazilian-backed investment firm 3G Capital.

3

A suicide bomber kills at least 53 people in Quetta, Pak., when he detonates his weapon among a parade of Shi'ites who are marching to demonstrate their solidarity with Palestinians.

A magnitude-7.0 earthquake with its epicentre about 45 km (28 mi) west of Christchurch strikes in New Zealand; most major buildings in Christchurch are built to withstand earthquakes, though some \$1.4 billion in damage, largely to infrastructure, does result.

4

The U.S. and Afghanistan reach a deal on bailing out Kabul

Bank, Afghanistan's largest bank, as a run on the institution by worried depositors continues.

5

A referendum in Moldova on a constitutional amendment to allow direct popular election of the president fails to attract enough voters to be considered legally valid; the country's legislature has not agreed on a successor to Pres. Vladimir Voronin, whose term ended in 2009.

The Basque militant organization ETA publicly declares a cease-fire in Spain.

6

Trade unions in South Africa suspend a strike by hundreds of thousands of public-sector workers that has gone on for nearly three weeks, though the government's offer has not yet been accepted.

A suicide car bomber attacks a police station in the town of Lakki Marwat in Pakistan's Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province; at

least 19 people, including 9 police officers, are killed.

A 24-hour public-sector strike to protest pension-reform proposals that include raising the minimum retirement age begins in France, and a 24-hour transit strike in London opposes layoffs.

7

Julia Gillard forms a coalition that allows her to retain her position as Australia's prime minister.

A bomb explosion kills at least 18 people in a residential compound in Kohat in Pakistan's Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province.

A government minister in Mozambique announces that the price of bread will be rolled back to its earlier level after a major increase in the cost caused riots.

Israel, the newest member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, signs the OECD Convention, pledging its dedication to the organization's goals.

A British parliamentary committee announces plans to hold an inquiry into the issue of phone hacking after reports surfaced that the tabloid *The News of the World* had intercepted cell phone messages of politicians and celebrities.

Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago announces that he will not seek a seventh term of office in 2011; observers are dumbfounded.

**8** Sri Lanka's legislature approves a constitutional amendment that allows the president to seek an unlimited number of terms of office and that in addition increases the president's power of appointment.

China's Foreign Ministry summons Japan's ambassador to China for the second time to complain about Japan's seizure the previous day of a Chinese fishing boat's captain in the waters around islands called Diaoyu in China and Senkaku in Japan that are claimed by both countries.

The government of Ireland declares that it will break the troubled Anglo Irish Bank into two entities, one of which it intends to shut down.

**9** U.S. District Court Judge Virginia Phillips rules that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy, which prohibits the military from seeking to learn the sexual orientation of service members but permits the discharge of service members who are found through their own actions to be homosexual, is unconstitutional.

In Russia's North Ossetia-Alania republic, a suicide car bomb explodes in the central market of



Fredrik Von Erichsen—EPA/Landov

Vladikavkaz; at least 17 people are killed.

India's cabinet ratifies a plan to include data on caste status in the census scheduled for 2011; caste information was last collected in the 1931 census.

An enormous gas-line explosion destroys about 50 houses in San Bruno, Calif., and at least eight people are killed.

**10** A report by a commission set up by the Roman Catholic Church in Belgium issues a report on its findings that sexual abuse of children by priests occurred throughout the country and involved hundreds of victims, with the most abuse occurring from the 1950s through the late 1980s.

The U.S. government announces that Staff Sgt. Salvatore A. Giunta will be granted the Medal of Honor for conspicuous bravery during a battle in eastern Afghanistan in 2007; he will be the first living service member since the Vietnam War to receive the honour.

**11** During the holiday of 'Id al-Fitr, thousands of Muslims who had been given permission to march in Srinagar, the summer capital of Indian-administered Kashmir, engage in violent protests.

North Korea proposes the resumption of reunions of families that were divided by the Korean War; it is the first time that North Korea has proposed such meetings.

Kim Clijsters of Belgium defeats Russian Vera Zvonareva to win the women's U.S. Open tennis championship for the third time; two days later in a final postponed by rain, Rafael Nadal of Spain defeats Novak Djokovic of Serbia to take the men's title for the first time in his career.

**12** Turkish voters resoundingly approve 26 amendments to the country's constitution that increase civil rights, make the military responsible to civilian courts, and increase the control of the president and legislature over judicial appointments.

Violent demonstrations take place in eastern Afghanistan over a widely publicized plan by Terry Jones, pastor of a small independent church in Gainesville, Fla., to burn copies of the Qur'an on September 11, despite the fact that Jones eventually canceled the plan; police fire into the unruly crowd, killing two.

**13** Javier Velásquez resigns as prime minister of Peru; he is replaced the following day by José Antonio Chang.

Cuba announces plans to lay off 500,000 people from the government payroll by March 2011 in a major turn toward the private sector.

**14** India's government cancels all flights into and out of Srinagar, the summer capital of Indian-administered Kashmir, in response to continued bloodshed; two days earlier a round-the-clock curfew was imposed.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon announces that former Chilean president Michelle Bachelet will head the new agency UN Women.

Sarah Shourd, one of three American hikers who apparently wandered into Iran in July 2009 and were held there on espionage charges, is released on bail and permitted to leave the country.

**15** *The Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* publishes a study of a recently discovered skeleton of a bony-toothed bird with a wingspan of 5 m (17 ft) and sharp toothlike projections in its beak; the bird, which lived some 5 million-10 million years ago, is dubbed *Pelagornis chilensis*. (Photo above.)

• Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev signs a treaty with Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg that settles a border dispute over a region of the Barents Sea in the Arctic Ocean that has undeveloped petroleum reserves.

• The electoral commission in Guinea announces that the runoff presidential election that is scheduled to take place on September 19 will be postponed.

**16** The U.S. Census Bureau reveals that the poverty rate in 2009 rose sharply to 14.3%, a 15-year high, that the median household income, which had experienced a big drop in 2008, remained steady in 2009, and that the number of those without health insurance rose from 46 million in 2008 to 51 million in 2009.

• Kim Hwang-Sik is named prime minister of South Korea.

• Seven people connected with the French nuclear engineering company Areva, five of them from France and one each from Togo and Madagascar, are kidnapped in Arlit, Niger.

• The winners of the Automotive X Prize, a competition to create a usable vehicle that can achieve at least 100 mpg (miles per gallon), are announced in Washington, D.C.; Oliver Kuttner's Edison2 Very Light Car, a four-seater that reaches a combined 102.5 mpg, is awarded the \$5 million prize, and the runners-up are the Li-Ion Motors Wave II and the E-Tracer.

**17** The Taliban in Afghanistan declare, apparently accurately, that they

have kidnapped 30 election officials and campaign workers, including one candidate, just before the country's legislative elections.

• Former Nepali prime minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal, known as Prachanda, head of the Maoist party, withdraws his name from consideration for the office of prime minister.

• Rioting nearly shuts down Karachi; the violence is in response to the stabbing death in London of Imran Farooq, an exiled leader of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, the major political party in Karachi.

**18** Legislative elections take place in Afghanistan in spite of Taliban efforts to disrupt the polling; turnout is reported to be light, and complaints of irregularities begin within days.

• An antinuclear demonstration takes place in Berlin with a crowd that numbers tens of thousands; protesters who oppose plans to extend the life of nuclear power generators surround the office of Chancellor Angela Merkel.

**19** The gushing oil well in the Gulf of Mexico is declared permanently sealed and the spill over after the completion of a relief well allowed the sealing of the broken well from the bottom on September 17 and testing showed that the seal will hold; the well ruptured with the collapse of the energy company BP's Deepwater Horizon platform in April.

• In legislative elections in Sweden, the alliance of parties led by Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt falls two seats short of a majority, and the anti-immigration

Sweden Democrats win 20 seats, the first time they have gained enough votes to reach the legislature.

• A military convoy traveling through the Rasht Valley in Tajikistan is attacked in an ambush in which at least 23 and possibly as many as 40 servicemen are killed.

• A bomb explodes near a branch office of Iraq's Ministry of National Security in northern Baghdad, killing at least 19 people, and a car bomb outside the offices of the cell phone company Asiatic elsewhere in the city leaves 10 or more people dead.

**20** The Business Cycle Dating Committee declares that the recession in the U.S. ended in June 2009; it was the longest recession the country had experienced since World War II.

• Authorities in Italy impound \$30 million from the Vatican Bank and open a money-laundering inquiry into actions engaged in by its top two officials.

• The British minister for overseas territories announces that elections scheduled for the Turks and Caicos Islands in July 2011 will be postponed and that direct rule from the U.K. will continue.

**21** Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke resigns as prime minister of the transitional federal government of Somalia; Abdiwahid Elmi Gonjeh becomes interim prime minister.

• Hundreds of people attend a two-day seminar in Rosemont, Ill., in talks dealing with the growing scourge of bedbugs in the U.S.

**22** In the Iranian city of Mahabad, a bomb goes off along the route of a parade marking the anniversary of the start of the Iran-Iraq War; at least 10 people are killed.

• Fighting takes place between Israeli security forces and Palestinians in East Jerusalem after a Palestinian man is killed by an Israeli guard; peace talks continue.

**23** Financial data shows that Ireland's economy, which expanded 2.2% in the first fiscal quarter of the year, shrank 1.2% in the second quarter.

• Authorities in Colombia report that a multiday operation has resulted in a bomb raid against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in which the militant organization's second in command, known as Mono Jojoy, was killed.

• In a speech at the opening of the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly, Iranian Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad says that it is widely believed that the U.S. government orchestrated the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001; 33 delegations respond by walking out.

• The Thanet wind farm opens in the North Sea off the southeast coast of England; with 100 turbines (planned to be 341 in four years) expected to produce 300 MW of electricity, it is the world's largest offshore wind farm.

• The Prado Museum in Madrid announces that its curators have found that *The Wine of Saint Martin's Day*, a painting that was brought in for cleaning and restoration, was painted by the Flemish master Pieter Bruegel, the Elder, only some 40 of whose paintings are known.



In Ohio the Little Brown Jug, the second event of the pacing Triple Crown in harness racing, is won by Rock N Roll Heaven.

**24** In the face of unrelenting pressure from China, Japan releases the captain of a Chinese trawler whom it had held since his boat collided with Japanese patrol vessels two weeks earlier near islands that both countries claim.

On its 12th attempt Nepal's legislature elects as the country's new president Sushil Koirala; a decisive vote on prime minister continues to elude it.

On *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of the social-networking site Facebook, New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie, and Newark Mayor Cory Booker announce that Zuckerberg is donating \$100 million to improve Newark's public school system.

**25** India announces a new approach to the unrest in Kashmir, including the relaxing of curfew, the release from jail of student protesters, the reopening of schools and universities, and opening of dialogue with various groups in Kashmir.

Ed Miliband is chosen as the new leader of the Labour Party in the U.K.

**26** NATO military officials divulge that a battle to win Kandahar province from the Taliban in Afghanistan began five or six days earlier.

The Israeli freeze on construction in Jewish settlements in the West Bank expires.

China announces the imposition of high tariffs on poultry imported from the U.S.

Patrick Makau of Kenya wins the Berlin Marathon with a time of 2 hr 5 min 8 sec; Aberu Kebede of Ethiopia is the fastest woman, with a time of 2 hr 23 min 58 sec.

**27** In legislative elections in Venezuela, the opposition Democratic Unity Table coalition wins nearly half the votes and about one-third of the seats in the National Assembly, which is a significant increase.

Fatmir Sejdiu resigns as president of Kosovo after the Constitutional Court rules that he may not serve as head of state and leader of his political party simultaneously; Jakup Krasniqi becomes acting president.

Colombia's inspector general, Alejandro Ordóñez, dismisses Sen. Piedad Córdoba and bars her from public service for 18 years, citing alleged ties with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The low-cost carrier Southwest Airlines announces its purchase of the smaller low-cost airline AirTran Airways.

**28** North Korea's official news agency reports that Kim Jong-Eun, the youngest son of North Korean leader Kim Jong Il, along with Kim Jong Il's sister and four other people, have been made four-star generals; it is widely assumed that Kim Jong-Eun has been made heir to the leadership of the country.

Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai appoints 70 people to a peace council that will be given considerable autonomy.

Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev dismisses political rival Yuri Luzhkov as mayor of Moscow.

Banri Kaieda, Japan's minister of economic and fiscal policy, declares that a week-long de facto halt in the export of rare earth minerals from China to Japan, which China denies, is threatening Japan's economy; the minerals are crucial in the manufacture of myriad products.

**29** Public-sector strikes and demonstrations against government austerity measures take place in Madrid, Barcelona, Brussels, Athens, and other European cities.

Maatia Toafa replaces Apisai Ielemia as prime minister of Tuvalu following legislative elections on September 16.

A spokesman for Alberto Contador, the winner of the 2010 Tour de France, reveals that Contador tested positive for the banned muscle-building drug clenbuterol on the final rest day of the race.

**30** A three-judge panel in India's state of Uttar Pradesh issues a ruling in a

case that was originally filed in 1950 over the rights to a place in Ayodhya believed by Hindus to be the birthplace of the god Ram and where the Babri Masjid mosque was built in the 16th century and burned down in 1992; it is ruled that two-thirds of the site belongs to Hindus and one-third to Muslims.

Pres. Rafael Correa of Ecuador is shaken up, teargassed, and briefly trapped in a hospital by police officers and military service members during a large and angry protest against a reduction in pay increases and benefits; it is unclear whether the protest also encompasses a coup attempt, and a state of emergency is declared. (Photo below)

The U.S. government says that it has reached an agreement with the American International Group (AIG) for the firm to begin repaying the funds given to it under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), which will expire on October 3.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average finishes the month 7.7% higher than it started, posting its best September in 71 years; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gains 8.7% for the month, and the NASDAQ is up 12%.



Freddy Navas—dpa/Landov

# October

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Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai,  
acknowledging receiving cash from Iran, October 25

1

At a parade in Abuja to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Nigeria's independence, two bombs explode, killing at least 12 people and possibly many more; the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta claims responsibility.

The U.S. government formally apologizes for a recently uncovered American program in which some 700 Guatemalan prisoners and mental patients were deliberately infected with gonorrhea and syphilis in order to study the effects of penicillin in 1946–48.

Kim Hwang-Sik takes office as prime minister of South Korea.

California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger signs into law a bill that reduces the penalty for possession of up to an ounce of marijuana to a fine of \$100; offenders may not be arrested and will not have a criminal record.

The 2010 Lasker Awards for medical research are pre-

sented: winners are Douglas Coleman and Jeffrey Friedman, for their discovery of the appetite-regulating hormone leptin; Napoleone Ferrara, for his discoveries leading to a treatment for the wet form of macular degeneration, a major cause of blindness in the elderly; and David Weatherall, for his career in biomedical research, including research on thalassemia.

2 Iranian Intelligence Minister Heydar Moslehi announces that arrests have been made in connection with the ongoing infection of computers in the country's nuclear operations by the destructive Stuxnet worm, which is believed to have been created by a government for the purpose of disrupting Iran's nuclear program.

In legislative elections in Latvia, the ruling Unity coalition retains power.

With his eighth-place finish in the Indy 300 race in Homestead, Fla. (the winner is Scott Dixon of New Zealand), Scottish driver Dario Franchitti wins his third overall IndyCar drivers' championship.

The Collingwood Magpies defeat the St. Kilda Saints

16.12 (108)–7.10 (52) in the Australian Football League Grand Final Replay after a tie in the Grand Final a week earlier, thus winning the AFL title.

3 In elections for the tripartite presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the moderate Bakir Izetbegovic wins the Muslim seat, Zeljko Komsic is reelected to the Croat seat, and separatist politician Milorad Dodik is elected to the Serb seat.

Presidential elections in Brazil result in the need for a runoff.

In spite of widely reported construction problems and delays as well as other difficulties in preparation, the 2010 Commonwealth Games begin on time with an opening ceremony in New Delhi.

Sébastien Loeb of France secures a record seventh successive world rally championship automobile racing drivers' title with his first-place finish in the Rallye de France.

4 At Ajka, Hung., a wall of a tailings dam of the Magyar

Aluminium plant collapses, sending a wall of highly alkaline and thus caustic red mud into nearby waterways and engulfing the nearby towns of Kolontar, Devecser, and Somlovasarhely; at least nine people are killed, as well as all life in the affected waterways, and some 1,000 ha (2,500 ac) of land is contaminated.

The Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine is awarded to British physiologist Robert Edwards for his development, with British physician Patrick Steptoe (1913–88), of in vitro fertilization; Edwards won the Lasker Award in 2001 for the same work.

In golf's Ryder Cup competition in Newport, Wales, Europe defeats the U.S. with a 14½–13½ margin of victory.

5 Former French trader Jérôme Kerviel, whose illegal and risky trades in 2008 nearly led to the collapse of his employer, the bank Société Générale, is sentenced to three years in prison and ordered to pay back the entire amount of money (€4.9 billion [\$7 billion]) lost by the bank; he appeals the decision.

In Stockholm the Nobel Prize for Physics is awarded to Russian-born scientists Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov for their work on the creation of graphene, a one-atom-thick form of carbon with many possible applications.

It is reported that linguists on an expedition to the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh to research two little-known Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in a small area have found a third, previously unknown language, Koro, that is spoken by some 1,000 people and is not closely related to other Tibeto-Burman languages.

**6** The aid group Doctors Without Borders declares that over the past six months more than 400 children in Nigeria's Zamfara state have died of lead poisoning as a result of runoff from illegal gold mining that contaminated soil and water.

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry is awarded to Richard Heck of the U.S., Ei-ichi Negishi of Japan and the U.S., and Akira Suzuki of Japan for their independent advances in the use of palladium as a catalyst in linking carbon atoms to form complex structures that are widely used in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

**7** Two explosions seconds apart kill at least seven people at a major Sufi shrine in Karachi.

The Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded to Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa.

**8** The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to imprisoned Chinese democracy advocate Liu Xiaobo.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in September remained at 9.6% (to which it had risen in August) and that, though the private sector added 64,000 jobs, the economy as a whole lost 95,000 nonfarm jobs.

A bomb at a mosque in Taliqan, the capital of Afghanistan's Takhar province, kills at least 12 people, among them Muhammad Omar, the governor of neighbouring Kunduz province and the target of the attack.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closes at 11,006.48, its first close above 11,000 since May.

**9** Pakistan announces that it will reopen its main border crossing with Afghanistan; the crossing was closed after NATO helicopters killed two Pakistani soldiers in a strike on a Pakistani border post on September 30 and dozens of

NATO and American supply trucks stranded at the closed crossing had been torched.

**10** The first legislative elections under the constitution adopted in June are held in Kyrgyzstan; though the vote is fairly evenly split among five parties, the party with the largest percentage is the nationalist Ata-Zhurt party, which is opposed to the new constitution.

Liu Xia, wife of Nobel Peace Prize winner Liu Xiaobo, is permitted to visit her husband in prison but is then escorted to her home in Beijing and placed under house arrest.

The Netherlands Antilles ceases to exist as a legal entity; it is replaced by the autonomous states Sint Maarten and Curaçao, which join Aruba as part of the Netherlands, and the Dutch overseas special municipalities of Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba.

Hanoi celebrates 1,000 years of history with a huge procession and other festivities.

The Chicago Marathon is won by Sammy Wanjiru of Kenya with a time of 2 hr 6 min 24 sec; the women's victor is Liliya Shobukhova of Russia with a time of 2 hr 20 min 25 sec.

**11** The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences goes to American economists Peter Diamond and Dale Mortensen and Cyprus-born British economist Christopher Pissarides for their work on search theory, describing circumstances in markets in which buyers and sellers do not easily find each other.

**12** The head of Armando Flores Villegas, Tamaulipas state police commander, is delivered to a military base in Mexico; he had been investigating the September 30 shooting of American tourist David Hartley on Falcon Lake on the border between Zapata, Texas, and Guerrero Viejo, Mex.

The Man Booker Prize goes to British writer Howard Jacobson for his comic novel *The Finkler Question*.

**13** Iranian Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad makes his first state visit to Lebanon, where he also addresses a large Hezbollah rally.



Cezaro De Luca—EPA/Landov

In a dramatic rescue, the 33 Chilean miners who have been trapped underground since an August 5 explosion in the San José gold and copper mine are lifted to the surface, one by one, over 22½ hours in a specially designed capsule. (Photo left.)



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The UN Security Council agrees to extend for a year the authorization for the NATO-led mission in Afghanistan.

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In Tokyo the Japan Art Association awards the Praemium Imperiale to Italian pianist Maurizio Pollini, German sculptor Rebecca Horn, Italian painter Enrico Castellani, Italian actress Sophia Loren, and Japanese architect Toyo Ito.

**14** Mark Rutte is sworn in as prime minister of the Netherlands at the head of a minority government.

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Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed is named to replace Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke as prime minister of Somalia's transitional national government; he is approved by the country's legislature on October 31.

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The UN Food and Agriculture Organization announces that the virus rinderpest, which for millennia was a worldwide scourge of livestock, with an 80% mortality rate, but was last reported in Kenya in 2001, has been eradicated; this is the second disease ever declared eliminated.

**15** Georgia's legislature approves constitutional amendments that will increase the power of the prime minister after the presidential election scheduled for 2013 takes place.

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Israel announces plans to build 238 housing units in Jewish neighbourhoods in East Jerusalem, which Palestinians hope to make the capital of a future country; this ends an unofficial suspension of construction there.

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The final section of the world's longest tunnel, the

Gotthard Base Tunnel, is drilled through under the Swiss Alps; a high-speed railroad through the 57-km (35-mi) tunnel is planned to open in 2017.

**16** Hundreds of U.S. and Afghan troops begin an air assault on an area of Afghanistan from which Taliban forces have launched attacks on Kandahar.

**17** Shootings that began the previous day leave at least 25 people dead in Karachi; the violence is believed to be in connection with the election to replace a member of the provincial legislature who was killed in August.

•  
Afghanistan's Independent Election Commission postpones the announcement of the results of the September 18 legislative election hours before it was expected; the reason is thought to be the pervasive fraud associated with the balloting.

**18** Chinese Vice Pres. Xi Jinping is named vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission; Xi is on track to succeed Pres. Hu Jintao.

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The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation says that Lake Mead, impounded by the Hoover Dam to provide water to people across the Southwest, has fallen to the record low level of 330.13 m (1,083.09 ft) above sea level.

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The journal *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* publishes findings that Paleolithic humans some 30,000 years ago ground plant roots to make flour used for flatbread; this is 10,000 years earlier than the previous earliest evidence for flour making.

**19** China's central bank raises its key interest rate 0.25%; markets around the world drop in response.

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It is revealed that China's unofficial embargo on shipping rare-earth minerals to Japan has spread to Europe and the U.S.

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At a meeting in Ilo, Peru, Pres. Alan García of Peru and Pres. Evo Morales of Bolivia add to a 1992 agreement giving Bolivia 163 ha (403 ac) of land, including 5 km (3.1 mi) along the coast; the new agreement allows Bolivia to build facilities for import and export in Ilo.

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The winner of the annual \$100,000 TED Prize is announced as French guerrilla artist J R, who pastes large photographs of ordinary people on building walls in slums in cities throughout the world.

**20** The British government announces a 19% reduction in public spending, the deepest cut in six decades; the plan includes the elimination of 490,000 public-sector jobs and cutbacks in social welfare programs.

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Pope Benedict XVI names 24 new cardinals.

**21** Rioting takes place in the Italian towns of Terzigno and Boscoreale, near Naples, as residents object to the opening there of waste-disposal sites.

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The government of Myanmar (Burma) changes the country's official designation from Union of Myanmar to Republic of the Union of Myanmar; it also introduces a new flag.

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Col. David Russell Williams, a decorated military pilot

and former commander of the largest air base in Canada, pleads guilty to two counts of murder and 84 other sexually related crimes, ranging from the stealing of underwear to sadistic sexual attacks; he is given sentences that will keep him in prison for a minimum of 25 years.

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NASA scientists report that the LCROSS mission, in which a spacecraft was deliberately crashed into the Moon's Cabeus Crater to send data on the dust thus dislodged, has revealed a multitude of minerals reflecting the history of objects that have struck the Moon and also a surprisingly large amount of water ice, perhaps as much as 8.5% of the mixture.

**22** The World Health Organization reports that at least 150 people have succumbed in an outbreak of cholera centred in north-western Haiti; it is the first appearance of the disease in the Caribbean region in some 50 years.

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Gunmen attack a house party in Juárez, Mex., slaughtering at least 13 people.

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The Web site WikiLeaks posts hundreds of thousands of documents from U.S. military archives about the Iraq War from 2004 to 2009.

**23** The death toll in the cholera outbreak in Haiti rises to 208.

•  
Prime Minister David Thompson of Barbados dies in St. Philip; Freundel Stuart is sworn in to replace him.

**24** Iraq's Federal Supreme Court rules that the legislature, which has not met since an 18-minute

session in March, must resume holding sessions.

A geologic study of the earthquake that occurred in Haiti in January reveals a previously unknown fault as the source of the quake; the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault, originally thought to be the source, remains dangerously stressed.

In a drug-rehabilitation centre in Tijuana, Mex., 13 people are gunned down.

**25** A 7.7-magnitude earthquake off South Pagai in the Mentawai Islands of Indonesia triggers a tsunami that destroys several villages and leaves at least 500 people dead or missing.

Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai publicly acknowledges that his government does regularly receive infusions of cash from Iran.

For the first time since early 2008, a shipment of food aid—5,000 tons of rice—departs South Korea for delivery to North Korea.

The European Union formally requests the European Commission to assess the suitability of Serbia for membership in the union, thereby beginning the process of Serbia's joining the organization.

The Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, financed by American and South Korean evangelical Christians, opens in North Korea.

**26** The British pharmaceutical giant Glaxo-SmithKline settles for \$750 million a U.S. lawsuit brought by a whistle-blower complaining that the company knowingly sold contaminated and substandard prod-

ucts made in a plant with quality-control problems.

Tariq Aziz, once Iraq's foreign minister and deputy prime minister, who frequently represented Iraq at UN and other international meetings, is sentenced to death in Baghdad after having been convicted of persecuting members of the Shi'ite Dawa Party.

On Java in Indonesia on the outskirts of Yogyakarta, the volcano Mt. Merapi begins a major eruption; at least 34 people perish.

Water at China's Three Gorges Dam reaches a level of 175 m (574 ft), achieving its maximum capacity for the first time. (Photo right.)

**27** At least 15 people at a car wash in Tepic, Mex., are killed in the third mass shooting in Mexico in five days.

Néstor Kirchner, former president (2003–07) of Argentina and husband of current president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, unexpectedly dies in El Calafate, Arg.

The Dorothy and Lillian Gish Prize is awarded to Nigerian novelist Chinua Achebe.

**28** Strikes and demonstrations against pension reform in France take place in spite of the passage of the reform by the legislature, but the number of participants is smaller than in earlier rallies.

China's undeclared embargo on the export of rare earth minerals appears to end.

**29** Two packages of toner cartridges packed with

Reuters/Landov



strong explosives are found in England and in Dubai, U.A.E., after a tip from Saudi Arabia; the packages were shipped from Yemen and addressed to synagogues in Chicago.

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity agrees on the Nagoya Protocol, a set of 20 goals, among them to at least halve the rate of extinction of species by 2020; it is also agreed that profits from pharmaceutical and other products derived from genetic material will be shared with both advanced and less-developed countries.

The U.S. Department of Commerce reveals that in the third fiscal quarter, the country's economy grew by only 2%.

A suicide bomber kills at least 21 people at a café in Balad Ruz in Iraq's Diyala province.

**30** About 100 families separated by the Korean War (1950–53) begin a multi-day reunion at the Diamond Mountain resort in North Korea; it is the first such meeting in more than a year.

On the National Mall in Washington, D.C., tens of

thousands of people attend the "Rally to Restore Sanity and/or Fear," organized by satirists Jon Stewart and Stephen Colbert.

**31** In a runoff presidential election in Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, who was endorsed by Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, wins handily over José Serra.

A presidential election takes place in Côte d'Ivoire for the first time in 10 years; it results in a need for a runoff between Pres. Laurent Gbagbo, whose term of office ended in 2005, and Alassane Ouattara.

Gunmen, after attacking the stock exchange in Baghdad and killing two security guards, enter a Chaldean Catholic church and take the parishioners hostage; Iraqi forces later storm the church, and at least 58 people die in the siege.

A suicide bomber detonates his weapon in Taksim Square in central Istanbul; 15 police officers and 17 civilians are injured.

The Pontiac car brand, which began in 1926 in Pontiac, Mich., is retired by its owner, General Motors.

# November

“ *We haven't seen each other for so long. I have so much to tell you.* ”

Aung San Suu Kyi addressing her supporters  
on her release from house arrest in Myanmar (Burma), November 13

**1** China's decennial census gets under way; a change in method is expected to more accurately count city residents who have moved from their hometowns.

Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev makes a visit to the Kuril Islands (*photo right*), claimed by both Russia and Japan; it is the first time the islands have been visited by a Russian leader, and the following day Japan recalls its ambassador to Russia.

In the World Series, the San Francisco Giants defeat the Texas Rangers 3-1 in game five to win the Major League Baseball championship; it is the first championship for the Giants since 1954, when the franchise was in New York City.

**2** In legislative elections in the U.S., the Republican Party gains 63 seats to win control over the House of Representatives, and the Democratic Party retains a narrow majority in the Senate; many Republican victors are champions of the Tea Party movement.

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A small package bomb mailed from Athens to German Chancellor Angela Merkel is found in the chancellery's mail room; package bombs are also sent to the Athens embassies of Switzerland, Bulgaria, Chile, and Germany, while the previous day package bombs were sent to the embassies of Mexico, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and one was addressed to French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy.

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British Prime Minister David Cameron and French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy sign an agreement creating a defense partnership between France and the U.K.

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A no-confidence vote in Kosovo's legislature brings down the government.

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Voters in Niger approve a new constitution that restores term limits to the presidency and adds other

limits to presidential power; the constitution is to be the first step in the country's return to civilian rule.

**3** The U.S. Federal Reserve states that because of the “disappointingly slow” pace of the economic recovery, it will purchase \$600 billion in long-term Treasury securities in hopes of speeding progress.

**4** An engine on an Airbus A380 flown by the Australian carrier Qantas explodes over Indonesia, and the plane returns safely to Singapore, from which it had departed; Qantas, Singapore Airlines, and Lufthansa immediately ground their A380 fleets.

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A small package bomb is delivered to the French embassy in Athens, and the Greek government charges two people in connection with the mailings.

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Ireland announces plans to slash public spending and raise taxes to reduce its budget deficit; interest rates on Irish government bonds rise dramatically.



Mikhail Klimentyev—RIA Novosti Kremlin/AP



5

Two mosques are attacked near the town of Darra Adam Khel in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province; in the worst assault a suicide bomber kills at least 60 people.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that in October the unemployment rate was 9.6% for the third successive month and that after four months of losses, the economy added 151,000 nonfarm jobs.

Marine biologists report having found dead and dying coral reefs in an area of the Gulf of Mexico where plumes of oil from the BP oil spill were documented about 11 km (7 mi) southwest of the site of the broken well; it is considered almost certain that oil from the spill caused the damage.

The employees of the monthly newsmagazine *U.S. News & World Report* are told that the December issue will be its last regular printed issue; it will continue online and with printed issues on single topics and rankings of institutions.

Authorities in Mexico report that 18 of the bodies in a mass grave found a few days earlier outside Acapulco are those of some of the 20 men who were kidnapped in October when they went to the resort city for a vacation.

The famed House of the Gladiators located in the ancient Roman city and archaeological site Pompeii in Italy collapses.

7

Legislative elections take place in Myanmar (Burma) for the first time since 1990; as expected, the military-backed party wins by a large margin.

In legislative elections in Azerbaijan, the ruling party and independent parties affiliated with it win the vast majority of the seats; election monitors report widespread fraud.

The Chiba Lotte Marines defeat the Chunichi Dragons 8-7 in 12 innings to win baseball's Japan Series.

Flavia Pennetta of Italy defeats CoCo Vandeweghe of the U.S. to clinch Italy's victory in tennis's Fed Cup.

Gebre Gebremariam of Ethiopia wins the New York City marathon with a time of 2 hr 8 min 14 sec, and Kenya's Edna Kiplagat is the fastest woman, with a time of 2 hr 28 min 20 sec.

The Breeders' Cup Classic Thoroughbred horse race is won by Blame at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Ky.; Blame defeats the previously undefeated Zenyatta by less than a head.

Pres. Raúl Castro of Cuba announces that the ruling Communist Party will hold a congress in April 2011; it will be the first party congress since 1997.

Hours before a meeting in Manhasset, N.Y., between representatives of Morocco and of the Polisario Front over Western Sahara's future, a tent camp outside the territory's capital, Laayoune, that is made up of thousands of protesters demanding economic equality is violently broken up by Moroccan security forces; at least 13 people are said to have been killed.

Ice hockey players Dino Ciccarelli, Cammi Granato, and

Angela James, manager Jim Devellano, and owner Daryl ("Doc") Seaman are inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto.

9

Legislative elections, boycotted by the Islamist main opposition party, take place in Jordan for the first time since the legislature was dissolved in November 2009; candidates who support King 'Abdullah II win the majority of seats.

It is reported that the cholera epidemic in Haiti has reached Port-au-Prince and that at least 583 people have died of the disease in the country.

The World Health Organization says that polio has broken out in the Republic of the Congo, with most cases in Pointe Noire; in the past two weeks, 104 people have died of the disease and 201 people have become paralyzed, and a state of emergency is declared.

Scientists using data from NASA's Fermi Gamma-Ray Space Telescope declare that they have found that there are two enormous bubbles containing a vast amount of energy near the centre of the Milky Way Galaxy; the finding is unexpected and unexplained.

The 13th annual Mark Twain Prize for American Humor is awarded to Tina Fey in a ceremony at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

10

Students protesting a proposal to nearly triple university tuition costs riot outside the Conservative Party headquarters in London, and tens of thousands of people also protest outside the Parliament building.

11

Armed men attack a heavily guarded area of Karachi and, in a firefight, succeed in detonating a car bomb at a building housing a counterterrorism office; at least 18 people are killed.

UNICEF and WHO declare a campaign to immunize some three million people in the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Angola against polio in response to the outbreak of the disease in the Republic of the Congo.

At the Latin Grammy Awards in Las Vegas, Mexican pop group Camila wins record of the year for "Mientes," and the award for album of the year goes to Dominican merengue star Juan Luis Guerra for *A son de Guerra*.

12

A meeting in Seoul of the Group of 20 countries with industrialized and emerging economies agrees to increase the amount of capital banks must hold but defers other major decisions; U.S. Pres. Barack Obama flies from Seoul to Yokohama for a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum.

The Daily Beast, a Web site founded by Tina Brown, and the newsmagazine *Newsweek* announce a merger agreement; the new entity is to be called the Newsweek Daily Beast Co., and Brown will serve as editor in chief for both the magazine and the Web site.

**13** Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi is released from house arrest in Myanmar (Burma) and is greeted by a jubilant crowd; she has spent 15 of the past 21 years under house arrest, with her most recent detention beginning in 2003.

Final vote tallies are released in Arizona on a proposition that narrowly passed, making the state the 15th in the U.S. to approve the medical use of marijuana.

In Arlington, Texas, Manny Pacquiao, who was recently elected to the legislature in the Philippines, defeats Antonio Margarito of Mexico by unanimous decision to capture the vacant WBC junior-middleweight boxing title.

**14** French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy shuffles his cabinet, giving the body a rightward tilt; Éric Woerth, who was tainted by the complex scandal involving heiress Liliane Bettencourt, loses his position as minister of labour, and François Fillon is reappointed prime minister.

The APEC forum in Yokohama concludes with an agreement to work toward a free-trade zone.

With his win in the Abu Dhabi Grand Prix, German driver Sebastian Vettel secures the Formula One automobile racing drivers' championship.

**15** The National Independent Electoral Commission in Guinea declares that Alpha Condé won the runoff presidential election on November 7; supporters of his opponent, Cellou Dalein Diallo, violently protest the results.

**16** The British government announces a settlement in which it will pay millions of dollars in compensation to 15 men who had been released from the U.S. military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and one person still detained there; the detainees say that they were tortured with the collusion of British intelligence agencies.

In Baltimore, Md., Archbishop Timothy Dolan of New York City is elected president of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops; he replaces Francis Cardinal George of Chicago.

A panel of the U.S. House of Representatives finds Democratic Rep. Charles Rangel of New York guilty of 11 counts of ethics violations; two days later the House ethics committee recommends that Rangel be formally censured.

Phusion Projects, maker of the caffeinated malt beverage Four Loko, declares that it will stop using caffeine

and other ingredients common in energy drinks in making the beverage; the drinks, which were linked to several cases of alcohol poisoning, had come under fire from several state and local governments in the U.S.

Apple, Inc., announces that as a result of an agreement with the music company EMI, the music of the Beatles is now for the first time available on Apple's online music store, iTunes.

The engagement of Prince William of Wales, son of Charles, prince of Wales, and Diana, princess of Wales, to his longtime girlfriend, Kate Middleton, is announced in London. (Photo below.)

**17** On the day of a national referendum on a new constitution, several army officers declare that they have overthrown the government of Madagascar; they do not appear to have the backing of all of the army,

however, and the coup attempt fails.

In the first civilian trial of a former detainee at the Guantánamo Bay detention camp, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani is found guilty of one count of conspiracy to destroy government buildings and property and acquitted on more than 280 other counts in a U.S. federal court; the judge had disallowed important parts of the prosecution's case as being the fruit of torture.

The automobile manufacturer General Motors, bailed out by the U.S. government in 2008, returns to the stock market in an eagerly anticipated initial public offering that proves to be the largest American IPO in history and halves the government's ownership of the company.

**18** Hundreds of protesters in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, throw stones at a UN peace-keeping patrol, and rioting against UN peacekeepers has taken place for several days in Cap-Haïtien; it has been reported that the source of cholera in the country, which has killed more than 1,110 people to date, was UN troops from Nepal.

NASA reports that a photograph taken by the spacecraft Deep Impact during its November 4 flyby of Comet Hartley 2 unexpectedly shows a cloud of particles and chunks of ice and snow being pushed upward by jets of carbon dioxide on the comet's surface.

Activision, the publisher of the first-person shooter video game *Call of Duty: Black Ops* reports that it generated \$650 million in sales worldwide in its first five days of release, breaking the introductory five-day sales record for a video game.



John Stillwell—PA/AP

19

The U.S. Transportation Security Administration exempts uniformed airline pilots from new airline passenger screening procedures, including full-body scans and more intrusive pat-downs, which have raised objections from pilots and flight attendants in addition to passengers.

**20** Incomplete results from the constitutional referendum held in Madagascar during an attempted coup on November 17 indicate that the document was approved; the new constitution allows Pres. Andry Rajoelina to remain in power until the next election and lowers the legal minimum age required for the presidency from 40 to 35.

**21** Ireland formally applies for the financial rescue package put together by the European Union and the IMF.

U.S. officials state their belief that a recently revealed new uranium-enrichment facility at North Korea's Yongbyon nuclear plant indicates an intention to build more nuclear weapons.

Blaise Compaoré is reelected president of Burkina Faso.

After the final auto race of the season, Jimmie Johnson is crowned winner of the NASCAR drivers' championship for a record fifth consecutive year.

**22** Jean-Pierre Bemba, a former vice president and presidential candi-

date in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, goes on trial before the International Criminal Court in The Hague, charged with having commanded a militia that committed war crimes in the Central African Republic in 2002–03.

The U.S. government issues new rules requiring medical insurance companies to spend a minimum of 80–85% of premiums collected on medical care.

**23** Unexpected artillery shelling by North Korea kills two marines and two civilians on the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong; the attack causes international consternation.

The National Association of Realtors reports that sales of existing American homes in October were 26% lower than they had been in October 2009; the expiration of a tax credit for first-time home buyers is thought to be a major cause of the drop.

**24** Irish Prime Minister Brian Cowen unveils an austerity plan that includes deep cuts in public spending as well as tax increases.

The final results of the September 18 legislative elections in Afghanistan are announced; though the UN endorses the results, Pres. Hamid Karzai challenges them.

**25** Pres. Jalal Talabani of Iraq formally nominates Nuri al-Maliki to a second term as prime minister; Maliki has 30 days to form a new government.

South Korean Pres. Lee Myung-Bak accepts the resig-

nation of his defense minister and announces plans to put more troops and weapons on Yeongpyeong Island.

Ana Maria Matute of Spain is named the winner of the Cervantes Prize for literary achievement in the Spanish language.

**26** Police and armed forces in Brazil declare that they have taken control of the favela Vila Cruzeiro in Rio de Janeiro, and they are fighting gang members in the Alemão favela complex; 41 people have died in violence in the favelas in the past six days.

Japan declares that its consumer prices fell for the 20th consecutive month in October, declining 0.6%.

**27** Thousands of people march and rally in Dublin in protest against the government's proposed austerity plan.

In Paris the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas votes to reduce the allowable catch of the dangerously overfished bluefin tuna in 2011 to 12,900 tons from 13,500 tons in 2010; conservationists believe a moratorium is necessary.

**28** The WikiLeaks Web site posts the first installment of some 250,000 classified U.S. diplomatic cables from the past three years or so, exposing many private opinions and other secrets; some of the leaked cables are also made available to major news organizations.

A runoff presidential election takes place in Côte d'Ivoire; results are not expected quickly.

In spite of logistic challenges, a presidential election takes place in Haiti; many of the candidates charge widespread fraud, and results are not expected to be released for several days.

Elections take place in Egypt for a legislature that has been expanded to 518 seats with the addition of 64 seats reserved for women.

In legislative elections in Moldova, the highest number of seats is won by the Communist Party.

The Montreal Alouettes capture the 98th Canadian Football League Grey Cup, defeating the Saskatchewan Roughriders 21–18.

**29** Riots take place in several places in Egypt over accusations of widespread fraud in the previous day's legislative elections.

Bomb attacks are carried out by men on motorcycles against two of Iran's most important nuclear scientists, killing one of them and injuring the other.

The UN reports that militias and the armed forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have created criminal networks to steal mineral resources in the country and attempt to sell them for private gain.

**30** Early results of the legislative elections in Egypt indicate that the opposition Muslim Brotherhood may have lost all of the 88 seats it held in the body.

Eurostat reports that in October the unemployment rate of the 16 member countries of the euro zone rose to 10.1%, its highest level since 1998.



# December

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Guillaume Soro, appointed prime minister of Côte d'Ivoire  
by Alassane Ouattara, on Laurent Gbagbo's refusal to leave office, December 31

1

Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero introduces measures intended to reduce the country's large public debt; they include selling stakes in assets and eliminating a new unemployment benefit.

At a European security summit meeting in Kazakhstan, Belarus agrees to give up its stocks of highly enriched uranium by 2012; the 220-kg (485-lb) stockpile will be shipped to Russia, which will convert it to low-enriched uranium.

The Health Ministry in Haiti reports the death toll from the cholera outbreak that began in October has reached 1,817.

Pres. Hugo Chávez of Venezuela opens the doors of

the presidential palace to 26 families who are among the more than 30,000 people who have been displaced by flooding in the past few weeks; 25 people have died because of flooding and landslides.

Astronomers Pieter van Dokkum and Charlie Conroy announce that they have found that elliptical galaxies have 10 times more dwarf stars per Sun-like star than the Milky Way does and that the universe may therefore contain three times as many stars as has been believed.

The electoral commission in Côte d'Ivoire announces that the winner of the runoff presidential election is opposition candidate Alassane Ouattara; the head of the Constitutional Council declares that the electoral commission lost the right to declare the winner because it missed the December 1 deadline to do so.

The Constitutional Council in Côte d'Ivoire, discounting votes in areas where opposi-

tion candidate Alassane Ouattara is favoured, declares Pres. Laurent Gbagbo the winner of the presidential election.

The UN International Atomic Energy Agency decides to create a bank for nuclear fuel that countries can use for nuclear reactors for energy production; it is hoped that this will free countries from the need to produce nuclear fuel on their own.

The U.S. and South Korea sign a far-reaching free-trade agreement that will eliminate tariffs on most exports; legislatures in both countries must ratify the deal, which is a revision of a 2007 agreement.

Chilean military personnel attempt to evict Rapa Nui activists occupying Chilean government buildings on their ancestral lands on Easter Island, and violent fighting breaks out; the native Rapa Nui now make up less than half of Easter Island's population, and many feel that Chile, of which the island is a dependency, ignores their rights.

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in November jumped to 9.8%, while only 39,000 nonfarm jobs were created in the private sector, not enough to offset public-sector layoffs.

The day after Spain approved an austerity package that includes the partial privatization of the country's two major airports, sparking a wildcat strike by air traffic controllers, the government for the first time since its 1975 return to democracy declares a "state of alarm," which puts air traffic control under military supervision.

In Côte d'Ivoire both Alassane Ouattara and Laurent Gbagbo are sworn in as president in rival ceremonies, and Ouattara reappoints Guillaume Soro prime minister; while the UN representative to the country affirms the organization's recognition of Ouattara as the winner of the presidential election.

Seven bomb attacks against various Shi'ite targets in

Dominic Lipinski—Press Association/AP



Baghdad leave at least 14 people dead.

**5** Laurent Gbagbo appoints Gilbert Marie N'gbo Aké prime minister of Côte d'Ivoire, while Alassane Ouattara's prime minister, Guillaume Soro, forms a government.

The annual Kennedy Center Honors are presented in Washington, D.C., to television talk show host Oprah Winfrey, country musician Merle Haggard, choreographer Bill T. Jones, musical theatre composer and lyricist Jerry Herman, and pop musician Sir Paul McCartney.

Serbia defeats France 3–2 to win its first Davis Cup in men's international team tennis.

**6** A campaign to use a newly developed vaccine to inoculate millions of people in western Africa against bacterial meningitis gets under way in Burkina Faso.

Suicide bombers kill more than 40 people at a meeting of tribal elders and government representatives who are working to devise anti-Taliban strategies in the

Pakistani tribal agency Mohmand.

Britain's Turner Prize is presented in London to Scottish artist Susan Philipsz; her winning entry, "Lowlands," is a recording of her singing the 16th-century Scottish lament "Lowlands Away" under three bridges over the River Clyde in Glasgow. (Photo above.)

In a ceremony in Stockholm, the Right Livelihood Awards are presented to Nigerian environmental activist Nnimmo Bassey for his work exposing the ecological costs of oil production, to Erwin Kräutler for his work on behalf of indigenous peoples in Brazil, to Shrikrishna Upadhyay and his organization SAPROS for their work in Nepal helping communities improve their living conditions, and to the organization Physicians for Human Rights—Israel for providing access to health care to all people in Israel and Palestine.

**7** Haiti's electoral board announces that the November 28 presidential election resulted in the need for a runoff between Mirlande Manigat and ruling party candidate Jude Célestin;

supporters of Michel Martelly, who is said to have come in third, riot in response.

WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange turns himself in to British authorities in London and is detained; he is wanted in Sweden on charges of sexual misbehaviour.

A copy of *Birds of America* by John James Audobon sells at a Sotheby's auction in London for £6.5 million (\$10.3 million), a new record for a printed book.

Elizabeth Edwards, estranged wife of former senator and one-time vice presidential candidate John Edwards, dies of cancer at the age of 61 in her home in Chapel Hill, N.C.

**8** Rioting over the announced election results in Haiti brings the country to a virtual halt; four people are reported killed.

Supporters of jailed WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange launch denial-of-service attacks against Web sites that stopped hosting and that stopped facilitating donations to WikiLeaks.

Falcon 9, a rocket built by the private company SpaceX, takes off from Kennedy Space Center in Florida and places an empty capsule into Earth orbit in a successful demonstration for NASA.

**9** In London, Parliament passes a steep increase in university tuition while violent student protests take place outside, including an attack on a car carrying Prince Charles and his wife, Lady Camilla, to the theatre.

The African Union suspends Côte d'Ivoire's membership in the organization pending the yielding of power by

Laurent Gbagbo to Alassane Ouattara, who is internationally recognized as the winner of the November 28 presidential election.

In the face of widespread unrest, Haiti's electoral council promises to review the preliminary results of the November presidential election.

**10** At the ceremony to present the Nobel Peace Prize to imprisoned Chinese human rights activist Liu Xiaobo, the winner's chair is vacant and no representative attends to accept the award on his behalf; this is the first time since 1935 that this has happened.

A law is passed in Bolivia that lowers the retirement age from 65 for men and 60 for women to 58 and that extends pensions to people working in the informal economy.

**11** Thousands of ethnic Russians engage in anti-Caucasian rioting in Moscow's Manezhnaya Square after an ethnic Russian was killed in a brawl against migrants from the Caucasus.

A car bomb and a suicide bomber create two blasts in a shopping district in downtown Stockholm; the detonations largely fail, however, and there are no casualties beyond the attacker himself.

A UN climate change conference in Cancún, Mex., concludes with an agreement that, among other things, creates a fund to help less-developed countries cope with climate change, funds preservation of tropical forests, and strengthens emission-reduction promises from the 2009 conference; it also allows a further year to

Steer roper Trevor Brazile wins the all-around cowboy world championship for a record eighth time at the Wrangler National Finals Rodeo in Las Vegas; he also wins titles in team roping and tie-down roping.

**12** In legislative elections in Kosovo, the Democratic Party, led by Prime Minister Hashim Thaci, wins the highest number of votes.

An attack on a government compound in Al-Ramadi, Iraq, leaves at least 13 people dead.

A high-speed rail link between Helsinki and St. Petersburg is inaugurated, with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Finnish Pres. Tarja Halonen taking part.

**13** Iranian Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad surprises observers by dismissing Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki; Ali Akbar Salehi is named acting foreign minister.

American diplomat Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, dies after heart surgery in Washington, D.C.

Scientists studying a massive eruption that covered a complete hemisphere of the Sun conclude that coronal events on the Sun are connected across vast distances, covering most of the body of the star, by magnetic fields.

**14** Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi narrowly survives no-confidence

votes in each house of the country's legislature, and violent protests against his government take place in Rome.

An Islamic party withdraws from the governing coalition of Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani.

A government commission in Russia approves a controversial plan to build a highway to link Moscow and St. Petersburg through the Khimki Forest.

Officials in Mexico declare that the death toll from drug-related violence in Juárez in 2010 has reached 3,000; in 2007 the figure was 300.

**15** Thousands of people riot in Athens, incensed over new austerity measures eroding workers' rights and wages in public companies.

At least 39 people are killed when two suicide bombers detonate their weapons outside a Shi'ite mosque in Chabahar, Iran.

The International Committee of the Red Cross holds a news conference to express its dismay at the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan, which is making it difficult for aid groups to assist victims of violence.

The Micex securities exchange in Moscow begins direct trading between the Russian ruble and the Chinese renminbi (yuan).

Pres. John Evans Atta Mills of Ghana ceremonially opens the Jubilee oil field, which is expected to produce initially 55,000 bbl and eventually 120,000 bbl per day of coveted light sweet crude oil.

**16** In Côte d'Ivoire, security forces loyal to Pres. Laurent Gbagbo, who refus-

es to give up power, fire on a march on the state television headquarters by supporters of winning presidential candidate Alassane Ouattara; some 15 people are killed.

A report prepared for the Council of Europe is released; it investigates criminal trafficking in human organs from executed Serbian prisoners during the 1999 conflict with Kosovo and names Prime Minister Hashim Thaci of Kosovo as the head of a criminal network involved in the organ trade.

Julian Assange, founder of the organization and Web site WikiLeaks, is released on bond in London, though his movements are severely circumscribed.

**17** The Pan American Health Organization says that because of a worldwide shortage of cholera vaccine, a pilot program to test vaccination strategies should be instituted in Haiti, where 2,405 people have died of the disease since its outbreak in October.

U.S. federal regulators shut down two banks in Georgia and one in Florida, bringing the number of failed banks in 2010 to 154.

Carine Roitfeld announces that she will retire as editor in chief of French *Vogue* in January 2011 after 10 successful years.

**18** The U.S. Congress repeals the "don't ask, don't tell" rule, which prohibited openly gay people from serving in the U.S. military.

**19** Alyaksandr Lukashenka is reelected president of Belarus, and an

opposition protest is violently suppressed.

Five Afghan army training officers are killed in an attack in Kabul, and another assault in Kunduz leaves at least eight security force members dead.

**20** Mass arrests of opposition leaders and protesters, including at least six losing presidential candidates, are carried out in Belarus.

South Korea conducts a live-fire military exercise on Yeonpyeong Island, which was shelled by North Korea in November; in spite of bellicose threats of retaliation from North Korea, it does not react to the exercise.

**21** Nine months after the elections, Iraq's legislature approves a new government headed by Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki.

Milo Djukanovic unexpectedly resigns as prime minister of Montenegro.

A report is published online by *PLoS Biology* of a genetic analysis that found that the savanna elephants and forest elephants of Africa, previously classified as a single species, in fact are two separate species.

The University of Connecticut Huskies women's basketball team, coached by Geno Auriemma, defeats Florida State University 93-62 to win its 89th consecutive game, breaking the record for Division I college basketball set by the UCLA men's team coached by John Wooden in 1971-74.

**22** U.S. Pres. Barack Obama overcomes political opposition in the U.S.



Senate, which ratifies the New START treaty reducing nuclear stockpiles that Obama signed with Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev in April.

Tens of thousands of students march in Rome and other cities in Italy to protest a proposed overhaul of the country's university system.

Tu'ivakano, a member of the nobles, is sworn in as prime minister of Tonga.

Government officials in Afghanistan complain that for the past 10 days, Iran has stopped delivering fuel to Afghanistan; there has been no explanation.

**23** Ireland takes majority control of Allied Irish Banks, once the country's largest banking institution.

Parcel bombs explode when opened at the Rome embassies of Switzerland and Chile, injuring the employees who received the packages.

In a news conference in Mogadishu, Som., the rival Islamist militant groups al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam announce that they are joining forces to fight for control of Somalia.

**24** A major Taliban offensive takes place in the Mohmand tribal agency in Pakistan; at least 11 members of the paramilitary Frontier Corps are killed.

Bomb attacks at Christmas Eve celebrations in villages near Jos, Nigeria, leave at least 32 people dead.

At the women's world chess championship in Hatay, Tur., Hou Yifan of China, aged 16, defeats Ruan Lufei, also of China, to become the

youngest world chess champion in history; the previous record was held by Maya Chiburdanidze of the Soviet Union, who was 17 when she won the title in 1978.

**25** In the Bajaur tribal agency in Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonates her weapon at a checkpoint next to a World Food Programme distribution centre; at least 43 people are killed.

China's central bank raises its benchmark lending interest rate for the second time in 2010, to 5.81%.

**26** Thousands of people demonstrate in Moscow in favour of ethnic tolerance and an end to friction between Russians and migrants from the Caucasus.

**27** A minibus bomb and an ensuing suicide bomber kill at least 14 people outside government offices in Al-Ramadi, Iraq.

The imprisoned former oil tycoon Mikhail Khodorkovsky is convicted of new counts of embezzlement in a court in Moscow; on December 30 he is sentenced to an additional six years in prison.

**28** The Ministry of Commerce in China announces a 35% decrease in quotas of rare-earth minerals for export in the opening months of 2011.

**29** Five men are arrested in Denmark and Sweden; authorities in Denmark say that they were planning a major terrorist assault on the newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*,

which in 2005 inflamed Muslim opinion with the publication of cartoons mocking the Prophet Muhammad.

*Wild Oats XI* is awarded line honours as the first boat to finish the 2010 Sydney Hobart Yacht Race in Australia; *Secret Men's Business 3.5* is later declared the overall winner.

**30** A major bomb explodes near downtown Athens; because of earlier warning calls, the area has been evacuated, and there are no casualties.

The utility Northern Ireland Water reports that water pipes that burst as a result of thawing after record cold temperatures have left at least 6,000 homes in Northern Ireland without running water since December 27; the utility says that it may be several more days before service is fully restored.

Moshe Katzav, who was in 2000–07 president of Israel, is convicted in a court in Tel Aviv of two counts of forcible rape.

The Vatican for the first time establishes a watchdog agency for the Vatican Bank and issues new rules prohibiting money laundering.

U.S. Sen. Lisa Murkowski, who ran as a write-in candidate after she lost the Republican primary election to Joe Miller, is certified as the winner of the November 2 Senate election in Alaska after all legal challenges by Miller have been dismissed.

The Mathaf: Arab Museum of Modern Art opens in Doha, Qatar; it will exhibit work that dates from the mid-19th century to the present.

**31** At a beer garden at an army barracks in Abuja, Nigeria, a bomb goes off, and some 30 people are reportedly killed.

Several days after Cyclone Tasha made landfall on Australia's northeastern coast, nearly half of Queensland is covered by floodwaters. (Photo below.)

In defiance of international attempts to persuade him to step down, Laurent Gbagbo declares that he will not cede power as president of Côte d'Ivoire.

At the last bell of the year at the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones Industrial Average has risen 11% since the beginning of the year.



Anthony Skerman/AP

# Disasters

**MAJOR** disasters that occurred in 2010. The list includes **NATURAL** and **NONMILITARY** mechanical disasters that claimed more than 15 lives and/or resulted in significant damage to **PROPERTY**.

















# People of 2010







*Dancers perform in Johannesburg on June 11 in the opening ceremony that kicked off the monthlong association football (soccer) FIFA World Cup finals.*

Martin Meissner/AP



# Nobel Prizes

Nobels were awarded to 11 men in 2010; recipients included a Chinese **HUMAN RIGHTS** activist who was serving a prison sentence for **SUBVERSION**, an acclaimed Peruvian author for his **TRENCHANT IMAGES** of individual resistance and defeat, three economists for their theories on **LABOUR-MARKET** analysis, scientists for isolating **GRAPHENE** and making new molecules with **PALLADIUM**, and a biomedical researcher for his work on **IN VITRO FERTILIZATION**.

## PRIZE FOR PEACE

**T**he Chinese teacher, writer, and human rights activist Liu Xiaobo was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for 2010. Liu was the first Chinese citizen to win a Nobel Prize. In making the award, the Norwegian Nobel Committee cited Liu's "long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China." The committee expressed its belief that there was "a close connection between human rights and peace" and, in a rebuke to China, said that the country's "new [economic] status must entail increased responsibility." When the announcement was made in October, the recipient was in prison, serving an 11-year sentence pronounced in 2009 for "inciting subversion of state power." This sentence resulted from his role in the writing and promotion of Charter 08, a human rights manifesto that was issued in December 2008 on the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As the committee noted, "Through the severe punishment meted out to him, Liu has become the foremost symbol of this wide-ranging struggle for human rights in China." Two previous Nobel laureates had been imprisoned at the time they were awarded the Prize for Peace: the German peace advocate Carl von Ossietzky in 1935 and the Burmese political activist Aung San Suu Kyi in 1991.

Liu was born on Dec. 28, 1955, in Changchun, Jilin province. As a youth he was sent with his family to the countryside to learn farming. Liu received a B.A. degree (1982) in literature from Jilin University and an M.A. degree (1984)

and a Ph.D. (1987) from Beijing Normal University. He began teaching at Beijing Normal University in 1984, and during 1988–89 he held visiting appointments in Europe and the U.S. When student protests broke out in Beijing in 1989, Liu returned to China from Columbia University, New York City, and participated in a three-day hunger strike. After the Tiananmen Square incident, in which government troops enforced a crackdown on protesters, Liu negotiated an agreement that allowed the remaining protesters to withdraw and thereby prevented further violence. For his role in the protest, he was arrested and detained for several months; he was also forbidden to teach again in Chinese universities, and his writings were banned.

Liu Xiaobo



Kyodo/AP

Thus, despite Liu's relative moderation, there began two decades of surveillance by the government and official curtailment of his activities. Liu was detained on two later occasions before he received the 11-year sentence that made him a cause célèbre among human rights activists around the world.

As rumours began to circulate that Liu Xiaobo was the front-runner for the Prize for Peace, the Chinese government warned the Nobel Committee and the Norwegian government that it would be dangerous to honour him. When Liu was announced as the recipient, China denounced the committee's action, calling it a "desecration" of the prize and claiming that Liu was a "criminal." The government instituted a blackout of Western media, although the news reached individual Chinese citizens and spread quickly through less-formal channels. It was reported that his jailers informed Liu of the prize and that his wife, Liu Xia, was allowed to visit him, though she was believed to have been placed under house arrest. A number of Western leaders, including the 2009 laureate, U.S. Pres. Barack Obama, praised the committee's decision, and once again there were calls for Liu's release.

Although Liu's role as an activist came to overshadow his work as a writer and thinker, he published widely. Among his best-known books was his first, *Criticism of the Choice: Dialogues with Li Zehou* (1988), a critique of the ideas of a contemporary Confucian thinker. Liu also published literary criticism in periodicals, as well as poetry. Most of his writings after the 1980s were published abroad, but copies found their way to China. Honours include the Fondation de France Prize (2004), given by Reporters Without Borders to promote press freedom. (ROBERT RAUCH)

## PRIZE FOR ECONOMICS

The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was awarded in 2010 to Americans Peter A. Diamond and Dale T. Mortensen and Cyprus-born Christopher A. Pissarides, who together developed a theory of search markets such as those in which employers seek to fill vacancies and job seekers search for employment. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the economists developed a



ages of the individual's resistance, revolt, and defeat." Vargas Llosa belonged to the so-called boom generation of writers who emerged in the 1960s and focused international attention on modern Latin American literature. First and foremost a storyteller, he was a prolific and accomplished novelist, short-story writer, dramatist, journalist, and essayist. One of the preeminent writers of the Spanish-speaking world, he was the first Peruvian to be named a Nobel laureate in literature and the first Latin American writer to win the prize since Colombian Gabriel García Márquez and Mexican Octavio Paz, in 1982 and 1990, respectively.

Vargas Llosa was born on March 28, 1936, in Arequipa, Peru. His parents separated at about the time of his birth; as a result, he spent part of his childhood with his mother in his maternal grandfather's household in Cochabamba, Bol., and then in Piura, Peru. After his parents reconciled, the reunited family moved to Lima. At age 14 Vargas Llosa was sent by his father to the Leoncio Prado Military School, a traumatic and often painful experience that informed his debut novel, *La ciudad y los perros* (1963; *The Time of the Hero*, 1966), about coming of age. He completed his undergraduate education in Lima at the Main National University of San Marcos and continued his studies abroad at the Complutense University of Madrid. His first collection of short stories, *Los jefes* (1959; *The Cubs and Other Stories*, 1979), was published first in Spain and was awarded the Leopoldo Alas literary prize. Determined to pursue a career as a writer, Vargas Llosa left Madrid for

## PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

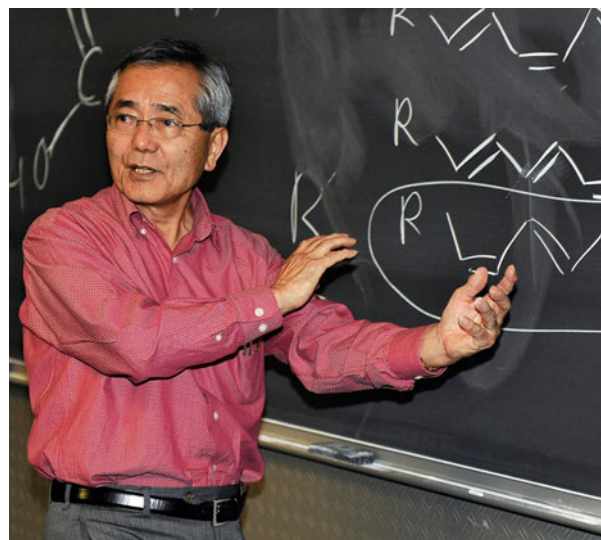
The 2010 Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to Peruvian author Mario Vargas Llosa, cited by the Swedish Academy "for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant im-

## PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry for 2010 went to three organic chemists, Richard F. Heck of the University of Delaware, Ei-ichi Negishi of Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., and Akira Suzuki of Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, for finding and developing an ingenious way to link carbon atoms. The key to their discovery is the capability of palladium atoms, a relatively unreactive metal in bulk form, to join carbon atoms together.

The process that brought them the award is known as palladium-catalyzed cross coupling. A palladium atom is attached to one of the two carbon atoms that one wants to bind together. With the host atom holding its palladium atom, the two carbons find each other and join, leaving the palladium atom behind. Heck, Negishi, and Suzuki each found different but related ways—which now bear their names—to accomplish the process. In the Heck reaction the carbon to be attached carries no activating atom or group. The Negishi reaction uses a zinc atom “tag” to transfer a carbon atom to the palladium atom. The Suzuki reaction uses boron, usually attached to a ring of eight carbons. This class of catalyzed reactions has become one of the most important ways to synthesize natural products and molecules with complex structures and is widely used in nanotechnology and medicine.

Richard F. Heck was born on Aug. 15, 1931, in Springfield, Mass. He received a doctoral degree (1954) from the University of California, Los Angeles, and in 1957 he joined the American chemical



company Hercules Powder in Wilmington, Del. In 1968 Heck reported that palladium could catalyze formation of new carbon-carbon bonds, but at that time the starting materials, organic compounds of mercury, lead, or tin, were toxic, were difficult to prepare, and required problematic conditions for carrying out the reactions. Three years later three Japanese chemists—Tsutomu Mizoroki, Kunio Mori, and Atsumu Ozaki—carried out palladium-catalyzed attachment of benzenelike compounds containing iodine atoms (aryl iodides) to ethylene-like molecules under somewhat more practical but still difficult conditions. In 1972 Heck and J.P. Nolley published the paper that truly triggered the breakthrough, building on the work of Mizoroki and his colleagues,







U.S.S.R. In 1982 he received a first-class M.Sc. degree from the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, and in 1987 he obtained a Ph.D. degree at the Institute of Solid State Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences. He conducted research as a scientist at the Institute of Microelectronics Technology and High Purity Materials, Chernogolovka, and from 1990 as a postdoctoral fellow at the Universities of Nottingham, Bath, and Copenhagen before becoming an associate professor at Radboud University Nijmegen in the Netherlands. In 2001 he was appointed Langworthy Professor of Physics at the University of Manchester. Among other awards, he received the Mott Medal and Prize from the U.K. Institute of Physics in 2007 and the John J. Carty Award for the Advancement of Science from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2010. He also was named a Royal Society 2010 Anniversary Research Professor. Geim was a Dutch citizen.

Konstantin Sergeyevich Novoselov was born on Aug. 23, 1974, in Nizhny Tagil, Russia, U.S.S.R. He received a diploma from the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology and began his Ph.D. studies at Radboud University Nijmegen before moving to the University of Manchester in 2001 with Geim, who was his doctoral adviser. In 2008 Novoselov was awarded the Europhysics Prize jointly with Geim. He held both Russian and British citizenship.

The properties of a “two-dimensional” sheet of carbon one atom thick had been studied theoretically for some years, but its practical realization was thought to be impossible. In 2004 Geim and Novoselov produced the first frag-

ments of this material, known as graphene. At a time when cutting-edge physics usually required complex apparatuses costing millions of dollars, their technology was amazingly primitive. They peeled off a flake of graphene from a graphite block by using adhesive tape, which in principle is no different from what happens when an ordinary pencil draws a line on paper. Of course, investigation of the flake’s properties required more sophisticated equipment. Geim and Novoselov connected electrodes to the flake and examined it with an atomic force microscope.

The properties of the two-dimensional graphene structure were fascinating to physicists, with their analogies to processes in particle physics, but graphene’s greatest importance was its possible use in a huge range of applications. Graphene is a one-atom-thick hexagonal lattice of carbon atoms, spaced every 0.142 nanometre, with remarkable mechanical and electrical properties. It is much stronger than an equivalent steel sheet, impermeable to gases and liquids, and flexible. Graphene is a better conductor than pure copper for both electricity and heat, and it is almost completely transparent for all optical wavelengths. Such properties gave graphene the potential to produce revolutionary developments in many fields, particularly electronics, promising transistors twice as fast as current silicon-based devices.

Geim and Novoselov’s research produced only small flakes of graphene, but a number of laboratories worldwide had been working to overcome this problem. In 2010 a group from IBM’s T.J. Watson Research Center produced a

## PRIZE FOR PHYSICS

The 2010 Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded to two physicists from the University of Manchester, Eng., for the production of a new form of carbon—graphene, a sheet one atom thick with properties that could revolutionize many areas of electronics.

Andre Konstantinovich Geim was born in October 1958 in Sochi, Russia,

## PRIZE FOR PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE

The 2010 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine was awarded to British medical researcher Robert Edwards “for the development of human in vitro fertilization (IVF).” The achievement marked a milestone in the history of the Nobel because it was the first award to be bestowed in the area of human reproduction. The IVF process developed by Edwards, in which an egg is removed from a woman’s body, is fertilized in vitro (outside the body), and is then introduced into the woman’s uterus, had become a routine procedure in many countries and thus far had been used to produce some four million babies.

In the 1950s, when Edwards began to investigate infertility and encountered the notion of fertilization outside the human body, there were no technologies available to help infertile couples. In fact, at the time, far more was known about reproduction in animals, such as rabbits and guinea pigs. Studies of human reproduction frustrated biologists, particularly because very little of what was known from research on fertilization

in other mammals was applicable to humans.

Much of Edwards’s early research focused on basic gaps in scientists’ understanding of mammalian fertilization and human reproduction. Many of his initial investigations centred on mouse embryos. For example, he determined ovulation time for mouse eggs and studied the fertilization of mouse eggs outside the body and the possibility of implanting fertilized eggs in the mouse uterus to produce viable offspring.

In his studies of human eggs, Edwards investigated egg life cycle and identified molecules that control this cycle and the conditions that are conducive to egg fertilization by sperm. One of his first major breakthroughs concerned the timing of oocyte maturation (an oocyte is an immature egg), which he found to be much longer in humans than scientists had estimated on the basis of studies of oocyte maturation in rabbits.

In the late 1960s Edwards carried out the first successful fertilization of a human egg in vitro. The significance of this breakthrough was dampened by the fact that the fertilized egg underwent only a single round of cell division, which rendered it nonviable for implantation. In 1968, however, at the University of Cambridge, Edwards partnered with British gynecologist Patrick Steptoe, who had developed a laparoscopic technique for removing eggs from a woman’s ovaries.

When Edwards used the eggs extracted by Steptoe’s approach, he found that after fertilization they could survive several rounds of division in vitro. Some of the first attempts to implant the eggs and produce pregnancies in infertile women failed, however, and Edwards soon realized that treating the mother with hormones, such as progesterone, and with medications, such as clomiphene, could improve the mother’s ability to sustain a pregnancy.

In the early 1970s Edwards and Steptoe encountered intense ethical opposition to IVF. In 1971, for example, the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom, which had funded the research, terminated its support. Edwards came to rely on private funding, which enabled him to continue the work that culminated in the birth on July 25, 1978, of the first “test-tube baby,” Louise Brown. In 1980 Edwards and Steptoe established the Bourn Hall Clinic, the first centre to offer IVF to infertile couples.

In the decades following the initial success of IVF, modifications of the procedure gave rise to new assisted reproduction technologies, including gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) and zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT). Advances in cryopreservation allowed couples to freeze embryos for implantation years later. Ethical, religious, and social issues associated with IVF remained, however. For example, the destruction of unused embryos, the freezing of embryos, the high rate of multiple births, and the potential for fertilization by sperm from a man who was not the husband continued to generate religious and moral opposition to IVF.

Edwards was born on Sept. 27, 1925, in Leeds, Eng. He earned a B.S. degree in zoology (1951) from the University of Wales and a Ph.D. in physiology (1955) from the University of Edinburgh. Following brief stints at the National Institute for Medical Research, London, and the University of Glasgow in the early and mid-1960s, he took a faculty position at the University of Cambridge, where he was later made professor emeritus. Edwards and Steptoe co-wrote *A Matter of Life: The Story of a Medical Breakthrough* (1980). Edwards also received the Albert Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award (2001).

(KARA ROGERS)



# Biographies

**SUBJECTS** of these biographies are the people who in the editors' opinions captured the **IMAGINATION** of the world in 2010—the most **INTERESTING** and/or **IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES** of the year.





































































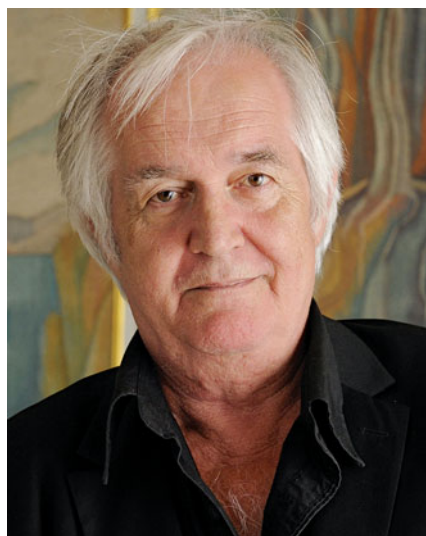














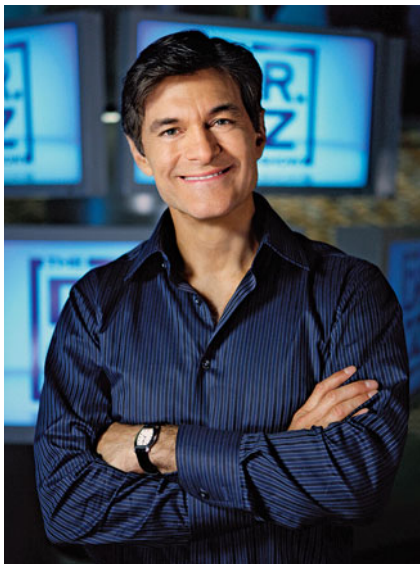


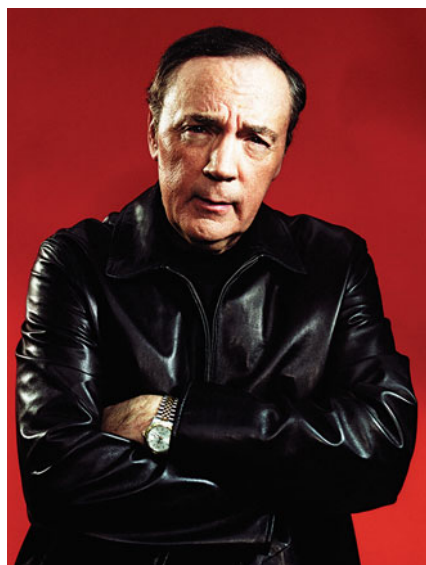












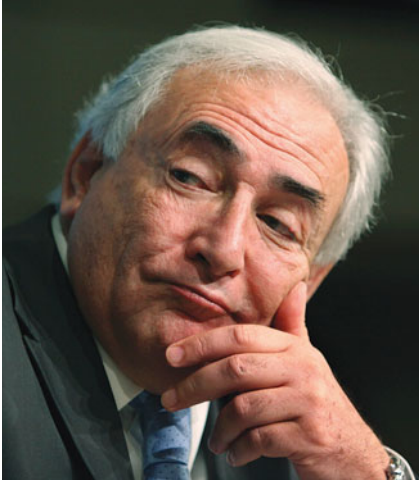














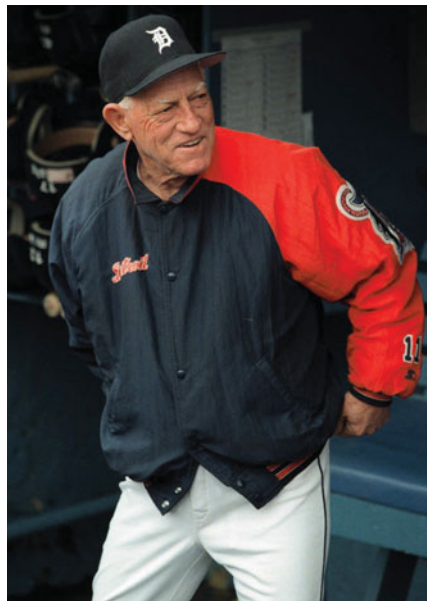


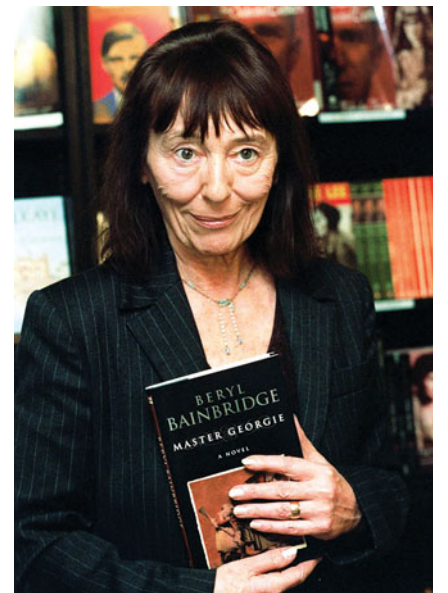


# Obituaries

LOST many **LEADERS**, pathfinders,  
**NEWSMAKERS**, heroes, **CULTURAL ICONS**, and **ROGUES**. The pages  
below **RECAPTURE** the lives and **ACCOMPLISHMENTS** of those we  
**REMEMBER** best.



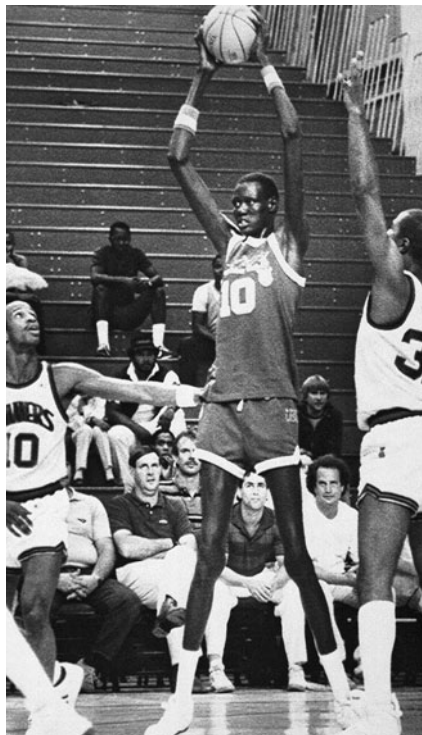










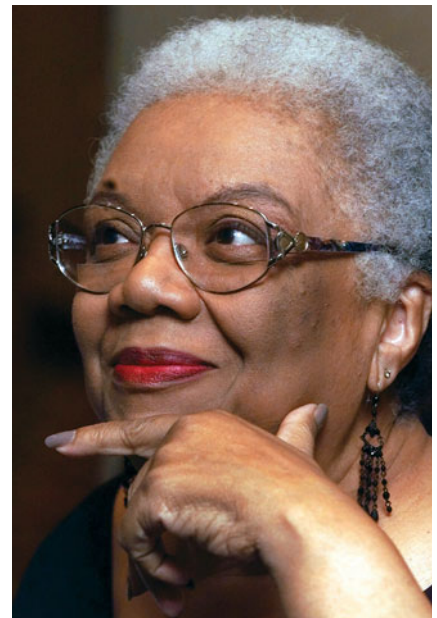












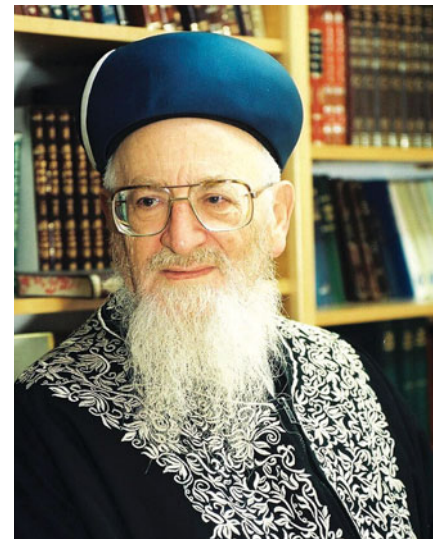






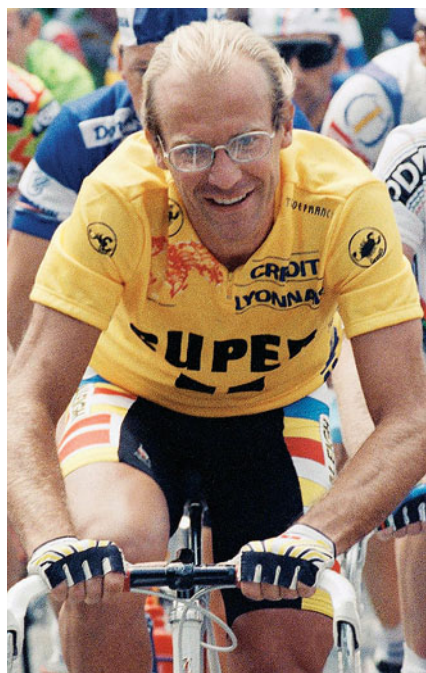


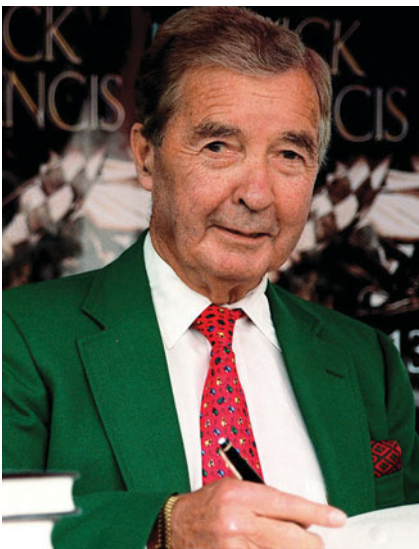




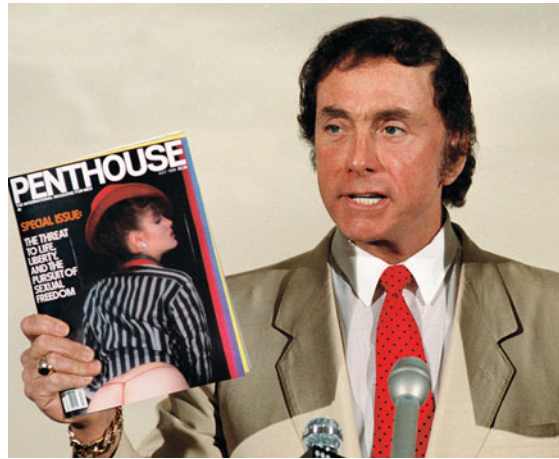




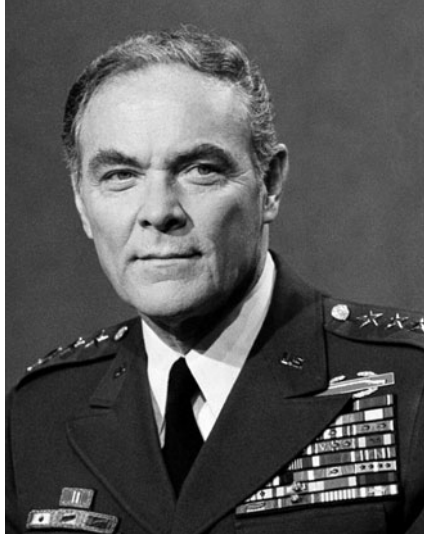








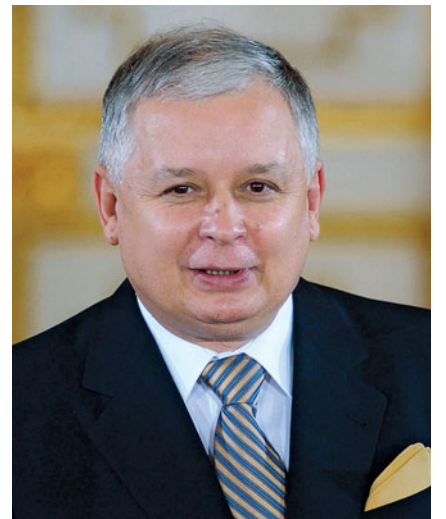
















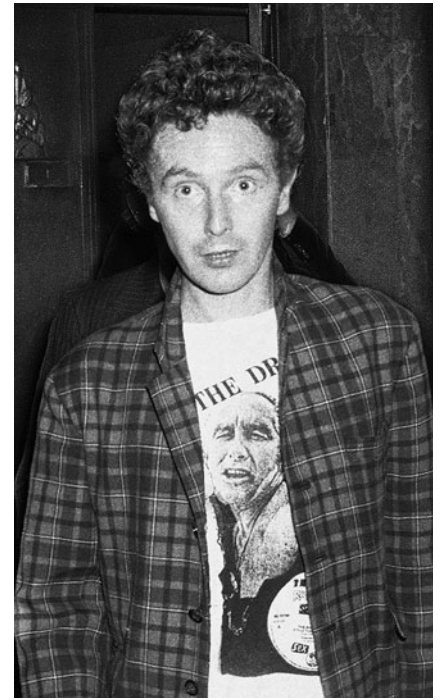






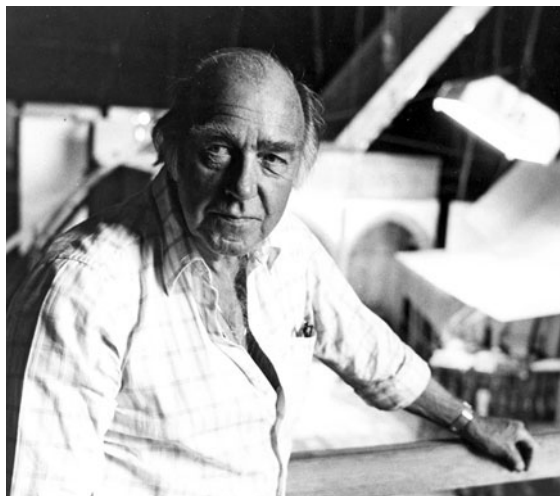


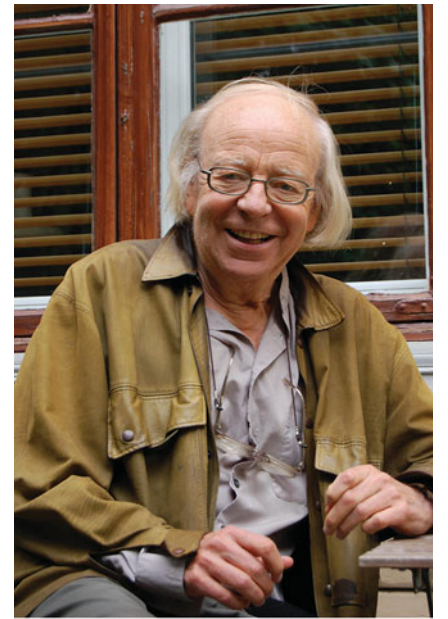
































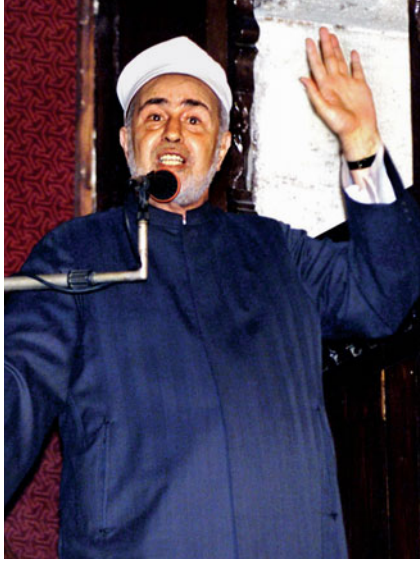


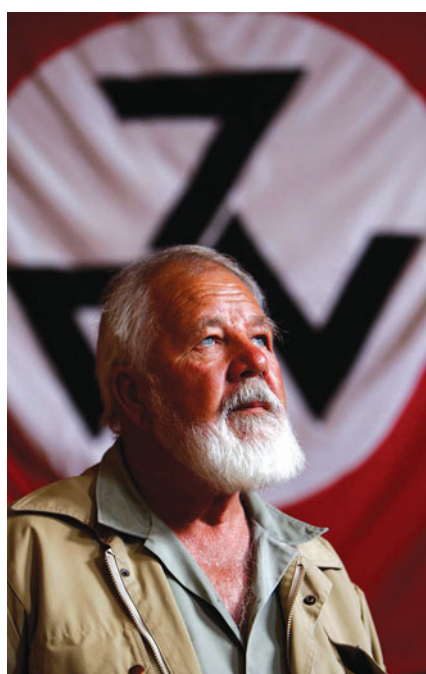


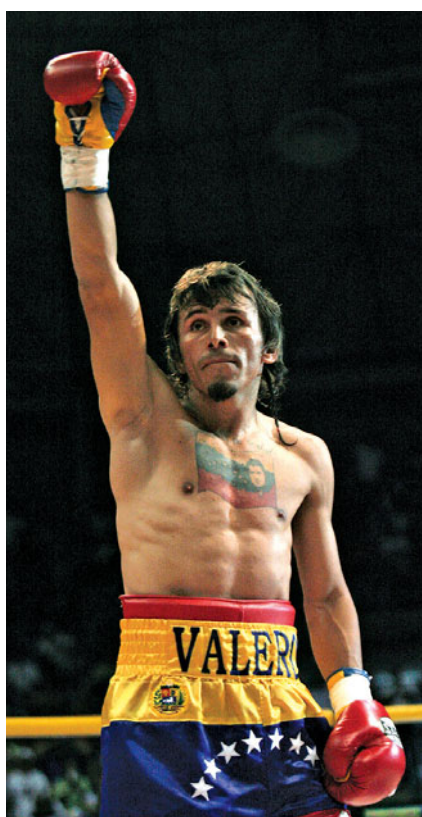








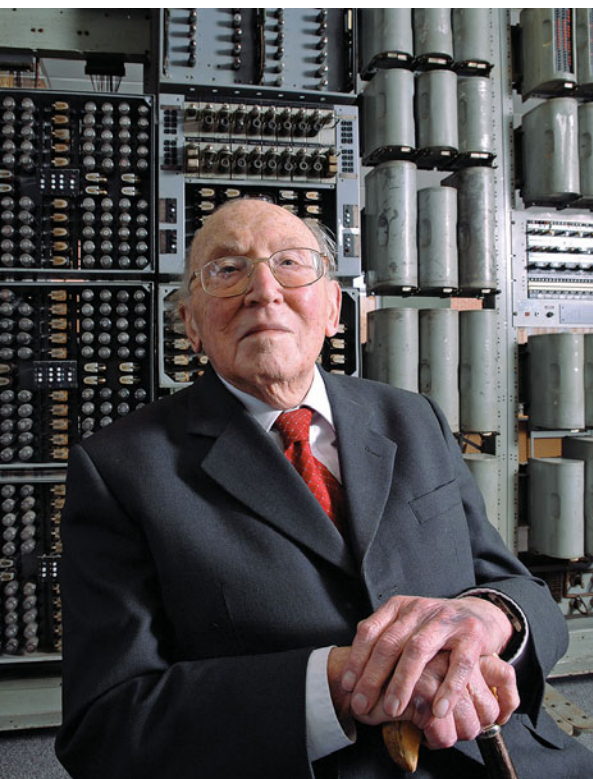




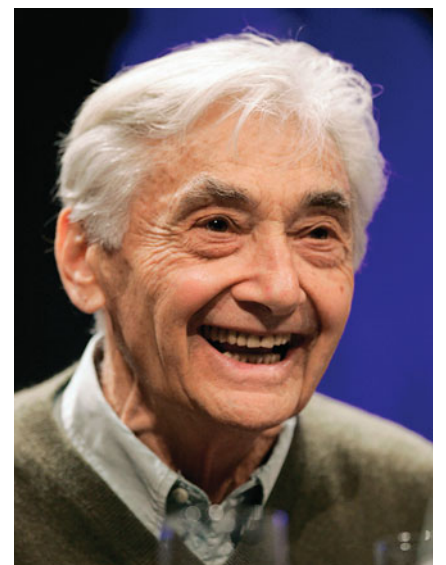
















*A sea lamprey (above), an invasive fishlike parasite that devastated some commercial-fish populations in the Great Lakes in the 20th century, extends the specially designed sucker mouth that it uses to latch onto its prey. A member of Yemen's antiterrorist forces (left) trains in the Sarif area outside Sanaa, the country's capital. Pedestrians (below left) survey a building in Concepción, Chile, that was badly damaged in the earthquake that struck the country in February. Worried specialists (below right) at the New York Stock Exchange monitor their computer screens as U.S. stock markets plunge on June 4.*

Photos: (counterclockwise) Anjanette Bowen/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; AP; Martin Bernetti—AFP/Getty Images; David Karp/AP



# 2010 Special Reports



Photos: (counterclockwise) J. Scott Applewhite/AP; Herbert Lehmann—Bon Appetit/Alamy; Sunday Alamba/AP; (background) John J. Mosesso/life.nbii.gov

**Supporters (below) of the American Tea Party movement gather at a rally in Washington, D.C., to protest against federal government spending. The science of molecular gastronomy (bottom left) led to culinary inspirations such as this layered concoction of egg, nettle spinach, and celery puree with a toast point for dipping. Soldiers (bottom right) march in formation during the festivities commemorating Nigeria's 50th anniversary as an independent country. Background photo of invasive kudzu vines.**





# The Persistent Economic Slump



by Joel Havemann

**I**n 2010, two years after the financial meltdown of 2008, the Great Recession continued to reverberate throughout the world. One by one, many European Union countries faced possible bankruptcy. There were indications that a currency war might have begun, with the U.S. and China the key combatants. Americans learned that the price of keeping the international financial system afloat was \$3.3 trillion in loans and other forms of credit from the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) to such firms as General Electric and Toyota and a parcel of foreign banks.

**The U.S. Sputters from Recession.** For all of its international dimensions, the Great Recession wore a "Made in Amer-

ica" label. A huge run-up in U.S. housing prices in the early 2000s, abetted by mortgage lenders and investment banks willing to take big risks to make big profits, set the stage for the monumental collapse in the real-estate sector that began in 2007 and then spread with speed and intensity to the financial sector. Lenders, afraid that even their most reliable borrowers could not pay them back, hunkered down. That in turn imperiled the lending that enables business to conduct business, not only in the U.S. but also in other free-market countries in the global economy.

For many Americans it came as a surprise to learn that their economy was not officially in recession in 2010. In September the National Bureau of Eco-

*People who lost their jobs in the recession queue up outside a government job centre in Madrid on June 2. The number of Spaniards seeking unemployment benefits in mid-2010 rose by 12.3% year-on-year to more than four million.*

nomics Research (a group of private economists who act as the arbiters of such matters) determined that the U.S. economy, which had plunged into reverse in December 2007, had reached a trough and officially emerged from recession in June 2009. Even if the economy did not fall into a much-feared double-dip slump, the 18 months already on the books made the so-called Great Re-

▲ 1/28/2010

U.S. Senate confirms Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke to a second term in office.

▼ 1/29/2010

In the last quarter of 2009, GDP grew at an annual rate of 5.7%, but the U.S. economy shrank for the year; at year's end unemployment was 10%.

▲ 3/24/2010

Japan's legislature approves a record ¥92.3 trillion (about \$1 trillion) budget intended to stimulate the economy.

▼ 3/24/2010

As a result of the recession, in 2010 the Social Security system will pay more in benefits than it takes in in payroll taxes.

▲ 5/7/2010

Leaders of the countries of the euro zone approve a financial rescue package for Greece.

cession the longest such period of decline since the end of World War II.

In its impact on American workers, this recession was also one of the deepest. Although the unemployment rate never came close to its peak of 25% in the Great Depression of the 1930s, the rate hit double digits in October 2009 for only the second time in the postwar period and reached at least a temporary peak in November 2010 of 9.8%. Of the 15.1 million job-seeking unemployed, some 6.3 million had been out of work for at least six months, easily eclipsing the previous postwar high. Another 1.3 million Americans were considered “discouraged” because they had ceased looking for employment. Many, particularly at the older end of the workforce spectrum, had no hope of ever working again. The U.S. Congress had repeatedly extended unemployment compensation to out-of-work Americans and in late 2010 agreed to extend it yet again as part of a larger tax bill.

A terrible year for labour, however, turned out to be a good one for capital. Companies that had scored large savings by cutting their workforces during the recession maintained those savings and converted them into productivity gains—2.5% in the third quarter, year on year—by simply leaving their payrolls lean and mean instead of hiring. American corporate profits reached a record high of nearly \$1.7 trillion on an annual basis in the July–September quarter of 2010. Stock markets, which had plunged by more than half during the worst of the financial crisis, in March 2009 began an overall rise that had recovered more than three-quarters of their losses by the end of 2010.

**The Global Impact.** Just how global was the global financial crisis? The answer became clearer in 2010, and it emerged that the term was something of a misnomer. Generally, the crisis stung most sharply in developed economies that were most intimately linked to the global economy. More precisely, the recession’s bite was most acute in countries whose financial systems and trade patterns depended on ties with the U.S. Thus, during the period 2008–09, most members of the Organisation for Economic Co-



*On September 16, women stock up on bread at a community centre food bank in San Jose, Calif. That same day the U.S. Census Bureau reported that in 2009 the national poverty rate reached a 15-year high, with 14.3% of the country, or roughly one in seven Americans, living in poverty.*

operation and Development (OECD) suffered recessions of varying degrees of severity. Hardest hit were countries that had adopted banking policies most closely echoing those of the U.S.

Europe provided multiple case studies. In tiny Iceland a financial bubble proportionately much larger than the one in the U.S. developed and burst; the fallout impoverished much of the country and brought down the government. Latvia saw its economic output fall by one-quarter as Germany and other major trading partners, in recession themselves, reduced Latvian imports. Greece and Ireland, on the brink of bankruptcy, accepted massive bailouts from the EU, although they were plagued less by the financial crisis than by their own government deficits and their use of the euro. (See Sidebar on page 353.)

Most of Asia, except Japan, escaped the brunt of the financial crisis. Japan was bruised because its financial system was linked to that of the world’s other richest countries. Its economy shrank in 2008 and 2009—by an annualized 12.1% in the fourth quarter of 2008 alone. The economies of Malaysia and Thailand rebounded smartly in 2010 from minor contractions in 2009. Asia’s other major economies, notably China and India, kept growing as if nothing was amiss in the Western world. China’s growth was

slowed almost imperceptibly by the recessions in the U.S. and other major export markets; growth in the range of 10–15% before the financial crisis fell back to 9–10% annually for the period 2008–10. India slid back to 6.7% growth in 2008–09 before rebounding to a more familiar 7.4% in 2009–10, according to IMF estimates. Indonesia, which had registered growth above 6% in 2007 and 2008, prospered in the shadow of the two Asian giants and showed a gritty resilience during the financial crisis. The Paris-based OECD reported that in 2009 Indonesia’s economic growth slipped to 4.6%, but the OECD estimated that growth would rebound to 6% in 2010 and 2011, especially if, as promised, the government canceled fuel subsidies that disproportionately benefited the rich and distorted energy consumption.

If the Asian giants suggested that geographic proximity to the U.S. was not necessary for economic success, the experience of some U.S. neighbours made such proximity seem downright harmful. Economic output in 2009 fell by about 2% in Canada and 6% in Mexico, according to the IMF. Both suffered a decline in exports to their huge North American neighbour as it battled recession. Meanwhile, in South America output gained a bit in Argentina and fell slightly in Brazil.

▲ 5/12/2010	▼ 6/7/2010	▲ 6/22/2010	▼ 6/23/2010	▲ 7/2/2010
Spain announces a series of austerity measures to reduce the country's deficit.	Germany introduces an austerity package to reduce the budget deficit.	The U.K. unveils an austerity budget of deep spending cuts and tax increases.	Sales of new homes in the U.S. fell 32.7% in May to the lowest level since reporting began in 1963.	Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) closes at 9686.48, its lowest closing for the year.



7/15/2010



7/23/2010



8/16/2010



9/20/2010



10/29/2010





11/21/2010



11/30/2010



12/3/2010



12/17/2010

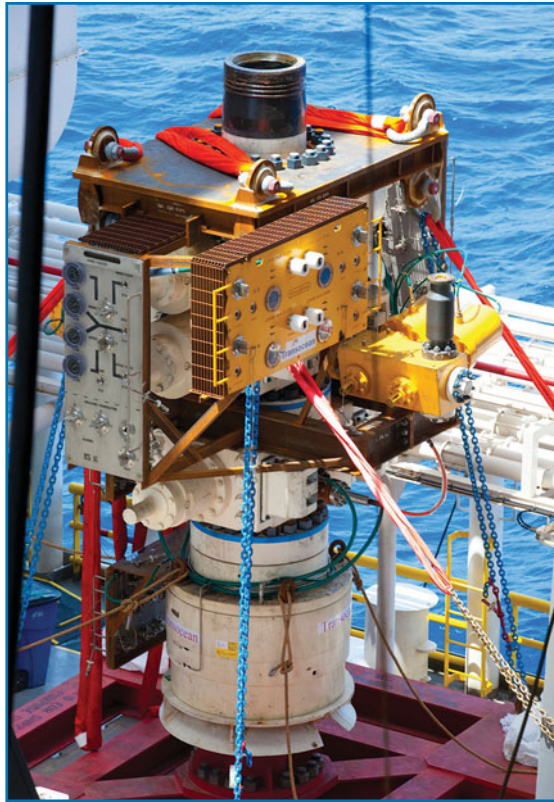


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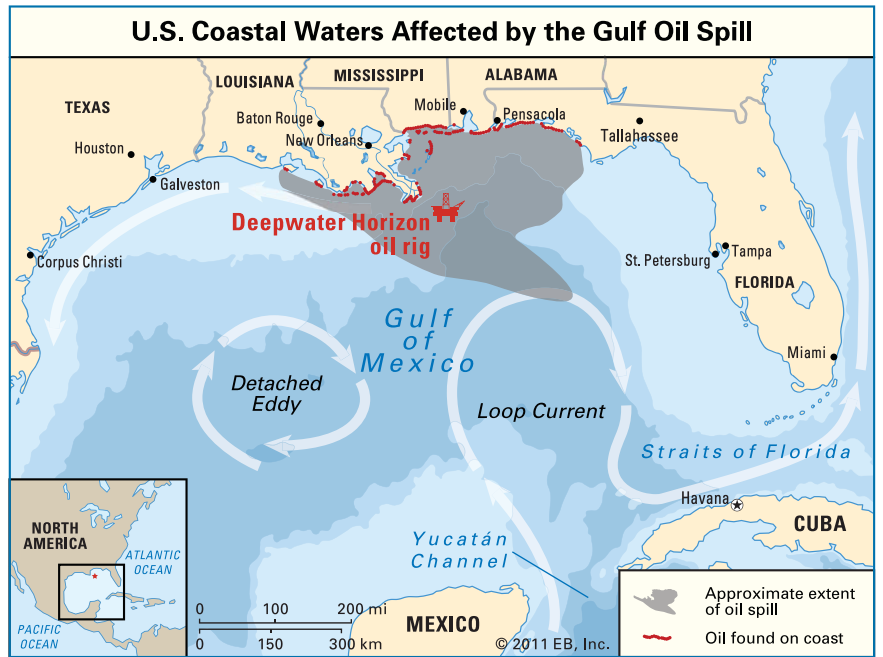
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# BP's Deepwater Horizon

by Richard Pallardy

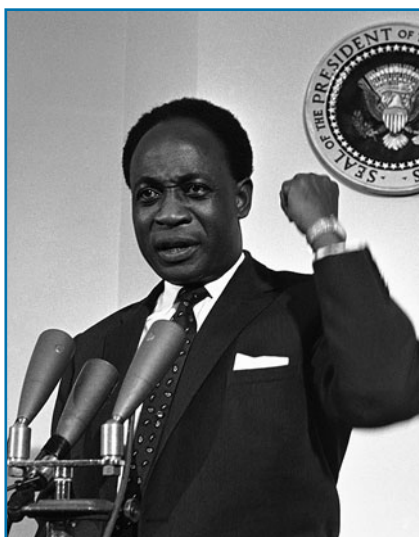


*On July 12, nearly three months after the explosion and sinking of energy giant BP's Deepwater Horizon offshore oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, this containment cap was lowered to the seabed and installed on the gushing wellhead to finally end the massive crude oil leak.*





*A giant billboard in Kinshasa proudly proclaims the 50th anniversary of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's independence from Belgium as a crowd of Congolese spectators watch a military parade in June commemorating the occasion.*









# Yemen's Perilous State

by Robert Burrowes



*On June 10, antigovernment protesters march under the flag of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) near the town of Labous in southern Yemen. Many southern Yemenis never accepted their country's 1990 unification with the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen).*



# Cyberwarfare: The Invisible Threat

by John B. Sheldon



*U.S. Army Gen. Keith B. Alexander (left) acknowledges the applause of Secretary of Defense Robert Gates (right) and others on May 21 after having taken charge of the newly created U.S. Cyber Command.*





# A New Force in U.S. Politics



*Tea Party supporters gather at the former McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, Calif., on September 12 to listen to Mark Meckler (onstage) at a rally sponsored by the Tea Party Patriots, a group he cofounded.*

by Michael Ray



# Invasive Species: Exotic Intruders

by John P. Rafferty



*Asian carp, voracious eaters of algae and plankton, make their way upstream in the Kansas River near Edwardsville, Kan. Environmentalists, state government officials, and the members of the sportfishing and tourism industries feared that these fish could drastically alter Great Lakes ecosystems.*









North American gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) introduced to the United Kingdom (top left) continue to outcompete native red squirrels (*S. vulgaris*). Gray squirrels have driven out native red squirrels from most of their habitat in Britain. Cane toads (top right), native to Central and South America, have established invasive populations in Florida and the islands of the Caribbean, Australia and New Guinea, and parts of Polynesia. Sea lampreys (centre left) probably entered the Great Lakes through shipping canals of the northeastern U.S. connecting Lake Ontario and Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean; however, some scientists contended that these fish were first introduced to the Great Lakes and its tributaries by anglers as bait. Oriental bittersweet (centre right), which was introduced to the United States in the middle of the 19th century, is a climbing vine that smothers native shrubs and burdens the crowns of larger trees. By decimating pollinator species on Guam, brown tree snakes (*Boiga irregularis*) interfered with plant reproduction (bottom left), which slowed the rate of plant regeneration on the island. Zebra mussels (bottom right), nuisance mollusks that are notorious for choking water-intake pipes, encrust a pier that has been pulled from Lake Erie in Monroe, Mich.





# Engineering for Earthquakes

by Robert Reitherman



*Poor-quality construction contributed to the collapse of this five-story masonry-and-concrete-frame building in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, during the magnitude-7.0 earthquake that befell the capital and surrounding areas in January.*





*Chef Grant Achatz at his Chicago restaurant Alinea uses a blowtorch to complete his recipe for pheasant that has been cooked sous vide (simmered at a relatively low temperature in a vacuum-sealed bag), then deep-fried tempura-style with apple cider gelled with agar, and skewered with burning oak leaves.*





SPECIAL REPORT

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# The XXI Olympic Winter Games

by Melinda C. Shepherd



OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS, XXI WINTER GAMES, VANCOUVER

Nordic Skiing—Women (continued)				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
30-km mass start	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)	1 hr 30 min 33.7 sec	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	Aino-Kaisa Saarinen (FIN)
4 × 5-km relay	Norway (Vibeke W. Skofterud, Kristin Størmer Steira, Marit Bjørgen, Therese Johaug)	55 min 19.5 sec	Germany (Katrin Zeller, Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle, Miriam Grossner, Claudia Nystad)	Finland (Pirjo Muranen, Virpi Kuitunen, Riitta-Liisa Roponen, Aino-Kaisa Saarinen)
Biathlon—Men				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
10-km sprint	Vincent Jay (FRA)	24 min 07.8 sec	Emil Hegle Svendsen (NOR)	Jakov Fak (CRO)
12.5-km pursuit	Björn Ferry (SWE)	33 min 38.4 sec	Christoph Sumann (AUT)	Vincent Jay (FRA)
15-km mass start	Yevgeny Ustyugov (RUS)	35 min 35.7 sec	Martin Fourcade (FRA)	Pavol Hurajt (SVK)
20 km	Emil Hegle Svendsen (NOR)	48 min 22.5 sec	Ole Einar Bjørndalen (NOR)*	Sergey Novikov (BLR)*
4 × 7.5-km relay	Norway (Halvard Hanevold, Emil Hegle Svendsen, Ole Einar Bjørndalen, Tarjei Bø)	1 hr 21 min 38.1 sec	Austria (Simon Eder, Daniel Mesotitsch, Dominik Landertinger, Christoph Sumann)	Russia (Ivan Tcherezov, Anton Shipulin, Maksim Tchoudov, Yevgeny Ustyugov)
Biathlon—Women				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
7.5-km sprint	Anastazia Kuzmina (SVK)	19 min 55.6 sec	Magdalena Neuner (GER)	Marie Dorin (FRA)
10-km pursuit	Magdalena Neuner (GER)	30 min 16.0 sec	Anastazia Kuzmina (SVK)	Marie-Laure Brunet (FRA)
12.5-km mass start	Magdalena Neuner (GER)	35 min 19.6 sec	Olga Zaitseva (RUS)	Simone Hauswald (GER)
15 km	Tora Berger (NOR)	40 min 52.8 sec	Elena Khrustaleva (KAZ)	Darya Domracheva (BLR)
4 × 6-km relay	Russia (Anna Bogaliy-Titovets, Olga Medvedtseva, Olga Zaitseva, Svetlana Sleptsova)	1 hr 09 min 36.3 sec	France (Marie-Laure Brunet, Sylvie Becaert, Marie Dorin, Sandrine Bailly)	Germany (Andrea Henkel, Kati Wilhelm, Simone Hauswald, Martina Beck)
Freestyle Skiing—Men				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Moguls	Alexandre Bilodeau (CAN)	26.75 pt	Dale Begg-Smith (AUS)	Bryon Wilson (USA)
Aerials	Alexei Grishin (BLR)	248.41 pt	Jeret Peterson (USA)	Liu Zhongqing (CHN)
Ski cross	Michael Schmid (SUI)		Andreas Matt (AUT)	Audun Grønvold (NOR)
Freestyle Skiing—Women				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Moguls	Hannah Kearney (USA)	26.63 pt	Jennifer Heil (CAN)	Shannon Bahrke (USA)
Aerials	Lydia Lassila (AUS)	214.74 pt	Li Nina (CHN)	Guo Xinxin (CHN)
Ski cross	Ashleigh McIvor (CAN)		Hedda Berntsen (NOR)	Marion Josserand (FRA)
Snowboarding—Men				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Parallel giant slalom	Jasey Jay Anderson (CAN)		Benjamin Karl (AUT)	Mathieu Bozzetto (FRA)
Halfpipe	Shaun White (USA)	48.4 pt	Peetu Piiroinen (FIN)	Scott Lago (USA)
Snowboardcross (SBX)	Seth Wescott (USA)		Mike Robertson (CAN)	Tony Ramoin (FRA)
Snowboarding—Women				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Parallel giant slalom	Nicolien Sauerbreij (NED)		Yekaterina Ilyukhina (RUS)	Marion Kreiner (AUT)
Halfpipe	Torah Bright (AUS)	45.0 pt	Hannah Teter (USA)	Kelly Clark (USA)
Snowboardcross (SBX)	Maëlle Ricker (CAN)		Deborah Anthonioz (FRA)	Olivia Nobs (SUI)
Figure Skating				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Men	Evan Lysacek (USA)	257.67 pt	Yevgeny Plushchenko (RUS)	Daisuke Takahashi (JPN)
Women	Kim Yu-Na (KOR)	228.56 pt	Mao Asada (JPN)	Joannie Rochette (CAN)
Pairs	Shen Xue, Zhao Hongbo (CHN)	216.57 pt	Pang Qing, Tong Jian (CHN)	Aliona Savchenko, Robin Szolkowy (GER)
Ice dancing	Tessa Virtue, Scott Moir (CAN)	221.57 pt	Meryl Davis, Charlie White (USA)	Oksana Domnina, Maksim Shabalin (RUS)
Speed Skating—Men				
Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
500 m	Mo Tae-Bum (KOR)	69.82 sec <sup>f</sup>	Keiichiro Nagashima (JPN)	Joji Kato (JPN)
1,000 m	Shani Davis (USA)	1 min 08.94 sec	Mo Tae-Bum (KOR)	Chad Hedrick (USA)
1,500 m	Mark Tuitert (NED)	1 min 45.57 sec	Shani Davis (USA)	Havard Bokko (NOR)
5,000 m	Sven Kramer (NED)	6 min 14.60 sec <sup>‡</sup>	Lee Seung-Hoon (KOR)	Ivan Skobrev (RUS)
10,000 m	Lee Seung-Hoon (KOR) <sup>§</sup>	12 min 58.55 sec <sup>‡</sup>	Ivan Skobrev (RUS)	Bob de Jong (NED)
Team pursuit	Canada (Mathieu Giroux, Lucas Makowsky, Denny Morrison, François-Olivier Roberge)	3 min 41.37 sec	United States (Brian Hansen, Chad Hedrick, Jonathan Kuck, Trevor Marsicano)	Netherlands (Jan Blokhuijsen, Sven Kramer, Simon Kuipers, Mark Tuitert)

### Speed Skating—Women

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
500 m	Lee Sang-Hwa (KOR)	76.09 sec†	Jenny Wolf (GER)	Wang Beixing (CHN)
1,000 m	Christine Nesbitt (CAN)	1 min 16.56 sec	Annette Gerritsen (NED)	Laurine van Riessen (NED)
1,500 m	Ireen Wüst (NED)	1 min 56.89 sec	Kristina Groves (CAN)	Martina Sablikova (CZE)
3,000 m	Martina Sablikova (CZE)	4 min 02.53 sec	Stephanie Beckert (GER)	Kristina Groves (CAN)
5,000 m	Martina Sablikova (CZE)	6 min 50.91 sec	Stephanie Beckert (GER)	Clara Hughes (CAN)
Team pursuit	Germany (Daniela Anschütz-Thoms, Stephanie Beckert, Anni Friesinger-Postma, Katrin Mattscherodt)	3 min 02.82 sec	Japan (Masako Hozumi, Nao Kodaira, Maki Tabata, Miho Takagi)	Poland (Katarzyna Bachleda-Curus, Natalia Czerwonka, Katarzyna Wozniak, Luiza Zlotkowska)

### Short-Track Speed Skating—Men

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
500 m	Charles Hamelin (CAN)	40.981 sec	Sung Si-Bak (KOR)	François-Louis Tremblay (CAN)
1,000 m	Lee Jung-Su (KOR)	1 min 23.747 sec‡	Lee Ho-Suk (KOR)	Apolo Anton Ohno (USA)
1,500 m	Lee Jung-Su (KOR)	2 min 17.611 sec	Apolo Anton Ohno (USA)	J.R. Celski (USA)
5,000-m relay	Canada (Charles Hamelin, François Hamelin, Olivier Jean, François-Louis Tremblay)	6 min 44.224 sec	South Korea (Kwak Yoon-Gy, Lee Ho-Suk, Lee Jung-Su, Sung Si-Bak)	United States (J.R. Celski, Travis Jayner, Jordan Malone, Apolo Anton Ohno)

### Short-Track Speed Skating—Women

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
500 m	Wang Meng (CHN)	43.048 sec	Marianne St-Gelais (CAN)	Arianna Fontana (ITA)
1,000 m	Wang Meng (CHN)	1 min 29.213 sec	Katherine Reutter (USA)	Park Seung-Hi (KOR)
1,500 m	Zhou Yang (CHN)	2 min 16.993 sec‡	Lee Eun-Byul (KOR)	Park Seung-Hi (KOR)
3,000-m relay	China (Sun Linlin, Wang Meng, Zhang Hui, Zhou Yang)§	4 min 06.610 sec¶	Canada (Jessica Gregg, Kalyna Roberge, Marianne St-Gelais, Tania Vicent)	United States (Allison Bayer, Alyson Dudek, Lana Gehring, Katherine Reutter)

### Ice Hockey

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Men (winning team)	Canada	6–1–0	United States	Finland
Women (winning team)	Canada	5–0–0	United States	Finland

### Curling

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Men (winning team)	Canada (Kevin Martin [skip], John Morris, Marc Kennedy, Ben Hebert, Adam Enright)	11–0–0	Norway (Thomas Ulsrud [skip], Torger Nergård, Christoffer Svae, Håvard Vad Petersson, Thomas Løvold)	Switzerland (Markus Eggler [skip], Ralph Stöckli, Jan Hauser, Simon Strübin, Toni Müller)
Women (winning team)	Sweden (Anette Norberg [skip], Eva Lund, Cathrine Lindahl, Anna Le Moine, Kajsa Bergström)	10–1–0	Canada (Cheryl Bernard [skip], Susan O'Connor, Carolyn Darbyshire, Cori Bartel, Kristie Moore)	China (Wang Bingyu [skip], Liu Yin, Yue Qingshuang, Zhou Yan, Liu Jinli)

### Bobsleigh

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Two man	André Lange, Kevin Kuske (GER 1)	3 min 26.65 sec	Thomas Florschütz, Richard Adjei (GER 2)	Aleksandr Zoubkov, Aleksey Voevodov (RUS 1)
Four man	Steven Holcomb, Steve Mesler, Curtis Tomasevicz, Justin Olsen (USA 1)	3 min 24.46 sec	André Lange, Alexander Rödiger, Kevin Kuske, Martin Putze (GER 1)	Lyndon Rush, Chris Le Bihan, David Bissett, Lascelles Brown (CAN 1)
Women	Kaillie Humphries, Heather Moyse (CAN 1)	3 min 32.28 sec	Helen Upperton, Shelley-Ann Brown (CAN 2)	Erin Pac, Elana Meyers (USA 2)

### Luge

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Men (singles)	Felix Loch (GER)	3 min 13.085 sec	David Möller (GER)	Armin Zöggeler (ITA)
Men (doubles)	Andreas Linger, Wolfgang Linger (AUT 1)	1 min 22.705 sec	Andris Sics, Juris Sics (LAT 1)	Patric Leitner, Alexander Resch (GER 1)
Women (singles)	Tatjana Hüfner (GER)	2 min 46.524 sec	Nina Reithmayer (AUT)	Natalie Geisenberger (GER)

### Skeleton

Event	Gold medalist	Performance	Silver medalist	Bronze medalist
Men	Jon Montgomery (CAN)	3 min 29.73 sec	Martins Dukurs (LAT)	Aleksandr Tretyakov (RUS)
Women	Amy Williams (GBR)	3 min 35.64 sec	Kerstin Szymkowiak (GER)	Anja Huber (GER)

\*Tied for silver, no bronze awarded. †Time is combined total of two heats. ‡Olympic record.

§Original winner disqualified. ¶World record.





# Events of 2010





*Exploding Olympic rings form a backdrop to a soaring snowboarder during the opening ceremony of the Vancouver Olympic Winter Games on February 12.*

Michael Kappeler—AFP/Getty Images



# Anthropology and Archaeology

Investigators mapped much of the **GENOME** of the Neanderthal and discovered a **NEW SPECIES** of human ancestor. **EARLY FLINT TOOLS** pushed back the dating of the human population of Britain, and in South Africa **DECORATED OSTRICH EGGSHELLS** seemed to indicate an ancient concept of art.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

In the field of physical anthropology, the key developments of 2010 included the publication of a draft sequence of approximately two-thirds of the Neanderthal nuclear genome. The work was accomplished by an international team of genetic researchers led by Swedish biologist Svante Pääbo of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Ger. The DNA sequence came from three long bone fragments representing three different female Neanderthals who occupied the Vindija cave in Croatia approximately 38,000–45,000 years ago. Estimates of human DNA contamination were all less than 1%, which thereby strengthened the credibility of perhaps the most surprising result of the study—i.e., the discovery of genetic evidence for interbreeding between the Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens*. An estimated 1–4% of the genome in modern Eurasians was found to be derived from Neanderthals. Because the Neanderthals were significantly more closely related to all non-African samples than to African samples, scientists speculated that the actual genetic admixture occurred in the Middle East after modern humans left Africa but before the global expansion and differentiation of modern human populations. Conversely, there was no evidence of any gene flow into the Neanderthal population from modern human groups.

Seventy-eight amino acid differences were found between Neanderthals and modern humans such that Neanderthal samples had the ancestral state, while modern human samples were fixed for an evolutionarily derived state. These changes occurred in 73 separate genes, with 5 genes exhibiting two substitu-

tions involving phenotypes (properties produced by the interaction of the genotype and the environment) associated with the sperm flagellum, wound healing, gene transcription, and skin structure and function. A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)-based test for positive natural selection in modern humans identified 212 regions of the genome where selection had, indeed, taken place when our ancestors separated from the Neanderthals or shortly thereafter. Some of the strongest selection signals in the modern human lineage were associated with the following phenotypes: type II diabetes and energy metabolism, Down syndrome and its associated cognitive impairment, schizophrenia and cognitive function, autism and cognitive development, and the clei-

docranial dysplasia syndrome, which includes distinctive traits that differ in Neanderthals and modern humans.

Pääbo's study calculated that Neanderthals and modern humans separated between 270,000 and 440,000 years ago. The evolutionary implications of the subsequent gene flow between these two groups were noteworthy. First, according to the standard biological species definition wherein reproductive isolation was the primary criterion for separate species status, Neanderthals and modern humans might represent two subspecies of *H. sapiens*, as many paleoanthropologists have contended. Second, the "strong" model of the "out-of-Africa" scenario for human origins—which posited virtually concurrent population-size and geographic expansion and that allowed no gene flow between archaic hominin populations and early humans—has been refuted. The model that most closely corresponded to the new genetic data was the "mostly out-of-Africa" model, which stated that although African populations largely replaced archaic hominin populations throughout the world, some hybridization occasionally occurred when these two groups encountered each other.

Pääbo's laboratory also spearheaded a different international team's discovery of a possible new hominin species en-

*Drilling a Neanderthal bone fragment produces the matter that is used in the nuclear genome research project.*



Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology



during the Early Pleistocene, when Britain was connected to mainland Europe by a land bridge. Site excavators Nick Ashton of the British Museum and Simon Parfitt of the Natural History Museum believed the tools to be the work of *Homo antecessor*—a supposed ancestor of *H. heidelbergensis*—whose remains were found at Atapuerca, Spain.

A study of the tooth enamel of a 14- to 15-year-old male—known as the Boy with the Amber Necklace—buried some three kilometres (two miles) south of Stonehenge c. 1550 BCE indicated that he may have grown up in the Mediterranean. His burial was the latest in a growing list of foreigners' graves found near the site, suggesting that Stonehenge continued to serve as a pilgrimage destination long after its construction 5,000 years ago.

In Frome, Somerset, Eng., an earthenware pot containing more than 52,000 Roman coins dated to the 3rd century CE was discovered in a farmer's field by David Crisp, who was prospecting in the area with a metal detector. Excavated by archaeologists from the Somerset County Council and the British Museum's Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Frome Hoard, the largest of its kind found to date, contained coins minted by 21 Roman emperors, among them Gallienus, Diocletian, and Maximian, as well as several emperors' wives. Most notable, however, were the 766 coins, including 5 unusual silver denarii, that bear the image of Carausius, a brutal military commander who declared himself emperor of Britain and northern Gaul in 286 CE and ruled the region until his assassination in 293.

In Italy a geophysical survey revealed what was believed to be the largest canal ever built by the Romans. It connected the deepwater harbour at Portus, near modern Fiumicino, with Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber. According to Portus Project director Simon Keay of the University of Southampton, the 90-m (300-ft)-wide canal—in use between the 2nd and 5th centuries CE—would have allowed cargo from throughout the Roman Empire to be transferred from large oceangoing vessels to smaller ships that plied the Tiber, delivering goods to docks and warehouses in the imperial capital some 30 km (18 mi) inland. Until the Portus discovery, it was believed that

## ARCHAEOLOGY

**Eastern Hemisphere.** The discovery in 2010 of 70 flint tools and flakes dated to more than 800,000 years ago placed early humans in Britain a hundred thousand years earlier than previously thought. Found on the banks of the proto-Thames at Happisburgh, Norfolk, the tools were associated with sediments rich in environmental data that provided a clear picture of the climate







# Architecture and Civil Engineering

Several **INNOVATIVE** structures opened, including the world's **TALLEST** building, in Dubayy, and Zaha Hadid's **MAXXI** in Rome. **JAPANESE ARCHITECTS** Fumihiko Maki and the principals in the firm **SANAA** were honoured, and two buildings by **LOUIS I. KAHN** were restored.

## ARCHITECTURE

**U**ndoubtedly the most talked-about work of architecture in 2010 was Burj Khalifa, which opened in January in the Arab emirate of Dubayy. At more than 160 stories, it was by far the tallest building in the world. Building heights were often a matter of controversy because people disagreed about the inclusion of elements such as rooftop spires. But rising to more than 828 m (2,717 ft) at its structural top, the Burj was more than 300 m (1,000 ft) taller than the previous champion, the Taipei 101 (2003) tower in Taiwan. Some observers suggested that construction of the Burj might mark the end of an era. They argued that the worldwide economic crisis, in addition to concerns about energy, would make governments and private corporations less willing to invest in costly superlative buildings of this kind. The Burj was designed by American architect Adrian Smith and contained a mix of apartments and office space.

**Other Notable Buildings.** Despite the recession, a number of major buildings were constructed worldwide in 2010. Like the Burj, they tended to be designed by nonnative architects as architecture, like many industries, became more and more a global undertaking. If there was a design trend, it was the ever-increasing use of glass as the major exterior material. That was possible largely because of the development of new types of insulating glass that both prevented heat transmission and aided light diffusion in building interiors.

In Beijing the so-called Linked Hybrid, designed by American architect Steven Holl and completed in 2009,

consisted of a group of eight residential towers of varying heights up to 22 stories. Forming a rough U-shape, the towers were connected to their nearest

*Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building, opened in 2010. Known during its construction as Burj Dubai, it was renamed Burj Khalifa in honour of the president of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nahyan, emir of Abu Zaby, who came to Dubayy's financial rescue.*



Martin Rose—Bongarts/Getty Images

neighbours by glass-walled pedestrian sky bridges. Rome saw the opening of MAXXI, the National Museum of XXI Century Arts, designed by Iraqi-born British architect Zaha Hadid. It displayed Hadid's usual sweeping curves and looked a little like a freeway interchange. In Chicago a firm called Studio Gang, led by architect Jeanne Gang, designed Aqua, an 82-story tower of apartments, hotel rooms, and offices near Lake Michigan. The tower was memorable for its balconies, which wrapped the glass building in sensuous ripples of white concrete curves. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Japanese architect Fumihiko Maki created a new building for the school's Media Arts and Sciences laboratories. The glass building was partly sheathed in an aluminum screen that let in delicate light. In Miami Beach, Swiss architects Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron designed a remarkable open concrete parking garage that resembled a dramatic eight-story display case for cars. It also included shops and a top-floor restaurant and penthouse. In Lausanne, Switz., the Japanese partnership SANAA created the Rolex Learning Center, a mix of library, café, and other spaces for the students and faculty of a prestigious technical school. The structure bore some resemblance to a huge undulating slice of Swiss cheese. Large round openings in the roof let in light.

**Landscape and Urban Design.** Increasingly, throughout the world architects collaborated with other architects and with experts in urban design (the design of towns and cities) and landscape architecture (the design of parks and other open spaces). That enlarged vision was complemented by a growing interest in "green" design, emphasizing the conservation of energy and other natural resources. As a result, architectural trends moved away from the design of single isolated buildings toward collaboration in the creation of clusters of buildings and parklands—and sometimes entire neighbourhoods. One notable example that opened in late 2009 was the CityCenter, a development on the famous Strip in Las Vegas. It was a huge \$8.5 billion cluster of flamboyant buildings, including hotels, restaurants and bars, condominiums, convention











# Art and Art Exhibitions

Art exhibits in 2010 became more **INTERACTIVE**, with curators emphasizing the **RELEVANCE OF THE PAST** to the present and artists enticing museumgoers to **ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE** in the shows. Ai Weiwei encouraged viewers to walk on **PORCELAIN SUNFLOWER SEEDS**, and Marina Abramovic invited viewers to sit across from her while she remained **MOTIONLESS**. In the realm of photography, images were often posted to **SOCIAL NETWORKING** Web sites, but the allure of **VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHS** remained strong.

## ART

**D**espite continuing economic uncertainty in 2010, auction returns for contemporary art indicated new vitality in the market. At Sotheby's, the February sale outstripped presales estimates and—with 96% of the 77 lots sold—became the second most successful of its type in the house's history. New records were set for 19 artists, including Chris Ofili and Blinky Palermo; Yves Klein's flame-resistant resin imprint *F 88* (1961) and Willem de Kooning's *Untitled XIV* (1983) brought the highest bids of the evening (\$5.13 million and \$6.2 million, respectively). Resurgence continued at Phillips de Pury and Company, although the showing was less spectacular, with solid sales that reached the midestimate figures and strongest returns for established figures such as Jean-Michel Basquiat and Donald Judd.

Contemporary art also led the Asian market, with mainland Chinese and Indonesian bidders dominating the Hong Kong spring sales. Sotheby's brought in \$18.7 million—\$2 million above presales estimates—for contemporary art alone, setting new records for rising artists. Liu Ye's acrylic *Bright Road* (1995), featuring a cherubic couple dancing as a flaming jet plummets to earth behind them, brought the highest price for a work by a contemporary Asian artist in two years, quickly ending last year's speculation that the new Asian market had reached its peak.

Recovery was also seen in the Postwar and Modern markets. Alberto Gia-

cometti's 1.8-m (6-ft) bronze figure *Walking Man I* (1960) broke all previous records for a single work of art, selling at Sotheby's for \$104.3 million. That fee was quickly overtaken by the sale at Christie's of Pablo Picasso's *Nude, Green Leaves, and Bust* (1932) for \$106.5 million. Also at Christie's, a new record was set for Jasper Johns, one of whose iconic *Flag* (1960–66) paintings nearly doubled its high estimate when the bidding ended at \$28.6 million. The market proved unpredictable, however, as seen at Christie's Impressionist and Modern Art sale, promoted as the most valuable auction ever to take place in

London. The sales—featuring works by Henri Matisse, René Magritte, and Gustav Klimt—were solid but lacklustre. Picasso's "Blue Period" portrait of Ángel Fernández de Soto (1903) sold at its low-end estimate, and Claude Monet's superb 1906 *Nymphéas* was retracted when bids failed to reach the low estimate of \$44 million.

The most innovative of the year's new works explored the idea of synthesis, blurring boundaries between the dictates of site and transformative intervention. *Flare II*, a sculpture by Antony Gormley (see **BIOGRAPHIES**), was directly inspired by the space he selected for installation: the void defined by Christopher Wren's 17th-century Geometric Staircase in the southwest tower of London's St. Paul's Cathedral. Cy Twombly also intervened in a centuries-old space: the Salle des Bronzes in the Paris Louvre. He transformed the 400-sq-m (4,300-sq-ft) ceiling into a magnificent cerulean blue canopy spangled with discus-shaped forms and white panels inscribed with the names of ancient Greek sculptors as a harmonious tribute to the Greek and Roman sculptures displayed in the gallery.

Anglo-Nigerian artist Yinka Shonibare employed site to reconsider historical significance and issues of identity in his installation for the Fourth Plinth in London's Trafalgar Square.

*Yinka Shonibare's Nelson's Ship in a Bottle, a scale model of a ship that fought in the Battle of Trafalgar (1805), was installed in London's Trafalgar Square in May.*



Andy Rain—EPA/Landov



## ART EXHIBITIONS

Questions of relevance that clouded the 2009 art expositions were somewhat tempered in 2010 as prominent fairs sought ways to reinvent—or at least reestablish—their significance in the volatile market. While some continued to expand, boasting of unprecedented numbers of participants, the







## PHOTOGRAPHY

In the world of photography, the year 2010 would be remembered as a watershed. The new decade heralded the convergence of still capture and high-definition (HD) moviemaking within the body of a single camera as manufacturers recognized a changing consumer preference for imaging (both still and movie) that could be uploaded quickly onto Web-driven social networking sites rather than printed on paper. The new generation of digital cameras exhibited at the biennial Photokina World of Imaging trade fair in Cologne, Ger. (September 21–26), provided consumers with the means to capture stills, record HD movies, and take multiple images in an instant, blending the best elements of each format into a single optimized image.

This emerging change in picture-taking and picture-usage habits provided a new layer of poignancy to the retrospective exhibitions and books produced in 2010. The year began with the news of the death in January of American photographer Dennis Stock (*see* OBITUARIES), best known for his iconic 1955 image of actor James Dean walking in a rain-soaked Times Square, New York City. Stock was a highly respected photographer for the Magnum photo agency, which in February announced a deal with computer entrepreneur Michael Dell to sell almost 200,000 of its archive press prints. Although the price paid for the archive was undisclosed, the collection was reportedly insured for more than \$100 million. The archive included some prints by Magnum cofounder Henri Cartier-Bresson, some of which were featured (April 11–June 28) in “The Modern Century” at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City. It was the first major retrospective exhibition in the U.S. of Cartier-Bresson’s work in more than 30 years. The exhibition comprised 300 prints made from 1929 to 1989, more than 50 of which had never before been seen by the public.

New York also witnessed a rare exhibition of Soviet photography; in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of





# Business Overview

As the global recession **ABATED** in 2010, energy producers, automakers, airlines, and manufacturers generally posted **SOLID PERFORMANCES**, achieving in some cases the best earnings in years. The price of gold **SOARED**, however, and it was uncertain if the fragile **RECOVERY** would hold and would finally translate into lower **UNEMPLOYMENT**, greater consumer **SPENDING**, and increased business **INVESTMENTS**.

**P**etroleum and Natural Gas. A defining image of 2010 was the colossal oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, a disaster created by the April 20 explosion and subsequent sinking of the BP-licensed drilling rig Deepwater Horizon. The explosion, which killed 11 people, also resulted in the largest offshore oil spill in the history of the U.S. (See Special Report on page 174.) The leak, which dominated news for much of the summer, was also a public relations fiasco for energy giant BP, and a costly one, with BP setting aside \$32 billion to pay for cleanup expenses. BP would likely be the target of civil lawsuits and could face billions in additional fines (and possible criminal charges) should the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) file charges. BP replaced CEO Tony Hayward, whom critics called unresponsive to the severity of the oil spill, with Robert Dudley, an American executive responsible for BP's cleanup efforts in the Gulf. To offset cleanup-related expenses, BP planned to sell up to \$30 billion in assets, including \$7 billion in oil and gas fields to be sold to Apache Corp.

Responding to the BP disaster, U.S. Pres. Barack Obama's administration temporarily suspended deepwater oil drilling sectorwide. The administration's first order, on May 27, was struck down by a federal court, so in July the administration issued a new order suspending drilling operations that used the same equipment that failed in the BP disaster until November 30, which affected about 33 deepwater rigs. In October the administration lifted the ban, citing new rules from the Department of the Interior (such as mandat-

ing that a professional engineer independently inspect and certify each stage of the drilling process) to be implemented to reduce the chances of a repeat disaster. The rules were struck down later that month by a federal judge. In early December the administration announced that it would not approve new offshore oil drilling leases along the Atlantic coast or in the eastern Gulf of Mexico for seven years.

China's three state-owned oil companies—China Petrochemical Corp. (Sinopec), China National Petroleum Corp., and China National Offshore Oil Corp.—spent \$29 billion to purchase oil and gas assets worldwide from early 2009 to mid-2010, with a focus on Brazil in particular, as Chinese energy companies had signed \$4.3 billion in resource deals there in 2010 as of early October. China also considered signing a long-term gas agreement with Russia's Gazprom in which Chinese loans would guarantee lower prices for Russian gas deliveries.

**Automobiles.** After enduring collapsing revenues and (in two cases) stays in bankruptcy court, the Big Three American automakers—Ford, General Motors (GM), and Chrysler—had a year of solid recovery in 2010. Big Three vehicle sales rose 11% year over year through August, compared with an overall 8% increase in global auto sales. In another promising sign, J.D. Power & Associates' "initial quality study," for the first time in its 24-year-history, ranked new domestic autos higher than it did new imports.

Global automakers sold more than 11.5 million cars and trucks in the U.S. in 2010, compared with 10.4 million in 2009, which was the lowest level in 30

years. In September, sales of trucks and SUVs moved above 50% of overall U.S. vehicle sales for the first time.

Ford Motor Co., the sole Big Three automaker to avoid bankruptcy, unsurprisingly turned in the strongest performance of the group. Its auto sales for 2010 were 1.93 million, an increase of 19.5% year over year, and Ford gained market share for the second year in a row, a feat that it had not achieved since 1993. Ford reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.7 billion, up 68% year over year, thanks to increased sales and higher pricing; it was Ford's sixth consecutive profitable quarter. Strong sales did not prevent the automaker from having to make some hard decisions, such as discontinuing its storied Mercury brand (while working to revive its stalled Lincoln model).

General Motors Corp. returned to the public market in November with the world's largest initial public offering, worth \$23.1 billion (\$33 per share). The U.S. government, which owned a roughly 61% stake in the automaker, would fully recoup its \$49.5 billion investment, however, only if it sold GM shares at an average price of \$133, or about \$40 more than the company's peak stock price in 2000. GM posted an \$865 million profit in the first quarter and net income of \$1.3 billion in the second quarter, the latter being its best quarterly performance since 2004. As of September, GM's retail sales had increased 15% year over year, with its reduced "four core brands" (Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, and GMC) up 23.3% for the year. GM decided not to seek further European government aid to restructure its German Opel and British Vauxhall units (in part because the German government had refused to provide further aid). In August GM's board selected telecommunications executive Daniel Akerson as the new CEO to replace Edward Whitacre, Jr., who had served as interim CEO since 2009.

A year after Chrysler Group LLC emerged from bankruptcy protection, it posted a net loss of \$172 million for the second quarter, following a \$197 million net loss in the first quarter. Fiat SpA, which had a 20% stake in and management control of Chrysler, registered a stronger performance, with third-quarter earnings of €586 million (about \$817 million) and projected full-









# Computers and Information Systems

**PORTABLE** computing, social **NETWORKING**, smartphone **APPS**, and **CLOUD COMPUTING** were all ubiquitous in 2010.

**P**ortable personal computing gained popularity in 2010 as a result of Apple's newly introduced tablet computer, the touch-screen iPad, which almost immediately threatened sales of established laptop and ultrasmall netbook PCs. Apple was expected to ship 13.8 million iPads by year's end, according to iSuppli, an industry research firm. Another firm, Bernstein Research, reported that the iPad had become the fastest-selling new nonphone electronic gadget in history, eclipsing the initial adoption rates for the DVD player and the Apple iPhone.

Leading social-networking service Facebook doubled its subscriber base from the previous year to 500 million users worldwide. Moreover, the company became an icon of the online era when Hollywood released a popular, if somewhat fictionalized, movie about Facebook's founding, *The Social Network*.

The growing capabilities of smartphones made it possible for them to function as portable computers that also made phone calls. Downloadable software applications (apps) made smartphones more useful than ever before for music, video, navigation, social networking, and games. Apps were either free of charge or sold à la carte. GPS chips in telephones also enabled location-based social-networking services, in which friends could locate each other's positions, and opened up new opportunities for advertisers wanting to reach consumers at specific locations.

Cloud computing, which allowed companies to buy computer services such as database software and storage online as they were needed, gained in popularity. The market was split be-

tween the public cloud, in which companies used remote services over the Internet, and the private cloud, in which other corporations provided on-demand computing services to their divisions from a central company data centre inside the corporate firewall. Both were intended to reduce spending on information technology through the use of a pay-as-you-go outsourcing model rather than reliance on a traditional data centre employing company-owned computers, licensed software, and company staff.

**Tablet Computers.** Apple's iPad was far from the first tablet computer, a device in which a touch screen replaced a keyboard, but earlier models had been offered mainly for business users and had

never moved into the mainstream. The iPad, while priced at a steep \$499–\$829, was nonetheless a break with that tradition. It was a touch-screen device with a virtual keyboard and high-quality graphics that was aimed directly at consumers. Its lack of a physical keyboard did little to impede sales because it was intended for people who were more likely to consume information than to create it. The iPad more closely resembled an enlarged Apple iPod Touch than a laptop computer, and it connected to the Internet via either Wi-Fi or a combination of Wi-Fi and the cellular telephone network.

Competition quickly followed. Research in Motion (RIM) announced the BlackBerry PlayBook tablet computer, which was slated for delivery in 2011 and aimed mainly at business customers. By year's end dozens of other consumer electronics manufacturers were planning to offer tablet-sized devices. In addition, there were concerns that tablet computers were stealing some market share from traditional laptops and newer netbooks. Information technology research firm Gartner predicted that 19.5 million media tablets would be sold worldwide in 2010.

Despite the success of the iPad, tablet computers did not qualify as a "mass market" consumer electronics product. To do so they would need sales of 40 million–50 million units a year, said ABI Research. According to ABI, the iPad's relatively high price, averaging more than \$650 per unit sold, was too steep to spur mass adoption of the product. In October, however, iSuppli estimated that iPad sales could exceed 40 million units in 2011.

**Smartphones.** The rapid growth of smartphones, whose shipments were expected by iSuppli to increase by approximately 35% for the year worldwide, opened up a new way for advertisers to reach consumers. Advertisers were particularly interested in the "geolocation" feature of many phones, in which a combination of GPS chips and cellular phone towers pinpointed a

*Han Ziwen (centre) celebrates his purchase on September 17 of the first Apple iPad tablet computer to be sold at the Apple store in Beijing.*



Luo Xiaoguang—Xinhua/Landov













# Earth Sciences

Scientists in 2010 **ALTERNATELY CHALLENGED AND SUPPORTED** the notion of a **DRY MOON** and the role of a single **METEORITE IMPACT** that closed the **CRETACEOUS PERIOD**. Large **EARTHQUAKES** struck Haiti and Chile, and the eruption of Iceland's **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL VOLCANO** hampered **AIR TRAVEL** over Europe. NOAA reported that 1999 through 2009 was the **WARMEST DECADE ON RECORD**.

## GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

The first issue in 2010 of the journal *Elements* opened with a comprehensive review by Robert Hazen of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and John Ferry of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., entitled "Mineral Evolution: Mineralogy in the Fourth Dimension." Hazen and Ferry's article defined three eras of Earth's history spanning 10 stages. It was followed by five articles that provided detailed accounts of the minerals that evolved during each stage.

During Stage 1 of the "Era of Planetary Accretion," which occurred earlier than 4.55 billion years ago, supernova explosions distributed elements that condensed into about 60 minerals. This small collection expanded to about 250 minerals during Stage 2 as meteorites and planetesimals were formed. Stage 3 was the first of three stages in the "Era of Crust and Mantle Re-working," an era that lasted from 4.55 billion to 2.5 billion years ago. During Stage 3 geochemical and geologic processes, such as volcanism on rocky planets and moons, increased the number of minerals to 350–500, and during Stages 4 and 5 granitic rocks and continents and plate tectonics developed, increasing the mineral count to 1,500.

The "Era of Biologically Mediated Mineralogy," which began 3.9 billion years ago and continues to this day, is characterized by biochemical processes. The

most influential was Stage 7, the "Great Oxidation Event," which started some 2.4 billion years ago; over the course of 600 million years, atmospheric oxygen increased to almost 1% of present levels, and mineral species more than doubled to almost 4,000. During Stage 10 (the most recent 500 million years), new biomineralization processes occurred, including shell and skeleton formation; these increased the number

*Apatites are any of a series of relatively soft phosphate minerals. Apatite crystals found in rocks collected from the Moon's surface were used in 2010 to alternately challenge and support the notion of a dry Moon.*



Courtesy of Professor George Rossman, California Institute of Technology

of known mineral species to more than 4,400.

Hazen and Ferry argued that classifying minerals in terms of history allows the comparison of planets and moons by their geologic, geochemical, and biological evolution. For instance, the Moon is generally understood to have separated from Earth following the impact of a Mars-sized asteroid. This event would have occurred during the second era of mineral evolution, and so the Moon would also have developed during this era, but only into Stage 3—an idea consistent with the conclusion that the Moon was essentially dehydrated during formation.

The dogma of a dry Moon was challenged and counterchallenged in two studies examining the geochemistry of hydrogen and chlorine in samples of the mineral apatite taken from lunar rocks. In June, Francis McCubbin of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and colleagues and Jeremy Boyce of Caltech and colleagues independently published analyses for hydrogen and

chlorine, reporting a range of 220–2,405 ppm (parts per million) of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in three lunar samples. From these analyses they concluded that  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  levels in the residual magmas fell between 200 and 17,000 ppm. Boyce concluded that because the apatites in the sample were similar to those on Earth, portions of lunar mantle or crust were richer in volatile components than previously thought. With additional assumptions and extrapolations, McCubbin estimated that the minimum  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  content of deep-seated lunar source rocks ranged from 64 ppb (parts per billion) to 21 ppm, between two and five orders of magnitude higher than the current estimate of less than 1 ppb.

In August, Zachary Sharp of the University of New Mexico and his coauthors challenged the novelty of a hydrous Moon in an article that analyzed chlorine isotopes in lunar basalts, volcanic glasses, and apatite grains. In terrestrial rocks the ratios for chlorine isotopes are concentrated within a narrow interval; however, they found that in lu-

southern Florida. Official estimates put the death toll at over 222,000, with an additional 300,000 injured and 1,300,000 homeless. (See Sidebar on page 407.) The massive human losses were attributed in part to relatively poor building construction and the lack of earthquake-resistant design practices. (See Special Report on page 190.) Damage was caused by strong ground shaking, soil liquefaction, landslides, rockslides, and a tsunami, which had wave heights (peak to trough) of only 12 cm (about 5 in) and thus resulted in relatively few of the deaths. The Haiti earthquake was produced by left-lateral strike-slip faulting in or near the Enriquillo–Plantain Garden fault zone separating the Caribbean and North America tectonic plates. The relative motion between these plates is considered to be small (7 mm [0.3 in] per year), but slippage along the fault zone probably produced two of the region's large historical earthquakes, which occurred in 1751 and 1770. Although the 2010 earthquake relieved some of the stress that had accrued, the seismic hazard remained high along this fault zone as well as in the nearby Septentrional fault zone running along the northern coast of Hispaniola, the island on which Haiti and the Dominican Republic are located.

Just six weeks later an even larger earthquake occurred in central Chile. This massive event had a moment magnitude of 8.8, making it the fifth largest earthquake to be recorded with seismometers. The human losses were at least 521 people killed and about 12,000 injured. Compared with the human cost of the Haitian earthquake, that of the Chilean earthquake was light (a result attributed to sound construction practices), though Chile's economic damages, estimated at \$30 billion, were larger than the \$8 billion estimated for Haiti. The earthquake produced a tsunami that was recorded by tide gauges across the Pacific basin at amplitudes of tens to hundreds of centimetres. The earthquake began at 3:34 AM local time on February 27, and it lasted for more than 120 seconds as it propagated bilaterally away from the epicentre, some 335 km southwest of the Chilean capital of Santiago. The rupture extended nearly 500 km along the megathrust boundary that separates the Nazca plate from the South American plate. The average slip (relative motion) between the two plates during the earthquake was approximately 5 m (16 ft), and the maximum

## GEOPHYSICS

One of the most devastating earthquakes in modern times struck Haiti on Jan. 12, 2010. Occurring at 4:53 PM local time just 25 km (1 km = 0.6 mi) west of the capital city of Port-au-Prince, the earthquake was large (moment magnitude of 7.0) and shallow (focal depth of 13 km). It was felt throughout Haiti and the neighbouring Dominican Republic and as far away as

## METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE

The second and final stage of the largest and most ambitious tornado field experiment in history ran from May 1 to June 15, 2010, across the U.S. Great Plains. As in 2009, VORTEX2 (Verification of the Origins of Rotation in Tornadoes Experiment 2) involved a small army of scientists and a fleet of research vehicles, including 10 mobile radars. The effort also included weather balloons, vehicles capable of dropping instruments ahead of storms, and a remote-controlled aircraft. The project was designed to improve the scientific understanding of how tornadoes originate and develop, as well as inform and improve the process of severe weather prediction.

In 2009 the teams intercepted a single tornado-producing thunderstorm; in 2010, however, VORTEX2 researchers gathered data on at least 30 rotating thunderstorms and 20 tornadoes, including one of a series that ripped across Oklahoma during a major tornado outbreak on May 10. The amount of data collected by the researchers was so vast that the analysis phase of the experiment was expected to last 5 to 10 years. The funding for the project came from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

In 2010 there was also a big push to learn more about the formation of hurricanes in the Atlantic basin, with no fewer than three separate airborne campaigns during the 2010 tropical cyclone season. NASA conducted the Genesis and Rapid Intensification Processes (GRIP) mission to study how storms form and rapidly intensify into hurricanes. A second experiment sponsored by the NSF, the Pre-Depression Investigation of Cloud-Systems in the Tropics (PREDICT), focused on discovering why some clusters of tropical thunderstorms develop into cyclones whereas others dissipate. The third project, led by NOAA, was known as the Intensity Forecasting Experiment (IFEX). Although the three projects were independent, the groups coordinated with one another, and all had the common purpose of unlocking the secrets of hurricane formation and evolution.







# Education

**ACCESS** and **ACHIEVEMENT** were primary global **CONCERNS** in education in 2010. Legislation affording **FREE** elementary education was passed in India, and common education standards were adopted in the U.S. A **REDUCTION** in **REMITTANCES** was suffered in El Salvador and Haiti; **SCHOOLCHILDREN** were **ATTACKED** in China; **EARTHQUAKES** disrupted schooling in **HAITI** and **PAKISTAN**; and **DRUG-GANG ACTIVITY** led to the **CANCELLATION** of foreign university programs in **MEXICO**.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

**P**ropelled by a deepening understanding of the importance of education on multiple levels, countries throughout the world in 2010 addressed whether children had adequate access to education and were successful in school. These issues gained a sense of urgency during the year owing to the continuing effects of the global economic crisis that began in 2008.

Data released in 2010 by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) suggested that individuals with higher levels of education were more likely to be employed—even during the economic downturn. For example, in Spain—which had among the highest unemployment rates in the developed world—nearly 15% of 15- to 29-year-olds who had not completed secondary education were unemployed in 2008–09, compared with about 6% for those who had completed this level of schooling. These findings did not apply only to the developed world. “Throughout the world it has been found that the probability of finding employment rises with higher levels of education,” stated a UNESCO report on poverty and education. “A better educated household is less likely to be poor.”

For that reason most of the world’s countries committed to achieving universal primary education by 2015. A 2010 UN report tracking enrollment trends suggested that many countries had taken tremendous strides toward

reaching that goal, with 90% of the world’s age-eligible children enrolled in school in 2008, compared with 84% in 1999. The increase came entirely from less-developed countries, which increased their enrollment in the primary grades from 82% of school-age children in 1989 to 89% in 2008. For example, South Asia increased enrollment by 11%, and sub-Saharan Africa enlarged enrollment by 18 percentage points—from 58% to 76%—between 1999 and

*Schoolchildren in Nanjing, China, watch a demonstration of self-defense skills presented by paramilitary soldiers in May. Resentment over the disparity between educational opportunities for rich and poor children was believed to be behind violent attacks at schools in the region.*



2008. Even so, sub-Saharan Africa remained the area of the world with the lowest enrollment percentages, and India was ranked as the country with the most children out of school—in large part because school fees continued to be higher than many families could afford to pay. In April, however, the country passed a monumental law affording free elementary education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14.

Despite the substantial advances documented in the UN enrollment report, the findings were pessimistic about attaining universal education by 2015. “The pace of progress is insufficient to ensure that, by 2015, all girls and boys complete a full course of primary schooling.”

Because the latest data available were from 2008 and thus did not reflect the global financial crisis that began in the same year, UNESCO considered world education to be “at risk.” One of the many factors UNESCO cited for this was the reduction of remittances sent back from migrant workers—which were often used to pay school fees—as a result of the economic slowdown. This was particularly true for El Salvador and Haiti, both of which remained

EPA—Cite Mooi/Landov

## HIGHER EDUCATION

Reflecting the widespread recognition of the importance of higher education, the number of students entering college grew by more than 20 percentage points in OECD countries from 1995 to 2008. In most developed countries, for example, the current generation of young people tended to have higher educational attainment than their parents' generation. One rare exception was the United States, where attainment at both the high-school and college levels had stagnated, threatening that the present generation of young people might be the first to be less educated than their parents' generation.

High-school graduation rates in the U.S. remained steady; while about 70% of high-school graduates enrolled in college, only about 57% of them actually completed degrees, and fewer than half of African American, Hispanic, and low-income students did so. "In a single generation, we've fallen from first place to 12th in college graduation rates for young adults," President Obama told students at the University of Texas in August. "We can retake the lead. . . . The single most important thing we can do is make sure we've got a world-class education system for everybody." He said that the country should adopt the goal of raising graduation rates to 60% in the next 10



# The Environment

The **INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF BIODIVERSITY** brought attention to **EXTINCTION**; **DEFORESTATION RATES DECLINED** in Brazil and Indonesia; scientists implicated in the **CLIMATEGATE SCANDAL** were exonerated; and the **LARGEST OIL SPILL** in history fouled part of the Gulf of Mexico. The lowest **SMOG** levels in 10 years were reported over many European countries, while they reached **RECORD** levels in Hong Kong.

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

**C**limategate. A major scandal that broke on Nov. 17, 2009, when more than 1,000 e-mail messages and other documents from the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia (UEA), Norwich, Eng., were leaked on the Internet continued to resonate in 2010. Written over 13 years, the material suggested that scientists had withheld data from outsiders and had shown contempt for those who disagreed with them. The e-mails appeared to show that scientists had been discrediting and attempting to boycott journals that published papers by their opponents.

The leaked material also concerned work by CRU director Phil Jones and his Chinese-American colleague Wei-Chyung Wang of the State University of New York at Albany. In the Fourth Assessment Report produced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007, Jones addressed concerns that part of the measured rise in global temperatures might have resulted from taking measurements at urban sites that are warmer than the surrounding countryside. He noted that studies had determined that this effect was negligible. His argument, based on data from 84 Chinese weather stations, depended critically on the certainty that the stations had not moved or changed their methods during the study period. In reality, 51 of the stations had moved during the study period, 25 had not moved, and no information was available about the remaining 8. That meant that Wang's statement, which was repeated by Jones, that "few, if any" stations had moved was not true.

Jones appeared before the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee on March 1, 2010, supported by Edward Acton, vice-chancellor of UEA. Lord Lawson and Benny Peiser, who served as chairman and director of the Global Warming Policy Foundation, respectively, expressed some of the concerns voiced by other critics of CRU. The committee reported on March 31. (Its investigation was curtailed because of the impending U.K. general election.) It criticized the university for supporting "the culture at CRU of resisting disclosure of information" but found no evidence of an attempt to subvert the peer-review process.

The Independent Climate Change Email Review, chaired by Sir Alastair Muir Russell, former vice-chancellor of the University of Glasgow, Scot., published its report on July 7. Russell criticized CRU scientists for having withheld information legally requested under freedom-of-information legislation. The review described the behaviour revealed in the leaked e-mail messages as unprofessional, but overall it concluded that the researchers had been honest and responsible.

On September 14 the Global Warming Policy Foundation (GWPF), a British nonpartisan global-warming think tank, published a report of its investigation of the official inquiries into the Climategate scandal. It determined that none of the panels was comprehensive within its area of remit and that insufficient consideration in the choice of panel members led to a failure to ensure balance and independence. It also determined that none of the panels managed to remain objective

and comprehensive or made any serious attempt to consider the views and submissions of well-informed critics. In addition, the GWPF noted that the terms of reference in each of the panels were either vague or nonexistent, and none of the panels performed its work in a way likely to restore confidence in the work of CRU.

**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).** The IPCC was drawn into the Climategate controversy when it was revealed in January 2010 that a claim made in its 2007 Fourth Assessment Report—the projected disappearance of all Himalayan glaciers by 2035—was based on a 1999 report in *New Scientist* that referred to an e-mail interview with Indian glaciologist Syed Hasnain, then of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. The *New Scientist* story was picked up by *An Overview of Glaciers, Glacier Retreat, and Subsequent Impacts in Nepal, India, and China*, a document published in 2005 by the environmental-conservation group Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). The IPCC repeated the WWF document's statement that the likelihood that the glaciers would disappear was "very high." The IPCC went on to suggest that the total area of the Himalayan glaciers might decrease from the present 500,000 to 100,000 sq km (193,000 to 39,000 sq mi). It cited the WWF document as its source for that data, but the WWF document included no such numbers. Other glaciologists found the claim absurd, and Hasnain later admitted that his prediction had been speculative and not supported by research. Vijay Raina, a leading Indian glaciologist, wrote in a discussion paper published by the Indian government in November 2009 that there was no sign of an abnormal retreat in the glaciers, and Indian Environment and Forests Minister Jairam Ramesh accused the IPCC of being alarmist. In response, IPCC Chairman Rajendra Pachauri dismissed the government paper as "voodoo science."

On March 10 the InterAcademy Council (IAC), which represents national science academies, accepted a request by the UN and the IPCC to appoint a panel to investigate the IPCC's procedures. The 12-member panel was chaired by Harold Shapiro, an American economist and a former adviser to the administrations of Presidents George H.W.





## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

**Brazil.** In April the government energy regulator announced that the Norte Energia consortium, led by state-owned Companhia Hidro Elétrica do São Francisco, would be authorized to build the Belo Monte Dam on a tributary of the Amazon called the Xingu River in the state of Pará. The government maintained that the dam was needed to further economic development, but critics said that it would displace thousands of people and cause environmental damage.

**China.** It was reported in October 2009 that 15,000 residents from approximately 10 villages near Jiuyuan, Henan province, were being relocated after more than 1,000 children had tested positive for lead poisoning caused by China's largest lead-smelting centre. The government and the smelting companies would pay most of the 1 billion yuan (about \$146 million) to cover the cost of the relocation, would lease the

surrounding land from the farmers who owned it, and would use the land to establish an exclusion zone.

On Dec. 30, 2009, about 150,000 litres (40,000 gal) of diesel oil leaked into the Chishui and Wei rivers from a broken fuel pipeline operated by the China National Petroleum Corp. The pipeline linked Lanzhou in Gansu province with Zhengzhou in Henan province. Despite the efforts of hundreds of workers to contain the oil, by January 3 it had flowed from the Chishui and Wei into the Yellow River about 200 km (124 mi) upstream from Zhengzhou, where more than two million people depended on the Yellow River for drinking water.

**France.** In late December 2009 the Constitutional Council struck down a proposed carbon tax slated to go into force on Jan. 1, 2010. The council said that the tax, which was set at €17 (€1 = \$1.40) per ton of emitted carbon dioxide, would have raised fuel prices for cars, domestic heating, and factories; however, the heavy industries and power firms included in the EU emissions trading scheme would have been exempt from paying the full tax, meaning that exemptions would have covered 93% of industrial emissions. The council said that the tax would run counter to the goal of fighting global warming and violated the principle of imposing public charges equally. On March 23 Prime Minister François Fillon announced that the government would not enact a carbon tax unless other EU countries did likewise.





## Wind Turbines: A New Spin on Energy

The wind-energy industry, which for a decade has been one of the fastest-growing sources of energy production in advanced economies, hit a stumbling block in 2010 despite a promising start to the year. In April the U.S. federal government approved the first American offshore wind farm—the proposed Cape Wind project in Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts—buoying industry hopes for rapid development and stirring discontent among coastal communities along the waterway. By late summer, however, this momentum had been deflated by industry reports that wind-farm installations had dropped dramatically, falling by more than 70% compared with the same period in 2009. The news, alongside the delays in U.S. Pres. Barack Obama's climate-change legislation, left a mixed outlook for an industry that has garnered increasing support from governments while also requiring large capital investments amid major economic constraints.

**Trend of Industrial Development.** The long-term trend for wind-energy development in the United States and Western Europe remains one of growth. In 2008, despite the economic downturn, the United States funded wind development and surpassed Germany as the global leader in wind-power capacity. This growth appeared to be accelerating worldwide through 2009, a year when the world's economies added a record-breaking 37.5 gigawatts of wind-power capacity—a more than 30% increase in capacity over 2008. Projects subsidized by economic stimulus spending, particularly in China and the United States, played a major role in boosting this increase in capacity.

A few news events in early 2010 seemed to mark a continuation of this trend. Overall, the World Wind Energy Association estimated that 16 gigawatts of capacity were added in the first half of the year, which included the construction of three wind turbines on Ross Island in Antarctica. The proposal for the Cape Wind project called for a wind farm similar to those standing off the coasts of some European countries and China. In April Germany opened its first offshore wind farm, some 45 km (28 mi) off the coast in the North Sea, with a test field of 12 wind turbines. In July China's first full-size commercial offshore wind farm, the 142-MW Donghai Bridge Wind Farm in the East China Sea, began transmitting power. It initially provided electricity to the Expo 2010 in Shanghai, China. (See sidebar on page 381.) The turbines were expected to generate enough power for 200,000 households in Shanghai. In September the Thanet wind farm, the world's largest offshore project to date, commenced operations off the coast of Kent, Eng. It boasted 100 turbines, which would be expanded to 340 turbines by 2014.

**Environmental Concerns.** Environmentalists cited different concerns about the installation of new wind turbines. One common

refrain is that turbines result in bird and bat fatalities and sometimes obstruct bird migratory patterns. Environmentalists also argued that turbines could leak oils or other chemicals into the surrounding environment and worried about the effects of electromagnetic fields produced by windmills. The wind industry responded to these claims by pointing out that unlike most methods of producing electricity, wind turbines produce no carbon emissions. They also maintained that the quantities of chemicals used in constructing and maintaining wind turbines are relatively small compared with those used in other methods of producing electricity.

**Economic and Legislative Obstacles.** The biggest threat to wind-energy development in 2010 came not from environmental concerns but from economic and legislative ones. In some respects it was highly unlikely that the industry would repeat its heady 2009 performance, much of which was propelled by temporary economic-stimulus measures implemented by governments around the world. As these programs expired in 2010, financial pullback was inevitable, but analysts said that owing to expiring stimulus programs, the slowdown in turbine installations in 2010 had surpassed what might have been expected.

In July the leading industry research group, the American Wind Energy Association, reported that the installation of new turbines in the U.S. during the first half of 2010 fell 71% compared with the same period in 2009. The group projected that the decline in installations would continue and that the industry would install a little over half as many turbines in 2010 as it did in 2009.

The decline seemed to be the result of multiple factors. First, Spain, which was a leading source of industry growth, experienced a major economic downturn in early 2010 and thus sharply scaled back its investment in turbines. Second, slower growth trends in the United States were attributed to fragile credit markets that followed in the wake of the financial crisis. As a result, private investment was not freely available. Thus, companies had a difficult time making up for the withdrawal of government funding. In a capital-intensive industry that requires massive up-front expenditures in infrastructure, the lack of available credit proved to be a major impediment to growth.

Doubts also emerged in the second half of 2010 about whether the U.S. government would follow through on plans to expand wind-power capacity. President Obama's sweeping climate-change legislation, which once seemed likely to bolster the wind-energy industry, stalled in mid-2010, ahead of the congressional elections. Late in the year, analysts said that the industry's prospects going forward in the U.S. would depend heavily on whether (and in what form) this legislation eventually passed into law.

(LEE HUDSON TESLIK)



gram, government officials discovered that there were very few children in certain remote villages in the northern state of Zamfara. Inquiries revealed that weeks before the visits more than 100 children had died from lead poisoning, though villagers said that the children had died from malaria. The truth did not emerge until a Doctors Without Borders team took blood samples. A Health Ministry official said that there had been 355 cases of poisoning, 163 of them fatal. A Chinese company had been mining gold in the area, and villagers had sought to profit by digging for gold themselves, which was illegal. It was thought that lead discarded during the refining process had contaminated soil in and around village dwellings.

**United States.** On February 10 the Utah House of Representatives passed a non-binding resolution that questioned evidence of global warming and urged the EPA to revoke its 2009 endangerment finding, which posited that current and projected levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere posed a threat to human health and welfare. The resolution then went to the state Senate, which passed it on February 26. On February 16 the attorney general of Virginia filed court petitions urging the EPA to reconsider its finding. On September 16 the state of Texas filed four motions aimed at preventing the EPA from implementing the finding as well as rules that followed from it, such as a light-duty ve-

hicle rule. Documents filed by the state explained that the endangerment finding was unsupported because the EPA had outsourced its legally mandated scientific assessment to the IPCC, which had had the objectivity, reliability, and propriety of its scientific assessments called into question. Therefore, Texas maintained, the EPA had used flawed science to conclude that greenhouse gas emissions endangered public health and welfare. Moreover, the state argued, the endangerment finding and ensuing regulations would impose economic harm on employers, workers, and enforcement agencies.

On May 12 Senators John Kerry and Joe Lieberman unveiled a bill that proposed to reduce American carbon emissions by 17% by 2020. It also included provisions to ease restrictions on offshore oil drilling imposed earlier in 2010; however, the states could veto drilling proposals if they could prove that drilling would pose an environmental risk. On July 22 Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid acknowledged that the climate bill could not attract sufficient votes to pass during the current session. He proposed to introduce as an alternative more-limited legislation designed to increase energy efficiency in vehicles and tighten regulations on offshore oil exploration.

The issue of polar bear protection rose again in December after the U.S. Interior Department defended in federal court its decision to classify the animals as "threatened." Environmental-

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

**Gulf Oil Spill.** The United States faced the worst accidental marine oil spill in history following an explosion on the night of April 20 on the Deepwater Horizon oil rig. The rig, which had been leased by BP from the drilling company Transocean, was carrying out exploratory drilling in the Gulf of Mexico some 60 km (40 mi) off the Louisiana coast. The explosion killed 11 workers and injured 17. After burning for 36 hours, the rig capsized and sank, thereby detaching from the pipe that had linked the rig to the well, approximately 1,500 m (5,000 ft) below the surface. The leaks that resulted eventually released an estimated 4.9 million bbl (206 million gal) of oil.

The well's blowout preventer (BOP), a device designed to cut off the flow of oil in the case of such an accident, failed, so BP proposed drilling a relief well to reduce pressure at the sites of the leaks. Meanwhile, the company brought in more than 30 spill-response vessels and several aircraft to spray chemical dispersants at oil that had reached the surface. BP also enlisted the help of robotic submersibles to discharge dispersants around the leak sites, and it hired local fishers to help enclose the oil slicks with booms. After several attempts to seal the leaks, U.S. Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen reported on June 8 that the well had been successfully contained and that much of the leaking oil was being pumped to a surface ship. The well was later capped. On August 3 BP began pumping drilling mud into the well through the defective BOP to help seal the well; it then pumped cement to form a plug. Those "static kill" and cementing operations were completed on August 5, and on September 2 the cap was removed, allowing the replacement of the failed BOP. On September 4, with the

## WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Biodiversity and its conservation were the prominent environmental themes in 2010. The United Nations dubbed 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity, and the United Nations Environment Programme Convention on Biological Diversity completed an effort designed to reduce the rate of global biodiversity loss between 2002 and 2010. This effort was highlighted in October by the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Nagoya, Japan. Despite some local and regional successes, the rate of biodiversity loss worldwide did not slow. A compilation published in April of 31 indicators of progress toward the 2010 target showed, however, that the state of biodiversity had declined, while pressures on biodiversity had increased. Invasive species were but one of several factors that had contributed to the decline of biodiversity. (See Special Report on page 186.)

The Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, and the Kew Royal Botanical Gardens, London, announced in September that the global inventory of plants known to science had been cut by more than 600,000 species to approximately 400,000. To support ongoing plant-conservation efforts, the project aimed to provide a definitive working list of all plant species. The effort involved taking records from existing databases to produce a global inventory without duplications and errors. Also in September, the Kew report on the Sampled Red List Index for Plants project, which examined species from each of the five main groups of plants between 2005 and 2010, revealed that 22% of plants were at risk of extinction, with tropical species facing the greatest risk.

In March the publication of the Global Forest Resources Assessment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations showed that deforestation rates had decreased in certain countries, such as Brazil and Indonesia, but persisted at a high rate elsewhere. The reduction in the net global rate of forest loss was attributed to afforestation (planting) and regeneration. The estimated net annual change in forest area from 2000 to 2010 was about -5.3 million ha (1 ha = 2.47 ac), compared with -8.3 million ha between 1990 and 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, South America and Africa experienced the greatest forest loss, while forested area actually increased in Europe.

On April 20 a massive explosion aboard the Deepwater Horizon rig off

## AWARDS

In June the Asahi Glass Foundation announced that James Hansen of the United States and Robert Watson of the U.K. were the winners of the 2010 Blue Planet Prize. Hansen, director at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York City, was honoured for having predicted global warming and for having warned of its dangers. Watson, chief scientific adviser to the U.K. Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs and science director at the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, was recognized for having organized the investigation that found scientific evidence for the depletion of the ozone layer and for his later role as chair of the IPCC. (MICHAEL ALLABY)





# Fashions

**CELEBRITY-DRIVEN** fashion receded into the background somewhat, while Prada prints, **RUFFLES**, pastels, and overtly feminine collections took centre stage; **LOW-KEY GLAMOUR** emerged in 2010 in response to the **DIFFICULT ECONOMIC TIMES**.

**I**n May 2010 at the Cannes film festival opening-night premiere, a silver eagle swept across the bodice of the black off-the-shoulder Alexander McQueen gown flaunted on the red carpet by actress Cate Blanchett. McQueen reportedly had “handpicked” the dramatic number for her, and the public display of this spectacular piece was the first of several sartorial tributes paid throughout the year to the British fashion maverick whose tragic suicide in February proved the year’s most significant occurrence. Though the uplifting avian motif emblazoned on Blanchett’s dress symbolized the positive mood that prevailed throughout the fashion industry in 2010, McQueen’s sudden passing cast a temporary pall over it. His death, which occurred a day before New York City’s Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week kicked off the international round of autumn-winter ready-to-wear shows, shocked and saddened those attendees who had championed him. (See **OBITUARIES**.)

A day after McQueen’s death was publicly announced, London department stores Liberty, Selfridges, and Harvey Nichols reported that his signature skull scarves, rings, expensive clothing, and handbags were “flying off the shelves.” As a result, rather than shutter McQueen’s eponymous brand, its owner, PPR, the French multinational holding company, appointed McQueen’s former “right hand” and women’s wear designer Sarah Burton as its creative director. Burton successfully completed McQueen’s 2010 autumn-winter collection and its 16 ornate statement pieces—including a gilded

brocade “pouf skirt” minidress and sweeping “monastic” gowns. They were critically acclaimed after they were displayed at an intimate March presentation staged at PPR’s Paris headquarters.

Meanwhile, the coming of spring unleashed a plethora of upbeat trends. Overtly feminine fashions predomi-

*Three months after the February death of designer Alexander McQueen, actress Cate Blanchett, at the Cannes film festival in France, flaunts a gown featuring a bird from his pre-autumn 2010 collection.*



Karwai Tang—Alpha/Landov

nated, from the standout item in the Stella McCartney spring-summer collection—a knee-length finely pleated red cocktail dress, featuring billowing ruffles adorning its off-the-shoulder neckline—to the fit-and-flare 1950s-inspired silhouette typified by the Prada Print Collection. This capsule line of silk and cotton sundresses bearing vintage Prada prints was launched by actress Carey Mulligan. Circle skirts also descended from wasp-waist dresses at the 2010 autumn-winter show that Marc Jacobs presented for Louis Vuitton.

At the 2010 spring-summer Chanel couture collection, Karl Lagerfeld introduced a light-hearted spirit with his influential pastel colour palette, which he offset with “cartoonish” bouffant

wigs. It was the first time in his entire career that he had introduced a collection without black or navy. For Chanel’s 2010 autumn-winter collection, however, he returned to his signature dark colour palette; the backdrop was an iceberg imported from Scandinavia, and against it Lagerfeld displayed mostly black, white, and brown modernized Chanel classics with humorous faux-fur accoutrements, including “igloo-shaped capes, bonnets, even . . . furry trousers.”

Bold patterns—which British *Vogue* described as “notice me prints”—also struck a chord, including Moschino’s oversized cherry emblems (which Leighton Meester flaunted on the television show *Gossip Girl*), Prada’s exotic palm-tree print, and the exuberant abstract florals masterminded by Erdem Moralioglu. In April the London-based Canadian designer was the recipient of the inaugural British Fashion Council/*Vogue* Designer Fashion Fund. Composed of a grant of £200,000 (£1 = about \$1.54) plus mentoring support, it was awarded to Moralioglu by a group of British fashion industry titans that included Sir Paul Smith and Sir Philip Green, the billionaire proprietor of retail conglomerate Arcadia.

Fashion success stories made positive news. *The Guardian* newspaper in London noted that







# Health and Disease

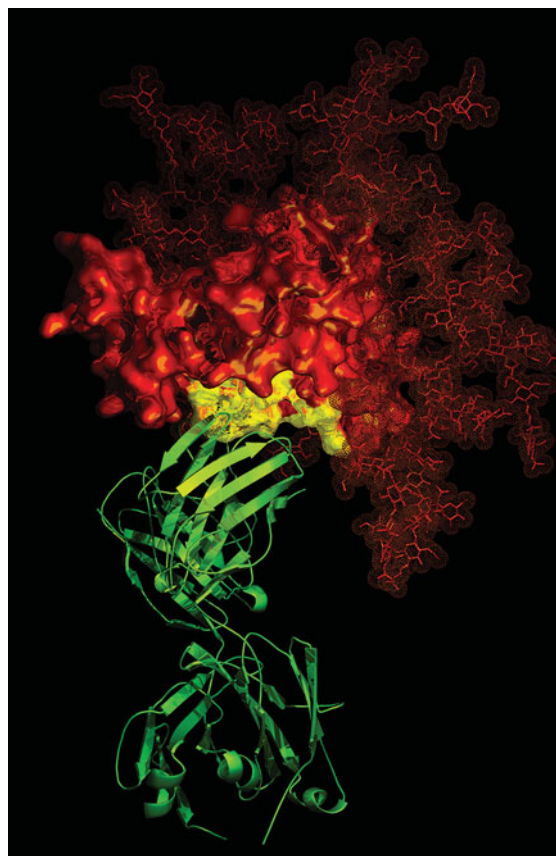
Optimism about the potential for an effective **AIDS VACCINE** soared; the global fight against **POLIO** met with mixed success; **CHOLERA** infected thousands in earthquake-ravaged Haiti; the benefits of **PROPHYLACTIC MASTECTOMY** were questioned; and researchers published the results of the largest analysis to date of genetic factors linked to **HEART DISEASE**.

**H**IV and AIDS. While researchers in 2010 reported progress in the treatment and prevention of AIDS—from a promising new vaccine to a preventative vaginal gel—drug-resistant strains of HIV threatened to create a new set of challenges for the world health community. A study published online in January in the journal *Science* raised concerns that a flood of new infections could occur in the next few years owing to strains of drug-resistant HIV originating from San Francisco. Researchers from the Center for Biomedical Modeling at the University of California, Los Angeles, reported that many drug-resistant strains that had evolved from San Francisco were more easily transmitted from person to person. The study's authors were also concerned that drug-resistance levels could significantly increase in many African countries, where treatment was relatively recent compared with the U.S. and Europe.

Scientists working in sub-Saharan Africa reported that HIV infection rates among women and girls could be significantly reduced through the use of a vaginal microbicide gel. The gel, which contains an antiretroviral medication known as tenofovir, reduced rates of infection by 54% when used regularly. The study was conducted over the course of two and a half years by the Centre for the AIDS Program of Research in South Africa

(CAPRISA). Though further study was needed to confirm the results, researchers and public health officials were encouraged because the use of such a gel could represent the first time that women would be able to control

*A three-dimensional X-ray crystallographic image showing a broadly neutralizing antibody (green) bound to a vaccine target (yellow) on the surface of an HIV molecule (red).*



and protect themselves against HIV infection. Researchers also found that girls could be protected against HIV infection by being lifted from poverty. Impoverished African schoolgirls were less likely to have sex, and thus less likely to become infected with HIV, if they and their families received small monthly payments. A study conducted in Malawi concluded that the girls would be less likely to offer sex in exchange for gifts or money if they received the monthly cash payments from a program sponsored by the World Bank.

Efforts to develop an AIDS vaccine received a boost after scientists identified antibodies that were able to destroy more than 90% of the strains of the virus. Researchers from the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases reported that the naturally occurring antibodies could lead to the development of new treatments. HIV was immune to nearly all existing vaccines, which were often made with antibodies, because it could mutate and continue infecting cells, despite increased concentrations of HIV-attacking antibodies in the body. The newly identified antibodies, known as “broadly neutralizing,” however, were able to bind to a part of the virus that rarely mutates and thus were more effective in killing it than were other types of antibody. After reporting the results online in the journal *Science*, the lead researcher said, “I am more optimistic about an AIDS vaccine at this point in time than I have been probably in the last 10 years.”

**Polio.** Outbreaks of polio in Angola and the Republic of the Congo threatened to spread to parts of those countries that had been free of the disease. In Angola, where 29 cases were reported during the year, the government responded with an emergency campaign to vaccinate all children under age five. Angola's polio outbreak began in 2007 but had not been under control owing to poor vaccination campaigns, according to the Global Polio Eradication Initia-

NIAID

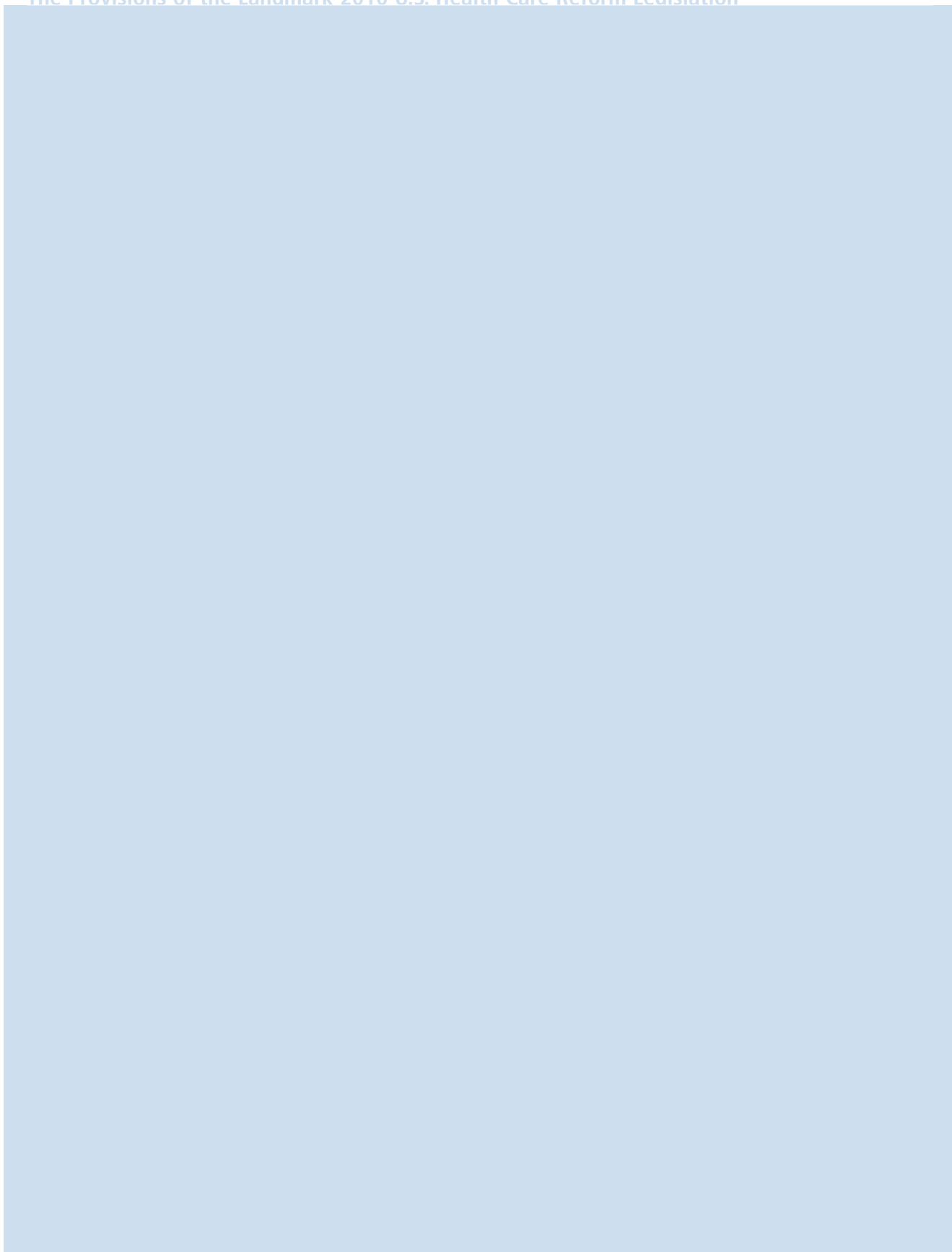








## The Provisions of the Landmark 2010 U.S. Health Care Reform Legislation





# Life Sciences

Scientists decoded the **APPLE GENOME**, discovered the **FIRST PHOTOSYNTHETIC ANIMAL**, named the link between the hominid genera *Australopithecus* and *Homo*, showed that **PROGESTERONE** also occurs in plants, created a **SYNTHETIC CELL**, published the **NEANDERTHAL NUCLEAR GENOME** sequence, and determined that **TRICERATOPS** was actually a younger member of **TOROSAURUS**.

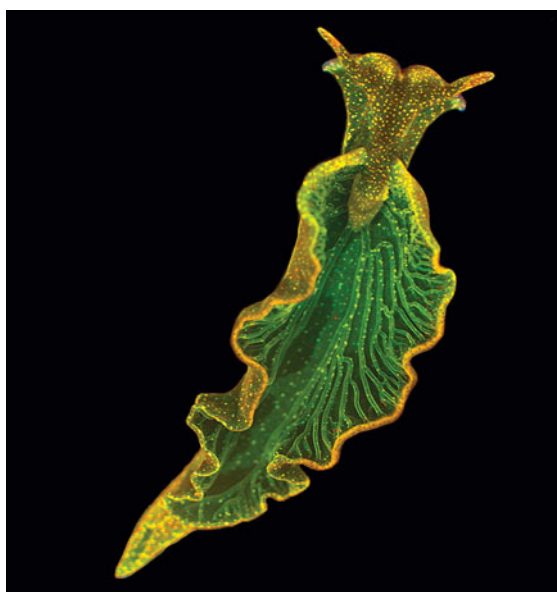
## ZOOLOGY

The year 2010 began with the announcement of the world's first photosynthetic animal by Sidney K. Pierce of the University of South Florida at Tampa and colleagues in a study of the North American sea slug, the eastern emerald elysia (*Elysia chlorotica*). Found along the Atlantic coast, the sea slug is a mollusk that feeds on the algal species *Vaucheria litorea*. In an unusual biological relationship, the sea slug ingests the alga's plastids—most notably the chloroplasts—and they remain in the epithelium of the sea slug's digestive tract. Chloroplasts are pigmented organelles that are involved in photosynthesis and the manufacture of food within a plant's cell, and their incorporation into the sea slug gives the animal a greenish colour. These borrowed organelles were previously thought to allow the slug to continue to photosynthesize for several months, even though the nuclear genome of the alga was no longer present. However, this was only part of the story. To function properly, chloroplasts require a steady stream of chlorophyll *a*, the photosynthesizing pigment in green plants, and Pierce and his colleagues discovered that the sea slugs had developed a chemical pathway to synthesize it. Inserting amino acids ensconced with a radioactive tracer into specimens that did not consume food for six months, Pierce showed that the tracer later appeared in the chlorophyll *a* molecules found in

specimens exposed to sunlight, which suggested that the sea slugs were manufacturing the pigment themselves.

In May, Barry Sinervo of the University of California, Santa Cruz, and colleagues provided strong empirical evidence of a relationship between global warming and local extinctions of Mexican lizard populations. They compared current and historical records of lizard species at particular study sites where global warming had been documented. By comparing population surveys of 48 species in the genus *Sceloporus* taken at 200 localities over a three-year pe-

*Chloroplasts (pigmented organelles involved in photosynthesis) that were appropriated from algae allowed the eastern emerald elysia (Elysia chlorotica) to make its own food.*



Mary Tyler—Mary Rumpho/University of Maine

riod with those taken one to three decades earlier, they found that 12% of the local populations were extinct. They expanded their investigation and developed models applicable to lizard species at more than 1,200 additional localities in South America, Africa, Europe, and Australia. They concluded that 4% of the local populations of lizards had gone extinct globally and that within 60 years the proportion of local population loss will be 39%. The investigators also revealed that the rate of global warming will be too rapid for lizards to adapt through an evolutionary adjustment response, and they projected that by 2080 as much as 20% of the world's lizard species will have gone extinct in response to climate change.

In July, Neal E. Cantin and colleagues from the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institution investigated the impact of rising sea surface temperatures in the Red Sea on coral growth. Researchers used a submersible hydraulic drill to take skeletal cores from six colonies of the reef-building coral *Diploastrea heliophora*. By using three-dimensional CT scanning, they visualized the annual high- and low-density growth bands that are retained within

the massive coral skeletons and measured historical skeletal growth rates relative to sea surface temperatures from 1925 to 2008. Recent increases in ocean temperature were observed to have had a noticeable negative effect on the upward growth of the colony's skeleton, which had decreased since 1998 by approximately 30% in association with prolonged exposure to thermally stressful temperatures. It was shown that calcium carbonate production rates declined by about 18%. Using global warming projections based on global climate models from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the derived relationship between coral growth and sea surface temperatures, the researchers predicted that *D. heliophora* will cease all skeletal growth in the Red Sea within the next 50 years when average summer temperatures exceed present-day values by approximately 1.85 °C (3.33 °F).

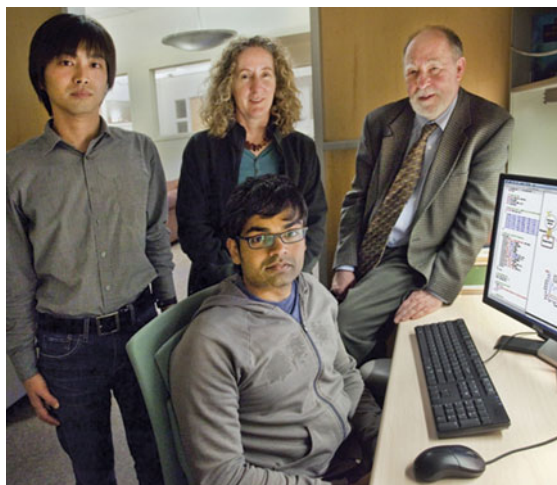




## BOTANY

The conventional theory of how plants capture and channel energy from sunlight for photosynthesis was overturned in February 2010 by a radical theory based on quantum mechanics. Proteins called antennae absorb light energy, which excites electrons. According to classical ideas, the resulting energy is passed by energy hops down a molecular energy ladder. It eventually reaches proteins known as reaction centres, where chemical energy is generated. This operation is so fast that it is almost 100% efficient; however, the details have long remained a mystery. A team of scientists at the University of Toronto stimulated the photosynthetic antennae from algae with laser pulses lasting only femtoseconds (millionths of a billionth of a second) to mimic the absorption of sunlight. In experiments with dozens of antennae attached to one reaction centre, they discovered that the energy flowed through many different paths simultaneously to find the most efficient route—a phenomenon known as quantum coherence. The quantum coherence, in which energy exists in multiple linked states at the same time, lasted around 400 femtoseconds, or about 20 times longer than expected. “We were astonished to find clear evidence of long-lived quantum mechanical states involved in moving the energy,” said Greg Scholes, leader of the research group. Similar quantum coherence was also discovered in July in photosynthetic bacteria by a team at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. These findings raised the possibilities for creating artificial versions of photosynthesis by using quantum coherence for making highly efficient solar cells and vastly improving computer processor speeds.

In February parallels between plant and animal chemistry were highlighted by the report of the discovery of the sex hormone progesterone in a plant. Progesterone is a steroid hormone involved in animal reproduction. It was previously thought to be exclusive to animals; however, nuclear magnetic resonance and mass spectroscopy were used by scientists to spot progesterone in the leaves of the walnut tree (*Juglans regia*) and *Adonis aleppica* of the buttercup family (Ranunculaceae). “The significance of the unequivocal identification of progesterone from a higher plant cannot be overstated,” said Guido F. Pauli at the University of Illinois at Chicago. “New discoveries [such as this] indicate that plants and animals are more closely related than previ-



ously thought.” The discovery supported the idea that progesterone and other steroid hormones were inherited from an ancient common ancestor of plants and animal.

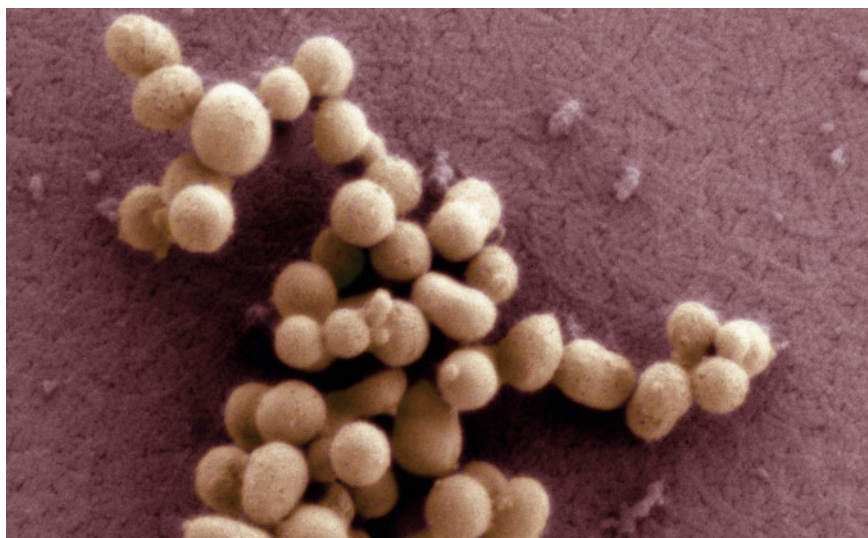
The genome of the apple (*Malus × domestica*) was decoded by researchers from Italy, France, New Zealand, Belgium, and the United States. In a report published in August, they announced the complete genome sequence of around 13 billion nucleotides, the building blocks of DNA, in the Golden Delicious variety of apple. Among the approximately 57,000 genes identified, the complete set of 992 genes responsible for disease resistance was revealed. This research

gave plant breeders an important resource for enhancing the apple’s texture, flavour, juice, and health properties. The work also enabled researchers to trace the origin of all roughly 7,500 apple varieties back to about 4,000 years ago to its common wild ancestor *M. sieversii*, which grew in the mountains of southern Kazakhstan.

The researchers also discovered that the relatively huge size of the apple genome appeared after the duplication of nearly all of its chromosomes. This explains why the genomes of the apple and the closely related pear (*Pyrus*) have 17 chromosomes, whereas all other fruit plants in the same Rosaceae family have between 7 and 9 chromosomes. “By duplicating almost all of its genome, apples now have very different fruit characteristics to related plants such as peaches, raspberries, and strawberries,” explained Sue Gardiner, a member of the research team based at New Zealand’s Plant and Food Research. “This suggests that a major environmental event forced certain species, including apple, to evolve for survival.” Evolutionary analysis dates the timing of the duplication to about 50 million years ago.

Research into wheat genetics made considerable progress in 2010. Data from the first attempt to sequence the wheat genome, performed by a team of British scientists at the Universities of Liverpool and Bristol and the John Innes Centre in Norwich, were released in August. The team sequenced 16 billion nucleotides in the largest genome decoded to date. The wheat genome was particularly complex because it was grouped

into three sets of chromosomes, and each set originated from different ancestors of the original wheat plant. Thanks to recent advances in DNA technology, the genome was sequenced in only one year, compared with 13 years for the significantly smaller human genome. The researchers planned to compare the genomes of different wheat varieties to find the segments of DNA that control particular traits, such as fungal-disease resistance and tolerance to heat and drought. The earliest benefits were likely to emerge from conventional breeding using DNA markers, which will allow breeders to link desirable traits to segments of DNA and help them to pick plants for



## MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS

**The First Synthetic Cell?** In May 2010 a team of scientists led by American biochemists Daniel Gibson and J. Craig Venter published a paper in the journal *Science* describing their successful assembly and transfer, into a mycobacterial host, of an entire genome whose original building blocks had been chemically synthesized. While touted in the wave of press conferences and opinion pieces that followed as the first creation of a “synthetic cell” or even “the first self-replicating species we’ve had on the planet whose parent is a computer,” the accomplishment was more of a technical tour de force than a conceptual breakthrough. That said, this achievement demonstrated the rapidly accelerating pace of technical possibility in the world of molecular genomics and provided a glimpse of the public fears, hopes, and false expectations that could follow in its wake.

Gibson, Venter, and colleagues chemically synthesized a large set of fragments of DNA that together encompassed the entire  $1.08 \times 10^6$  base pair genome of a naturally occurring microbe called *Mycoplasma mycoides*. They assembled the

overlapping fragments in precisely the right order into larger and larger pieces until the full-length *M. mycoides* genomic sequence had been achieved. They transferred the final product into a closely related recipient microbe called *Mycoplasma capricolum*. To aid the facilitation of the whole-genome-transfer process, the recipient microbes were modified to remove restriction enzymes that would otherwise have degraded the “invading” *M. mycoides* DNA. Further, the assembled *M. mycoides* genomic DNA was designed to include a gene encoding resistance to the antibiotic tetracycline, a gene not otherwise found in *M. capricolum*. The occasional recombinant *M. capricolum* that had incorporated an assembled *M. mycoides* genome therefore could be selected from amid a sea of nonrecombinant *M. capricolum* by plating the culture onto medium containing tetracycline; only the recombinant cells survived the drug to give rise to colonies. Analyses of tetracycline-resistant colonies resulting from the genome-transfer process revealed that the genome-transfer process was a success. The introduced *M. mycoides* genome was sufficient to support life and replication.

But were these truly the first “synthetic cells”? The answer is “no.” Fragments of DNA synthesized on machines had been incorporated into the genomes of living cells for decades. In addition, the recipient cells used in the genome transfer entered the process as living cells—the offspring of other living cells—not a computer. Furthermore, that an artificially synthesized,

biologically assembled, and chemically transferred genome was able to support the life of a microbe dispels the idea that genomes are magical or beyond comprehension. The feat teaches, perhaps, that the real magic lies in the molecules themselves and in the fundamental chemical principles that make them work.

**The Link Between Neanderthals and Modern Humans.** One of the many applications of improved DNA sequencing platforms has been a dramatically increased ability to identify and compare DNA sequences between individuals and between species. This technology has been applied to myriad genomes, including the human genome, providing insights into evolutionary relationships, migration patterns, familial origins, biomedical risks, and forensic connections. In May American evolutionary biologist Richard Green, Swedish biologist Svante Pääbo, and colleagues published a draft of the Neanderthal (or Neandertal) nuclear genome sequence and thereby completed a major step in the journey of understanding the human family tree.

Neanderthals were a population of archaic humans, now extinct, whose ancestors diverged between 440,000 and 270,000 years ago from the family tree leading to modern humans. Fossil records have shown that Neanderthals inhabited parts of Eurasia and the Middle East from about 400,000 years ago until about 30,000 years ago, when they disappeared. Archaeological records have also shown that during the last 50,000 years of their existence, Nean-

theropod dinosaurs from China had demonstrated the presence and structure of fossil feathers; however, the determination of colour in such feathers had been elusive. Fucheng Zhang of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and colleagues investigating Early Cretaceous fossils from the Jiufotang Formation—a cluster of geologic formations in northeastern China—reported the preservation of melanosomes (colour-bearing organelles) in the pennaceous, or contour, feathers of both early birds and theropod dinosaurs. Since melanosome density and shape partially determine feather colour, the fossils provided a method for estimating the colour of fossil feathers. As a result, the report determined that the dark stripes on the tail of the theropod *Sinosauropteryx* had chestnut to reddish brown tones. A similar investigation conducted by Quanguo Li of the Beijing Museum of Natural History and colleagues mapped the feather colour patterns of a Late Jurassic basal paravian theropod.

A report authored by Xing Xu of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and others examined the development of early feathers in two specimens of the oviraptorosaur theropod *Similicaudipteryx* from the Early Cretaceous Yixian Formation of western Liaoning, China. It was discovered that the feathers of the first specimen, an early juvenile, differed greatly from the second, older-juvenile specimen. The pennaceous feathers of the wing and tail of the older dinosaur contained a central shaft that ran the entire length of the feather. The feathers of the early juvenile, however, resembled the pennaceous feathers of the late juvenile only at the tip; the other end possessed a flat stem. In addition, tail feathers in the younger juvenile were larger than the wing feathers, a configuration opposite to that of the older specimen.

Jonah N. Choiniere of George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and his associates discovered a new theropod from the Late Jurassic of western China that appeared to be the earliest-known member of the Alvarezsauroidea. The investigation also demonstrated that this group was a basal member of the Maniraptora, the clade containing birds and their closest theropod relatives. The unnamed taxon also showed that the anatomical similarities between birds and some alvarezsauroids were highly convergent.

Until 2010 ceratopsian, or horned, dinosaurs were known only from the

## PALEONTOLOGY

In February 2010 two reports comparing feathered dinosaurs and modern birds from China provided the first evidence of colour in fossil feathers. For a number of years, exceptionally well-preserved fossils of birds and nonavian





# Literature

The deterioration of the ARABIC LANGUAGE was a concern in Arabic literature, AUTOFICTION and BIOFICTION competed for attention with RISQUÉ STORIES in France, and QUIRKY subjects were in evidence in a number of British novels. Meanwhile, E-BOOKS continued to challenge printed books for supremacy in the market. The year's deaths included those of Nobelist José SARAMAGO, Russian poets Bella AKHMADULINA and Andrey VOZNESENSKY, and Americans J.D. SALINGER and Louis AUCHINCLOSS.

## ENGLISH

**U**nited Kingdom. In 2010 the Englishman's famous love of arcane pastimes was very much in evidence in nonfiction books, including a memoir about angling, a chronicle of a man's obsessive attempt to spot all 59 species of British butterfly in a single summer, and a book of affectionate musings by a famous British naturalist on the subject of weeds. *Blood Knots*, by *The Observer* newspaper's dance critic Luke Jennings, was a memoir of days spent fishing in the stygian blackness of London's canals, the Sussex ponds of his childhood, and the icy-clear Hampshire chalk streams, interwoven with thoughts on poet T.S. Eliot, boarding school, and the nature of valour. *The Butterfly Isles: A Summer in Search of Our Emperors and Admirals*, similarly evocative of the British landscape, showed its author, Patrick Barkham (helped along by an under-world cast of butterfly aficionados), master the difference between pearl-bordered and small pearl-bordered fritillaries and how to spot hairstreak eggs in February in a blackthorn hedge. As in *Blood Knots*, the author's preoccupation was mixed with autobiography and travelogue; discourses on butterfly sociability rested amid lyrical memories of childhood rambles and Marmite sandwiches. Meanwhile, *Weeds: How Vagabond Plants Gatecrashed Civilisation and Changed the Way We Think About Nature* saw nature writer Richard Mabey bring almost 40 years' experience of ambling in the "unofficial

countryside"—derelict urban spaces and abandoned scraps of land—to a study of plants. Mabey's erudite meditations melded global environmental insights, cultural references from the Garden of Eden to the novel *The Day of the Triffids*, and a very English pleasure in the marvel of small things.

Britain's enduring interest in World War II could be seen in the nonfiction realm. Michael Burleigh's highly acclaimed *Moral Combat: A History of World War II* explored morality and its absence during the last global conflict, from the ethical framework of Nazis who perpetrated heinous crimes to Churchill's quandary over the Royal Air Force's attacks on German cities. Less weighty but equally engaging was Ben Macintyre's *Operation Mincemeat*. Combining the virtues of a well-paced narrative, vivid characterization, and impeccable research, *Operation Mincemeat* recounted the tale of how British spies transformed the corpse of a homeless man into the body of a fictitious Marine officer, complete with theatre stubs and fake letters to military leaders in North Africa, and slipped it into the sea near Spain. When the body was recovered by the Germans, the spurious intelligence planted on it changed the course of the war. Macintyre's achievement, said a critic in *The Times*, was to "strip away the veils of jingoistic self-satisfaction and official secrecy and tell the story . . . in precise detail and with conclusive accuracy." In fiction, however, few novels were furnished with a historical backdrop, and the World War II theme seemed to be exhausted. One ex-

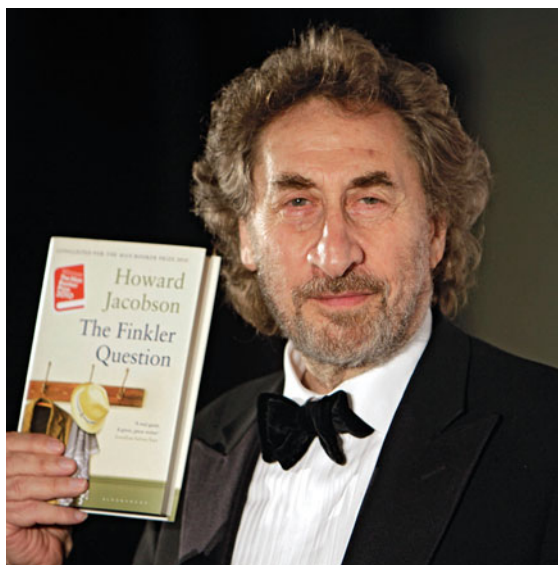
ception was Rosie Alison's *The Very Thought of You* (2009), a rite-of-passage novel about a girl evacuated to a mansion on the Yorkshire moors to avoid the London Blitz. Alison's debut attracted no attention from the literary establishment until it was unexpectedly short-listed for the women-only Orange Prize. Reviews were mixed, with critics finding it uneven, overloaded with third-person commentary, and at times descending into "artless melodrama."

Indeed, the Orange Prize short list was oddly split between newcomers and literary heavyweights. Besides Alison, the former category included first-time American novelist Attica Locke for her 1980s Houston-based thriller *Black Water Rising* (2009), described by judges as "the most obvious beach read," and Monique Roffey for her second novel, *The White Woman on the Green Bicycle* (2009), about a British journalist and his Valium- and rum-dependent wife living in Trinidad. Roffey was lauded for her ear for Trinidadian patois and for her sense of the way in which public events affect private lives. More serious contenders for the prize were Hilary Mantel (see BIOGRAPHIES) for her 2009 Man Booker Prize-winning *Wolf Hall* (2009), about the rise of Thomas Cromwell during the reign of King Henry VIII; American Lorrie Moore for her much-admired *A Gate at the Stairs*, set just after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the U.S.; and the winner, American Barbara Kingsolver for *The Lacuna* (2009), a novel set amid the Mexican revolution and the 1950s American communist witch hunts.

Orange Prize chair Daisy Goodwin grabbed newspaper headlines when she complained of the barrage of "misery literature"—featuring rape, child abuse, and bereavement—that she encountered in the 129 entries for the prize. She observed, "I was surprised at how little I laughed." Goodwin's comments sparked a lively debate in the press about "serious" women's literature, the current preponderance of sexual-abuse novels, and the need for humour to balance dark topics in fiction.

The debate about comedy in fiction took a pleasant turn when Howard Jacobson's *The Finkler Question* became one of the few comic novels to have won the Man Booker Prize in its 42-year history. Jacobson, who had been















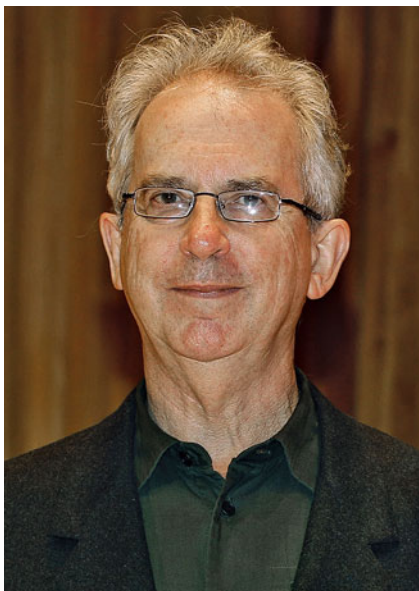


*Writing and Living, 1954–2008*, which collected for the first time all of her nonfiction work in a single volume. South African Kopano Matlwa (*Coconut*, 2007) shared with Nigerian Wale Odediran (*Tenants of the House*, 2009) the third biennial Wole Soyinka Prize for Literature, named in honour of Africa's first Nobel laureate in literature. Afrikaans author Antjie Krog presented her third book of autobiographical writings, *Begging to Be Black* (2009), a unique mix of correspondence and memoir, philosophy, and poetry in addressing racial, political, and historical issues in contemporary South Africa. Former South African president Nelson Mandela released *Conversations with Myself* (foreword by U.S. Pres. Barack Obama), a personal collection of notes, letters, and diaries from prison, which offered revealing and moving details of his epic battle for freedom.

Nigerian native son Chinua Achebe (*Things Fall Apart*, 1958), widely regarded as the father of contemporary African literature, published *The Education of a British-Protected Child* (2009), a compilation of 17 autobiographical essays. Poet, essayist, journalist, and social critic Odia Ofeimun, also from Nigeria, received the 2010 Fonlon-Nichols Award for excellence in creative writing and for contributions to the struggle for human rights and freedom. Countryman Helon Habila also dealt with socially conscious issues in *Oil on Water*, a novel that focused on environmental and human rights abuses in the Niger delta.

Elsewhere, Ethiopian-born writer Dinaw Mengestu secured his standing as an important emerging author with the release of his second novel, *How to Read the Air*, and Sierra Leone's Olumfemi Terry garnered the Caine Prize for his short story "Stickfighting Days." Other finalists for the award included Ken Barris (South Africa), Lily Mabura (Kenya), Namwali Serpell (Zambia), and Alex Smith (South Africa).

New Zealand honoured many of its best and most-promising writers with the New Zealand Post Book awards. The recipients for 2010 were *Encircled Lands: Te Urewera, 1820–1921* (2009), by Judith Binney (book of the year); *As the Earth Turns Silver* (2009), by Alison Wong (fiction); *Just This* (2009), by Brian Turner (poetry); *Relief* (2009), by Anna Taylor (best first book of fiction); and *Fast Talking PI* (2009), by Selina Tusitala Marsh (best first book of poetry).



## GERMAN

One of the most important German-language novels of 2010 was set in Paris: Michael Kleeberg's *Das amerikanische Hospital*. The work dealt with an American military officer suffering from Gulf

War syndrome owing to his horrific experiences in the Persian Gulf War (1990–91). The story line involves a highly intelligent and cultivated officer who meets and befriends a young French woman who, largely at the behest of her husband, is undergoing a painful and ultimately unsuccessful process of in vitro fertilization in an effort to give birth to a much-wanted child. The meeting between these two very different people—observed and in the end told by a narrator who turns out to be the French woman's German husband, in many ways a stand-in for the author Kleeberg himself—leads to a process of intercultural negotiation and recognition that ultimately enlightens, even if it does not completely satisfy, all participants. The novel contained remarkable descriptions of a Paris metro strike, along with visually stunning accounts of scenes from the Persian Gulf War; it confirmed Kleeberg's status as one of the major contemporary authors working in the German language.

Another well-received novel of the year, Thomas Lehr's *September: Fata Morgana*, also dealt with intercultural problems, notably the experience of being an American in the contemporary era. One of the novel's protagonists was a German American history professor whose daughter dies in the U.S. World Trade Center terrorist attack on Sept. 11, 2001. The story of this father and daughter is intertwined with that of a similar scenario in the Middle East involving an Iraqi doctor whose daughter dies in a suicide attack in 2004.

One of the most-talked-about novels of the year was Helene Hegemann's *Axlotl Roadkill*, a succès de scandale that told a confused and confusing story of anomie and hopelessness in contemporary Berlin. The semiautobiographical protagonist engages in aimless sex, drug use, and philosophical-cultural speculation. The scandal arose not because of the novel's content but because of well-founded accusations that the 17-year-old author had plagiarized parts of the text from others, particularly the Berlin blogger Airen. The debate that ensued touched on important issues of what constituted plagiarism in a digital age characterized by frequent "sampling" and on the differences between older- and younger-generation writers and their perspectives on the ethics of copying. In the end Hegemann's publishing house put out an updated edition of the novel with clear indications as to which parts of the text had been copied from other sources.

## FRENCH

**France.** The one literary sensation in the year 2010 was the long-awaited publication of Michel Houellebecq's fifth novel, *La Carte et le territoire*, which many critics hailed as his best work yet. Readers expecting to find Houellebecq's notorious use of sordid sexuality to express his pessimism with modern life were surprised to find instead a more mature, postsexual form of cynicism, which had, however, lost none of its humorous bite in its examination of whether in our consumerist world reproduction has now surpassed reality. The sexual battle to find a mate that defined Houellebecq's previous novels is lost; solitude is inevitable and love impossible in a world in which authenticity is just a faded artifact of the past. The Prix Goncourt committee—yielding to public outcry that it had twice passed up awarding its most prestigious of French prizes to Houellebecq, the most widely read and respected French author in the world—at last crowned him its winner.

The only other novel to rival Houellebecq's in reader anticipation was the winner of the Prix Renaudot, *Apocalypse bébé* by Virginie Despentes, an author celebrated as the leading feminist voice in contemporary French literature. Like Houellebecq's, Despentes's reputation was built on the obscenity of her work, starting with the 1993 *Baise-moi*, and like that earlier novel, *Apocalypse bébé* features a duo of women on a journey through the underbelly of society, an incompetent private detective and a lesbian bounty hunter tracking down a rampant rich girl gone missing.

Besides these two runaway best sellers, French literature was also strongly marked by the *autofiction*—authors' novelization of their own lives—that had been prevalent for nearly two decades. For example, in the autofictional *Qu'as-tu fait de tes frères?*, Claude Arnaud recounted his adventures in sex, drugs, and freedom in France after 1968 and throughout the 1970s as he wallowed in pleasure while his family disintegrated

in tandem with conservative France. Writing about writing in *Arrière-fond*, Pierre Guyotat novelized the few days in 1955 when the author, then 15 years old on a trip to England, mixed sensuality, masturbation, and literature in the fateful way that would forever consecrate his life to the poetry of language.

There were also major works of a genre related to autofiction, known as *biofiction*, in which authors novelize others' lives instead of their own. For example, in *La Sentinelle tranquille sous la lune*, Soazig Aaron wrote about her grandfather, who had returned home from World War I inexplicably late and mysteriously changed. Gathering stories she had heard about him when she was a girl, Aaron tried in her novel to piece together his wartime miseries, ultimately in vain.

In *Sévère*, Régis Jauffret reimagined the real-life headline-grabbing murder of rich banker Édouard Stern. In 2005 he was found murdered in his latex sadomasochism bodysuit, shot to death by his dominatrix, Cécile Brossard. Meanwhile, in the more hypothetical *La Nuit du monde*, Patrick Roegiers imagined the sparkling deep conversation that could have taken place be-



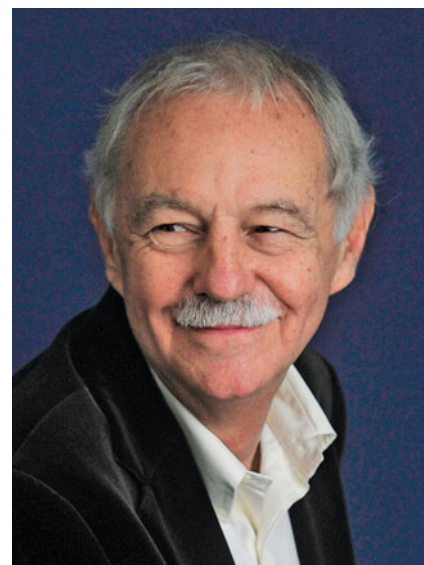
## ITALIAN

Several Italian novels published in 2010 revolved around recent Italian history and contemporary society. *Canale Mussolini* by Antonio Pennacchi, recipient of the Strega Prize, narrated the saga of the Peruzzi family, which was among those thousands of people who answered Mussolini's call, and descended from the North to reclaim and colonize the marshy land of Agro Pontino (south of Rome) in the 1930s. Avoiding easy wisdom after the event, the narrator described how the socialist Peruzzis became fervent fascists and supported Mussolini's endeavours until they too suffered the tragic consequences of the war. With *Le due chiese*, Sebastiano Vassalli published his first novel in the 20 years since *La chimera*. *Le due chiese* described the transformation of the impoverished community of Rocca di Sasso—through World War I, fascism, World War II, the Resistance, and the postwar economic boom—into a ski resort. The alteration to the town, which represents the change to all of Italy, is symbolized by the destruction of two churches built by war veterans to make space for a large parking lot.

A small mountain community was also at the centre of Maurizio Maggiani's *Meccanica celeste*. As he waited for the birth of his baby girl, the narrator celebrated the spirit unique to his people (the inhabitants of Garfagnana), which remained intact throughout centuries of wars, invasions, and migrations. Garfagnana, an enclave in northern Tuscany protected by steep Apuan Alps, was, in Maggiani's view, an isolated microcosm that nevertheless experienced repercussions from distant events. The stories of the narrator and his fellow villagers about World War II, the Resistance, and the Italian Diaspora intersected with tales from the Amazonian forest and from Newcastle, Eng. An infernal urban setting was the backdrop of Laura Pariani's *Milano è una selva oscura*, which was set in Milan during the student and worker protest movement of 1969. The city, marked by the signs of the previous decade's economic miracle and upset by strikes, uprisings, and police repression, came to life in the protagonist's observations and reflections. Dante, a man of culture and a former dealer in antique books, is now a tramp and a proud free thinker. He pictured Milan through the lenses of his personal and literary memories.

After the international success of his film *Il divo* (2008), acclaimed director





anonymously in a pleasant town on the coast of Spain.

Eduardo Mendoza was awarded the Planeta Prize for his novel *Riña de gatos: Madrid 1936*. Set in the country's capital on the eve of the devastating civil war, it centres on a British art expert who discovers what is thought to be a previously unknown (but immensely valuable) painting by 17th-century artist Diego Velázquez.

Elvira Lindo's *Lo que me queda por vivir* revolves around Antonia, a 20-something mother who finds herself raising her toddler alone in Madrid during the 1980s, a period that saw great change as the city left behind the legacy of Franco's dictatorship. Enrique Vila-Matas released *Dublinesca*, a novel about Samuel Riba, a retired publisher who is preoccupied with what he considers the impending end of the industry to which he has devoted his life. For Riba, the city of Dublin provides an answer. *Dime quién soy*, a novel by Julia Navarro, was a panoramic history of 20th-century Spain told through the story of a journalist who researches her great-grandmother's life.

Intrigue, tragedy, passion, and fantasy were the ingredients of Fernando Marías's *Todo el amor y casi toda la muerte*, which was awarded the Primavera Prize. It describes a man who is searching for his identity and three women who refuse to submit to the authority of others. The National Prize for Narrative went to Javier Cercas for



## SPANISH

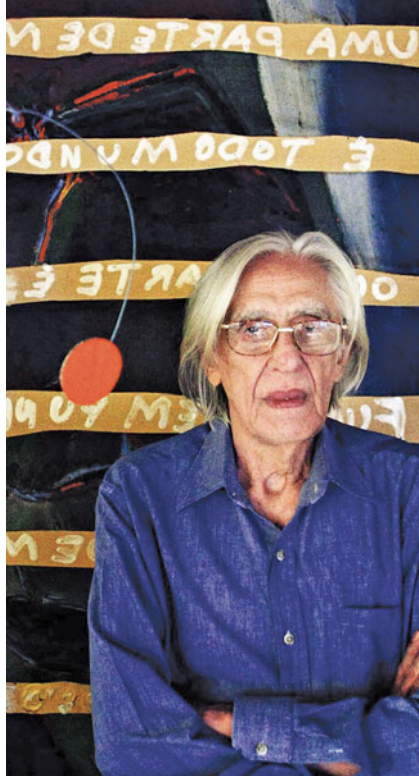
**Spain.** The year 2010 capped a decade during which women became an increasingly strong presence in Spain's literary scene. Authors also continued to show their interest in exploring the country's recent history. In *Inés y la alegría*, Almudena Grandes paid homage to the men and women who fought against the dictatorship of Gen. Francisco Franco. It was the first of six volumes projected by Grandes, which together would be called *Episodios de una guerra interminable* and would cover the period 1939–64, from the end of the Spanish Civil War to the 25th anniversary of Franco's accession to power. Clara Sánchez received the Nadal Prize for her psychological thriller *Lo que esconde tu nombre*, a novel about a couple who have buried their Nazi past by living



## PORTUGUESE

**Portugal.** In May 2010 the most important trophy of Portuguese-language literatures, the Camões Prize, was awarded to Brazilian poet, essayist, and playwright Ferreira Gullar. His long career in poetry encompassed the collections *Poema sujo* (1976; *Dirty Poem*, 1990), *Crime na flora, ou, Ordem e progresso* (1986), and 2010's *Em alguma parte alguma*. Among Gullar's influential essays were *Teoria do não-objeto* (1959), *Cultura posta em questão* (1965), and *Argumentação contra a morte da arte* (1993). In 1966 Gullar and coauthor Oduvaldo Viana Filho published *Se correr o bicho pega, se ficar o bicho come*, the acclaimed masterpiece of modern Brazilian theatre.

Internationally prominent Portuguese novelist António Lobo Antunes pub-



## RUSSIAN

Mikhail Shishkin's novel *Pismovnik* ("A Compilation of Letters") was the work of fiction that perhaps best exemplified Russian literature in 2010. Like his excellent *Vztyatie Izmaila* (2000; "The Taking of Izmail"), *Pismovnik* depicted an imaginary world that combined elements from various eras of Russian history. The novel comprised letters written by lovers who were suddenly separated from each other. As their letters did not reach the intended recipients, each writer presented his or her own story. The man's letters described the horrors of a war taking place somewhere in China (for which Shishkin made use of authentic journals from the Boxer Rebellion period), while the woman's letters described the miseries of her daily life over several decades.

The 2009 discussion of the role played by large publishers in the absence of attention to aesthetically and intellectually complex creations in favour of more immediately accessible prose continued in 2010. Perhaps in reaction to it, the publisher Kolibri inaugurated a new series called *Uroki russkogo* ("Russian Lessons"), which published volumes of short stories from Anatoly Gavrilov (*Berlinskaya fleyta*; "The Berlin Flute"), Dmitry Danilov (*Cherny i ze-*

ally removed boxes of printed material from the stalls in which they were being sold. The confiscated materials ranged from works on Zen Buddhism to those that substituted *Arabian Gulf* for *Persian Gulf*, and they included all works written by authors viewed as opposition figures.

One result of the political climate was a palpable movement to safer genres, such as children's literature and biographies of religious figures. Muḥammad Ḥasan-Baygī's *Muhammad*, a novel based on the life of the Prophet, led the way in biographies, while certain previously published children's works were reissued in new editions. Afsānah Sha'ban-nizhād's *Zang, ākh zang* ("Bell, Oh Bell") was a new children's work written in verse. Meanwhile, Mehdi Zāri's doomsday story *Ākhirin daqīqaha-ye ākhir al-zamān* ("The Last Minutes of the Apocalypse") provided a temporal counterpoint to the aforementioned religious biographies.

An official ceremony celebrating the life and works of Parvīn I'tiṣāmī (1907–40), held on March 2, 2009, inaugurated a series of state-sponsored cultural events aimed at redirecting women's literary output in new, more religious or traditional directions. Prizes were given to Maryam Ja'farī-Zamānī's collection of poems titled *Piano* and Gītā Garakānī's fictional work *Faṣl-e ākhir* ("Last Chapter"). Hivā Masīḥ's *Kitāb-e hich* ("The Book of Nothing"), which included efforts to cloak traditional mystical discourses in the garb of poetic modernism, became the most notable collection of poetry published in Iran.

*Zarrah* ("Particle"), a novel by Sohayla Beski, published in Germany, was the most innovative work in the emerging feminist discourse, and *Tardastī-ye hurūf-e maḥdūd* ("The Magic of Constrained Letters") by Sanaz Zaresani was another significant literary product of the expatriate Farsi-speaking community in Germany. Reza Aslan's *Tablet & Pen: Literary Landscapes from the Modern Middle East* offered a sampling of contemporary literature of the region in English translation. Among the noteworthy writers who died in 2010 were fiction writer Muḥammad Ayyūbī, expatriate poet Mansūr Khaksar (by his own hand), and poet Bīzhan Ilahī.

(AHMAD KARIMI-HAKKAK)

## PERSIAN

Literary activity in Iran took an ominous turn in 2010 when personnel were reshuffled within the ministries that supervised Persian literature and the arts as one Islamic faction suppressed and censored the work of the others. During the first two days of the 23rd Tehran International Book Fair (May 5–15), government officials—accompanied by paramilitary enforcers—liter-

## ARABIC

Literature in the Arab world was dominated in 2010 by concern that



## CHINESE

In mainland China so-called Internet literature (*wangluo wenxue*) grew rapidly in 2010—perhaps more so than anywhere else in the world. It was estimated that Internet literature represented half of all literary production, with well over half of the year's new fiction alone being released first online. Shengda Literature Ltd., the corporation that owned the most Web sites that published Chinese literature, reported that the total amount of new fiction published on its sites increased daily by at least 50 million Chinese characters in 2010.

But the most important literary event of the year did not occur online. A new literary journal, published on paper, went on sale in July after a significant delay. Its editor was Han Han, a young, famous writer living in Shanghai whose blog posts often drew up to 20 million visits within weeks, especially when his writing sharply criticized the Chinese government. Han created a new term that became the Chinese title of the journal: *Duchang tuan* ("Chorus of Solos"), an expression of what the Chi-



## JAPANESE

Haruki Murakami was in 2010 responsible for the year's most notable work in Japanese literature: the third volume of *1Q84*. Its publication was marked by the same frenzy of public interest that had greeted the novel's first two volumes in 2009. In the third volume, the two protagonists, Aomame and Tengo, finally meet again after their decadeslong separation. It is not obvious, however, whether their meeting occurs in a real or a virtual world, and their fates remain ambiguous: secret agents are pursuing them, intent on depriving Aomame of her unborn child. Although the three volumes together amounted to more than 1,600 pages, Murakami's third volume left open the possibility that the story might be continued.

Questions about the future of the e-book preoccupied Japanese authors and readers alike. In May 2010, just days before the Japanese release of Apple's iPad, the prominent mystery writer Natsumi Kyōgoku announced that his publisher would release his new novel, *Shineba ii noni* ("You'd Better Die"), in an electronic format for the tablet computer as well as in a traditional paper format. Kyōgoku said that the two for-

mats, rather than competing with each other, would instead reach different audiences and promote the growth of the book market as a whole. This argument was, however, familiar to Japanese readers, who had heard the same reasoning from manufacturers of the many e-book readers introduced since the 1990s. But without the support of major book distributors and bookstores, who believed that they would lose their positions in the market, these e-book readers were unable to be successful. The situation seemed little changed at the time of the iPad's introduction, and the fate of e-books in Japan looked to be dependent on the collaboration of authors, publishers, distributors, and bookstores, all of whom had been labouring under severely depressed sales for more than a decade.

The year's first Akutagawa Prize, awarded twice a year for a work by a promising Japanese writer, went to Akiko Akazome's *Otome no mikkoku* ("A Maiden's Betrayal"), a story about a college student and her professor. It was first published in the June

2010 issue of the literary magazine *Shinchō*. Shirin Nezamzafi, an Iranian writer who had lived in Japan since 1999, received her second prize nomination with *Hakudō* ("Pulsation").

Among other remarkable literary works of 2010 were *Haha* ("Mother") by Kang Sang-Jung (Sanjun Kan in Japanese), a professor at the University of Tokyo, a semiautobiographical story based on his mother's life; *Kujikenaide* ("Don't Lose Heart"), a debut volume of poems by 98-year-old Toyo Shibata; and *Chiisai o-uchi* ("A Small Home") by Kyōko Nakajima. Tō Ubukata's *Tenchi meisatsu* (2009; "Universal Perception") won the Booksellers Award, an annual prize designating the best book as selected by sales clerks of Japanese bookstores.

Kaoru Takamura's *Taiyō o hiku uma* (2009; "The Horse Drawing the Sun") received the Yomiuri Prize for Literature. The Yasunari Kawabata Prize went to Nobuko Takagi's short story "Tomosui" (the name of a fictional sea creature).

Deaths in 2010 included playwright and novelist Hisashi Inoue and Tetsuo Miura, famous for his novel *Shinobugawa* (1961; *Shame in the Blood*), which won the Akutagawa Prize.

(YOSHIHIKO KAZAMARU)



# Military Affairs

A **MAJOR OFFENSIVE** against the Taliban was launched in Afghanistan, and a U.S.-Russian **ARMS-CONTROL** agreement was signed. Military forces conducted **ANTI-INSURGENCY CAMPAIGNS** in Central Africa, Colombia, Yemen, and elsewhere. World navies acted against **PIRACY** off the Horn of Africa.

The war in Afghanistan intensified in 2010, with deaths of civilians and military personnel at their highest levels since the U.S.-led invasion that toppled the Taliban regime in 2001. In the first half of the year alone, more than 500 Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police personnel were killed. In all of 2010, 710 foreign troops were killed. The UN reported that conflict-related civilian casualties in the first six months of the year increased 31% over those in the same period in 2009. NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was reinforced to over 150,000 troops to counter the Taliban's resurgence. However, growing disenchantment with the war forced some allies to reconsider their commitment. The Netherlands withdrew all of its 1,950 troops in August, and France and Italy announced that they would begin returning their troops home in 2011. In June Gen. Stanley McChrystal (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) was fired as commander of U.S. and ISAF forces in Afghanistan after critical comments that he made about senior government officials were published by the news media. He was replaced by Gen. David Petraeus.

## WMD, ARMS CONTROL, AND DISARMAMENT

On April 8 U.S. Pres. Barack Obama and Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev signed the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) to replace START I, which had expired in December 2009. If ratified by both countries, the new treaty would limit each country to 1,550 deployed strategic nuclear warheads (compared with 6,000 each under START I). The U.S. Senate ratified New START in December, and

Russia's parliament, the Duma, began debating the treaty the same month.

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), which banned the use of weapons that scatter bomblets over a wide area, entered into force on Aug. 1, 2010. By the end of the year, 108 countries had signed the CCM, though major producers of cluster munitions—including Brazil, China, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, and the U.S.—had not.

## CONFLICTS

**Africa.** The 7,200 troops of the beleaguered African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) continued to battle militant Islamist groups—chiefly al-Shabaab—that controlled much of Somalia. Violence there had killed at least 18,000 civilians since 2007, and an estimated 1.5 million people were internal refugees. Somalia had not had an effective government since 1991. AMISOM's mission was to support transitional authorities until a stable government could be established.

Although the level of fighting in southern Sudan decreased significantly in 2010, the 22,000 uniformed personnel of the joint United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) maintained an unstable truce between separatist rebels and Sudanese government forces and their allied Janjawid militias. An estimated 300,000 people had been killed and another 2.7 million forced from their homes since violence erupted in Darfur in 2003.

The Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, and Uganda agreed to form a joint military force to combat the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a rebel group with no clear political goals. For most of the period since it formed in 1987, the LRA had confined its attacks to

civilian targets inside Uganda, but since 2005 it had spread terror to other countries in the region. In the first 10 months of 2010, the LRA conducted an estimated 240 attacks, killing at least 344 people.

**The Americas.** Mono Jojoy, the military commander of Colombia's largest rebel group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), was killed in a raid on his jungle camp in September. (*See* OBITUARIES.) Over three million people had been displaced and thousands killed since 1964, when the FARC began its campaign to overthrow the government and install a Marxist regime.

In Mexico more than 10,000 people died in drug-related violence in 2010 despite the presence of 50,000 soldiers and police deployed countrywide to suppress organized crime. That made 2010 the bloodiest year since Pres. Felipe Calderón launched his campaign against the drug trade in 2006.

**Middle East.** Seven years after the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, the last American combat brigade was withdrawn from the country in August. Approximately 50,000 U.S. troops, as well as up to 7,000 American private security contractors, remained. Bloodshed and instability continued, although reduced substantially from the peak in 2006–07.

Global attention turned to Yemen as it grappled with two internal conflicts and the presence of the militant organization al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). In northern Yemen, Shi'ite Muslim rebels known as al-Huthis battled Yemeni and Saudi forces along the border between the two countries. In southern Yemen there were clashes between security forces and separatists. In response to AQAP's presence, a U.S. Navy ship in December 2009 launched a cruise missile strike against suspected terrorists. (*See* Special Report on page 180.)

**East Asia.** The sinking of the South Korean corvette *Cheonan* in March in the Yellow Sea, with the deaths of 46 sailors, raised tensions with North Korea. Although North Korea was the suspected culprit according to an international investigation, the UN Security Council refrained from placing blame for the incident. Four South Koreans, including two marines, died in November when North Korea launched an unexpected artillery attack against the island of



## MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Russia's first new-generation fighter jet since the end of the Cold War made its maiden flight in January. The T-50, designed by Sukhoi, was intended to rival the ability of such competitors as the U.S. F-22 Raptor and the Eurofighter Typhoon to avoid radar detection and cruise at supersonic speeds for extended periods.

In February the American experimental Airborne Laser (ABL) destroyed a ballistic missile in flight during its first such test. The ABL, mounted on a modified Boeing 747 jetliner, failed two tests later in the year, however.

A solar-powered unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) built by British defense-technology company QinetiQ quadrupled the previous record for the longest unmanned flight, set in 2008. The Zephyr 7 UAV had a wingspan of 22.5 m (74 ft) but weighed only about 50 kg (110 lb); it flew for about 336 hours.

In October the U.S. Marine Corps deployed an experimental forward operat-

ing base to Afghanistan to test a series of energy-efficient systems, such as tents equipped with solar panels. The goal of the experiment was to determine how much it would reduce frontline troops' dependency on convoys of fuel for generators and other electrical equipment.

## ARMED FORCES AND POLITICS

Following a dispute over airline landing rights in Canada, the United Arab Emirates forced the Canadian military to leave a base in the U.A.E. by the end of 2010. Camp Mirage, near Dubai, had been a supply centre for Canadian operations in Afghanistan.

U.S. Cyber Command became fully operational in November. The new organization had responsibility for defending all 15,000 U.S. military computer networks against cyberwar attack. (See Special Report on page 182.)

## MILITARY AND SOCIETY

Lawlessness in Somalia allowed piracy to thrive in the coastal waters off Africa. As many as 40 warships representing the European Union, NATO, China, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the U.S. were present on any given day to protect commercial shipping in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. In addition, Japan announced that it was building its first overseas military base since World War II—a facility in Djibouti to support Japanese navy ships. The combined international effort reduced the number of pirate attacks slightly from the record set in 2009. The

number of attacks on ships in the South China Sea, however, rose to 30 between January and September 2010, triple the number during the same period in 2009.

BAE Systems, the U.K.'s largest defense manufacturer, admitted to two criminal charges and agreed to pay a total of £286 million (about \$435 million) in fines to the U.K. and U.S. governments. The U.K.'s fine was the largest ever for a corporate crime there. The charges related to bribes the company had paid to foreign officials in order to win contracts.

Dozens of Polish senior officers and government officials died when their plane crashed in Russia in April. Among the dead were Gen. Franciszek Gągor, chief of the general staff; Lieut. Gen. Andrzej Blasik, head of the

air force; Vice Adm. Andrzej Karweta, head of the navy; Maj. Gen. Tadeusz Buk, land forces commander; and Aleksander Szczygło, national security chief.

The whistle-blowing Web site WikiLeaks created a global controversy when in October it released approximately 400,000 secret U.S. military files documenting the conflict in Iraq. Among the revelations were records that documented some 109,000 violent deaths between 2004 and the end of 2009, including those of more than 66,000 civilians. Prior to the leak, the U.S. had denied keeping records of civilian deaths in Iraq. Earlier in 2010 WikiLeaks editor in chief Julian Assange (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) had released 90,000 documents covering the same period in the war in Afghanistan.

Forced by economic woes, the U.K. government announced that it was cutting defense spending by 8% over four years. In addition to eliminating 42,000 civilian and military jobs in the Ministry of Defence, the cuts included retirement of the navy's flagship, the aircraft carrier HMS *Ark Royal*, and the fleet of Harrier vertical- or short-take-off-and-landing jets.

U.S. Pres. Barack Obama signed into law the Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act to overturn a long-standing ban that prevented gays and lesbians from openly serving in the U.S. armed forces. Over 13,000 military personnel had been discharged from the armed forces since the ban on open homosexuality came into effect in 1993.

(PETER SARACINO)

# Performing Arts

Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber's **PHANTOM** sequel, **LOVE NEVER DIES**, opened in London; **RACE** continued to obsess American playwrights; and attendance was up at the **STRATFORD SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL**. Somali-born hip-hop star **K'NAAN** topped global charts with his World Cup anthem **WAVIN' FLAG**, while dance floor diva **LADY GAGA** posted one of the year's top-grossing concert tours. Audio engineer William Savory's **TREASURE TROVE** of recordings was purchased, and saxophonists Sonny Rollins and Ornette Coleman **TURNED 80**. Opera lovers mourned the passing of **DAME JOAN SUTHERLAND**.

## MUSIC

**C**lassical. The year in classical music was nothing if not *operatic*. Filled in equal parts with tragedy, comedy, bombast, passion, silliness, grand visions and grander falls from grace, daft subplots, and tender moments, it played itself out as if the world were its stage, with the men and women—and orchestras, opera companies, critics, the general public, and others—merely players.

Transcending the merely tragic was the death of Dame Joan Sutherland on October 10. Hailed at one time by the late tenor Luciano Pavarotti as the “voice of the century,” Sutherland was one of the signature voices of her era. From the 1950s through the 1980s, the Australian vocalist personified the world of opera, her dramatic coloratura soprano and passionate delivery enlivening performances of such operas as Gaetano Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* and Vincenzo Bellini's *Norma*, among many others. In 1960 her performance in George Frideric Handel's *Alcina*, at the Teatro La Fenice in Venice, elicited from listeners the nickname by which she would be known for the rest of her career: “La Stupenda.” (See **OBITUARIES**.)

In addition to the enduring legacy of her onstage performances and recordings, Sutherland was also a force in the resurgence of the bel canto repertoire, bringing new life and energy to that fabled form. In tribute to that legacy, New

York's Metropolitan Opera (the Met) in October broadcast a full day of her historic performances with the company over its Sirius XM satellite radio channel. The Met also dedicated its 2010 performance of Jacques Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann* to Sutherland.

Moving from the sublime to the ridiculous, the Met was also involved in one of the more embarrassing artistic fiascos of the year. In April its opening night performance of Giuseppe Verdi's *La traviata* drew critical catcalls for the alleged shortcomings of conductor Leonard Slatkin, director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra (DSO) and a longtime mainstay on the musical scene. Slatkin was accused by some of being unprepared for the production and frequently out of sync with the rest of the performers. Slatkin quickly stepped down and issued a statement via a representative announcing that he “has decided to withdraw from the Metropolitan Opera production of Verdi's *La traviata*, believing that his artistic contribution, which he feels he has thoroughly prepared, does not however coincide with the musical ideas of the ensemble.” That was hardly the end of the controversy. It subsequently emerged that Slatkin had originally been scheduled to lead a performance of John Corigliano's *Ghosts of Versailles*, but that work was suddenly replaced by *La traviata* in a cost-cutting move by the company.

One of the Met's largest donors, financier Alberto Vilar, experienced a downfall of operatic proportions when

he was sentenced to nine years in prison for having defrauded investors of a reported \$20 million. Vilar, who donated huge sums to various performing arts companies around the world, including London's Royal Opera, was also ordered to pay \$44 million in restitution.

All was not woe at the Met, however. In August the company announced that it had added 300 movie houses to its successful series of theatrical screenings of its productions. For the 2010–11 season, the company planned to simulcast 12 productions in high definition to 1,500 theatres in 46 countries.

No year in classical music would be complete without some sort of controversy emanating from Germany's Bayreuth Festival. In October Bayreuth officials withdrew a proposal for the Israel Chamber Orchestra to appear at the 2011 festival when various Israeli Holocaust survivor groups protested the ensemble's participation in the event, which was devoted to performances of the works of Adolf Hitler's favourite composer, Richard Wagner. Festival director Katharina Wagner (the composer's great granddaughter) canceled a trip to Israel, where she was scheduled to formally announce the invitation.

Amid all the extramusical hoopla and folderol, *music itself* reared its head during 2010. In January Russian pianist Kirill Gerstein was honoured with the 2010 Gilmore Artist Award. The prestigious award—given every four years to a promising pianist—came with a grant of \$300,000. Jennifer Higdon's *Violin Concerto* won the Pulitzer Prize for music in April, marking the first time that the prize had gone to an orchestral score by a self-published composer.

Two of the leading stars of the opera world, sopranos Deborah Voigt and Renée Fleming, announced projects that amounted to stunning role reversals. In July Voigt, known mostly for her dramatic roles in operas by Wagner and Richard Strauss, announced that she would take on the title role in a 2011 production of the musical *Annie Get Your Gun* at the Glimmerglass Opera Festival near Cooperstown, N.Y. In March Fleming said that she would release an album of rock and pop songs by such artists as Canadian songwriter Leonard Cohen, the Indie rock band













panies. Prominent among these troupes was the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater (AAADT), which Jamison had directed since the death of Ailey in 1989. She announced that she would leave AAADT in 2011, and Robert Battle was named as her successor. The White House dance series was directed by former New York City Ballet (NYCB) principal dancer Damian Woetzel, who went to the event fresh from the Vail (Colo.) International Dance Festival, which he also directed. The Vail festival featured, among other events, two programs centred on the tango, in which the much-admired Gabriel Missé claimed the spotlight. Additional news from AAADT included the appointment of Tracy Inman and Melanie Person as co-directors of the Ailey School. The pair replaced Denise Jefferson, who died in July.

American Ballet Theatre (ABT) marked its 70th anniversary grandly with a series of mixed bills and full-program ballets during its spring-summer season at New York City's (NYC's) Metropolitan Opera House. In addition to its first-time presentation of John Neumeier's *Lady of the Camellias*, the company offered ballet programs featuring the works of Sir Frederick Ashton and George Balanchine. A special gala salute was also given to ABT veteran Alicia Alonso, whose connections with ABT had endured, despite her half-century association with the Ballet Nacional de Cuba. In November ABT made a rare visit to the Havana Inter-

national Ballet Festival, and in December it unveiled a new production of *The Nutcracker* by artist in residence Alexei Ratmansky. (See BIOGRAPHIES.)

More Ashton offerings came from the Houston Ballet (HB), which presented *La Fille mal gardée*, and Chicago's Joffrey Ballet (JB), which performed Ashton's *Cinderella* at home and on tour. Evening-long additions to HB's repertory included its first staging of Balanchine's *Jewels*. The story of a onetime HB dancer, Chinese-born Li Cunxin, became the subject of a film, *Mao's Last Dancer*.

NYCB's spring season, "Architecture of Dance," featured visual designs by architect Santiago Calatrava, but ironically, the most successful of the seven new ballets presented in the series was Ratmansky's *Namouna*, a *Grand Divertissement*, which did not use a Calatrava design. Also included in the spring season were special farewell programs for dancers who were retiring from the stage: Yvonne Borree, Albert Evans, Philip Neal, and Darci Kistler. After the company's summer stint in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., principal dancer Nilas Martins also left the company, without special fanfare. NYCB held an unusual fall season in September, presenting *The Magic Flute*, a foray by ballet master in chief Peter Martins into the world of 19th-century ballet pastiche.

The 1974 collaboration between Balanchine and Alexandra Danilova for *Coppélia* was given a revival and staged for the first time by Pacific Northwest Ballet (PNB; Seattle), as well as by Boston Ballet (BB). BB also gave first-time performances of *La Bayadère* (in a less-known staging by Florence Clerc after the more familiar version by Marius Petipa). JB wrapped up a year of programming called "Season of Legends" with a bill entitled *Eclectica*, featuring two world premiere commissions—*Pretty BALLET* by Canada's James Kudelka and *Crossed* by Jessica Lang—plus a revival of Joffrey co-founder Gerald Arpino's *Reflections*. Ballet Hispanico celebrated its 40th anniversary with a two-week NYC season.

The Paul Taylor Dance Company spent the better part of its year celebrating the 80th birthday of its namesake. The most prominent of the celebrations was the one held in July at the American Dance Festival (ADF; Durham, N.C.), where Taylor unveiled his latest dance, *Phantasmagoria*. ADF's season was entitled "What Is Dance Theater?" and included the presentation of *Angel Reapers* by Martha Clarke, recipient of the 2010 Samuel H. Scripps

## DANCE

**North America.** The U.S. White House focused on dance briefly in 2010, presenting the National Medal of Arts to the School of American Ballet in February and launching in September what promised to be the first in a series of dance events. The opener, entitled "A Tribute to Judith Jamison," included a workshop for nine performing arts schools as well as a performance featuring six professional dance com-







## THEATRE

**Great Britain and Ireland.** Andrew Lloyd Webber's long-awaited sequel to *The Phantom of the Opera* finally opened in 2010 at the Adelphi Theatre in London. *Love Never Dies* continued the story of the Phantom and Christine 10 years later on Coney Island, where the masked mysterious maestro now runs the pleasure palace from his lavish Art Deco eyrie; Christine, having long retired from the stage, returns to give one more performance, with the now dissolute Raoul in tow and, crucially, a young boy whose paternity was not clear.

Although the show attracted an enormous range of reactions, including a devastating review from the *New York Times*, it featured Lloyd Webber's major, deeply felt musical score, boosted by neat lyrics by Glenn Slater and a wonderful fairground design by Bob Crowley. Jack O'Brien's production galvanized all the elements into an entertainment comparable to the *Phantom* but in no way a retread. There remained some bumpy narrative problems to iron out, and the ending was perhaps too melodramatic, but the score was brilliant.

*Love Never Dies* was a complex, demanding musical, exactly the opposite of *Legally Blonde*, which breezed pinkly into the Savoy Theatre and provided the next stop for hen parties that had already seen such hit shows as *Mamma Mia!* and *Dirty Dancing*. Jerry Mitchell's garish, energetic production (with notable primary-coloured designs by David Rockwell) boasted a winning performance by Sheridan Smith as Elle Woods, the jilted California sorority girl who follows her snooty boyfriend to Harvard Law School. Smith might have been a tad too old and knowing for the part, and the stage show replaced the charm of the original movie with a relentless, finally exhausting, cheeriness.

A touring slimmed-down revival of *Les Misérables* marked the 25th anniversary of the musical in the Barbican Centre on the stage where it all began. Director Trevor Nunn and designer John Napier had not been invited

by producer Cameron Mackintosh to revisit the show they had once molded with the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), and Nunn made clear his feelings of upset and betrayal. Instead, Nunn concentrated on a revival of Lloyd Webber's *Aspects of Love* at the Menier Chocolate Factory and came up with a winningly persuasive chamber-scale version that was a vast improvement on his original, overinflated West End production of 1989.

Another milestone of musical theatre was Stephen Sondheim's 80th birthday. He was honoured with a concert at the Proms in the Albert Hall (participants included Dame Judi Dench, Bryn Terfel, Maria Friedman, Simon Russell Beale, Daniel Evans, and Jenna Russell) as well as three Sondheim revivals: a delightful pocket-sized *Anyone Can Whistle* at the little Jermyn Street Theatre; a glorious version of *Into the Woods* in the Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park; and a new look at *Passion* at the Donmar Warehouse starring Argentine actress Elena Roger.

As the subsidized theatre sector in Britain steeled itself for extensive cuts following the new coalition government's pledge to reduce public spending, the amount of outstanding new work seemed to expand exponentially. Mike

Bartlett's *Earthquakes in London* at the National Theatre caught the sense of economic doom by presenting an environmental apocalypse in an auditorium (the Cottesloe) reconfigured to resemble a lap-dancing club and casino; the play was a dramatic roller coaster about climate change, political despair, and cryogenic preservation, filtered through the story of three sisters and their father.

The director of *Earthquakes*, Rupert Goold, was responsible for *Enron* (2009). Goold was a key player too at the reawakening RSC in Stratford-upon-Avon, where the new Royal Shakespeare Theatre opened on budget and on time at the end of November. His canny and fizzing new *Romeo and Juliet* (the leads played by Sam Troughton and Mariah Gale) was one of the spring hits in the temporary Courtyard Theatre and launched, along with artistic director Michael Boyd's less-ecstatically received *Antony and Cleopatra* (with Darrell D'Silva and Kathryn Hunter), the company's London season at the Roundhouse in November and December, respectively.

The RSC also offered two fascinating "responses to Shakespeare" at Hampstead Theatre in London. In David Greig's *Dunsinane*, a sequel to *Macbeth*, the hero's wife is reborn as a defiant witch in the insurgency after Malcolm's coronation, and Dennis Kelly's *The Gods Weep*, a modern *King Lear*, featured Jeremy Irons as a Savile Row-suited businessman dividing his accounts between warring factions while it also explored the "end of the world" theme.

Overall, the National had another outstanding year, balancing a number of superb revivals with new work. Beale and Fiona Shaw led a delightful romp through Dion Boucicault's *London Assurance*, directed by Nicholas Hytner; Howard Davies extended his Russian repertoire with a mighty production of *The White Guard*, Mikhail Bulgakov's lacerating study in counterrevolutionary turmoil; and Marianne Elliott directed a hypnotic full-text version of Thomas Middleton's dark-hearted masterpiece *Women Beware Women* (with Harriet Walter as the lusty widow Livia). Thea Sharrock staged a revelatory revival of *After the Dance*, Terence Rattigan's "lost" 1939 play, the author's second, which nailed the alcoholic







## MOTION PICTURES

**United States.** The resurgent 3-D phenomenon increased its grip in 2010, with some 25 films released in the format during the year. In London even Queen Elizabeth II donned 3-D spectacles for a gala screening of the latest Narnia fantasy, *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* (Michael Apted). Tim Burton's 3-D *Alice in Wonderland*, an imaginary sequel to the original, received heavy promotion, but the director's gothic vision and the heavy swathes of digital effects often worked against the material's interests. The brightest and most widely enjoyed 3-D release of 2010 was *Toy Story 3* (Lee Unkrich), a mature and vividly emotional finale to the animation saga begun in 1995. Other sequels during the year included the superior Twilight Saga installment *Eclipse* (David Slade); *Sex and the City 2* (Michael Patrick King), which strained patience; and Oliver Stone's *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps*, less finger-wagging than the original, with Michael Douglas back in the role of financier Gordon Gekko. *The Karate Kid* (Harald Zwart), aimed at family audiences, successfully revamped another past hit. The most eagerly awaited sequel was *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1* (David Yates), the series' penultimate film, darker and more serious in tone than previous Harry Potter adventures.

Among straightforward factory product, some motion pictures of daring and distinction emerged. Christopher Nolan's visually and cerebrally dazzling *Inception* piled multiple surreal twists into the story of Leonardo DiCaprio's "extractor," hired to invade the dreams of business giants. Danny Boyle's exciting *127 Hours*, based on a true story, cleverly sustained visual interest

despite the hero's confined position trapped in a canyon's crevice. Under intense scrutiny throughout, James Franco delivered a bravura performance. Writer-directors Joel and Ethan Coen suitably applied plenty of grit in the remake of *True Grit*; Jeff Bridges (see BIOGRAPHIES) put his own stamp on John Wayne's role of the aging U.S. Marshall Reuben J. ("Rooster") Cogburn. Darren Aronofsky's *Black Swan* featured some audacious thrills and a brave performance by Natalie Portman as an obsessive young ballerina. Low-key melancholy coloured Sofia Coppola's rewarding *Somewhere*, featuring Stephen Dorff as a spent screen actor in Beverly Hills, Calif.; the film won the top prize, the Golden Lion, at the Venice Film Festival. Los Angeles life was also scrutinized in *Greenberg* (Noah Baumbach)—a comedy on the surface, a drama underneath. Another comedy with serious overtones was *The Kids Are All Right* (Lisa Cholodenko), with Annette Bening and Julianne Moore as a longtime lesbian couple whose two teenage children

seek out their sperm-donor father. David Fincher's *The Social Network*, written by Aaron Sorkin, investigated the Internet and the development of the social networking site Facebook. Featuring speedy dialogue, rounded characters, and a caustic view of American enterprise, this was one of the year's smartest entertainments. David O. Russell's *The Fighter*, a film with more energy than cohesion, was set in working-class Massachusetts and featured the tale of a boxer (Mark Wahlberg) hemmed in by his dysfunctional family. Clint Eastwood's unusual and deft *Hereafter* crossed the world pursuing three parallel stories about the ties between the living and the dead. No independent film struck deeper chords than Debra Granik's lean and compelling *Winter's Bone*, which examined the lives of an impoverished Missouri family.

Martin Scorsese kept the tension high during *Shutter Island*, but his expertise seemed wasted on the thriller's creaky plot. *Eat Pray Love* (Ryan Murphy), based on Elizabeth Gilbert's popular memoir about a life rescued from depression, coasted along on the minor pleasures of foreign travel, exotic food, and Julia Roberts. Bruce Willis, another mature star attraction, appeared in *Red* (Robert Schwentke), a lightly amusing caper about aging CIA veterans. Matt Damon fizzed with energy in the uneven *Green Zone* (Paul Greengrass), set in Baghdad during the U.S.-led invasion. In *Unstoppable* director Tony Scott served up basic thrills with a runaway freight train carrying toxic cargo toward a populated area; more ambitiously, his brother Ridley Scott offered Russell Crowe as *Robin Hood*, a drably realistic revisionist treatment of a much-told tale.

Solid laughter was generally in short supply, but the engaging *Date Night* (Shawn Levy) offered Steve Carell (see BIOGRAPHIES) and Tina Fey pleasantly teamed as a suburban couple enduring a dangerous night in New York City. Revolving around a TV news show, the romantic comedy *Morning Glory* (Roger Michell) contained winning performances from Harrison Ford, Diane Keaton, and Rachel McAdams, and character comedy sparkled in *The Extra Man* (Robert Pulcini, Shari Springer Berman) with Kevin Kline. In the animation field, *How to Train Your Dragon* (Dean DeBlois, Chris Sanders) told its story about a teenage Viking with dazzling visuals and unexpected dramatic depth.















# Physical Sciences

Chemists advanced the development of **ORGANIC PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS** and discovered a novel technique for studying the **NANOSCALE STRUCTURE** of water on solid surfaces. Physicists found possible variation in the **FINE-STRUCTURE CONSTANT** and accurately measured the atomic mass of **NOBELIUM**. Astronomers discovered the largest known **STAR** and an **EXTRASOLAR PLANET** close enough to its star to have liquid water. NASA's planned missions to the **MOON** were canceled, and a **MARS ROVER** became the longest-lasting probe on that planet.

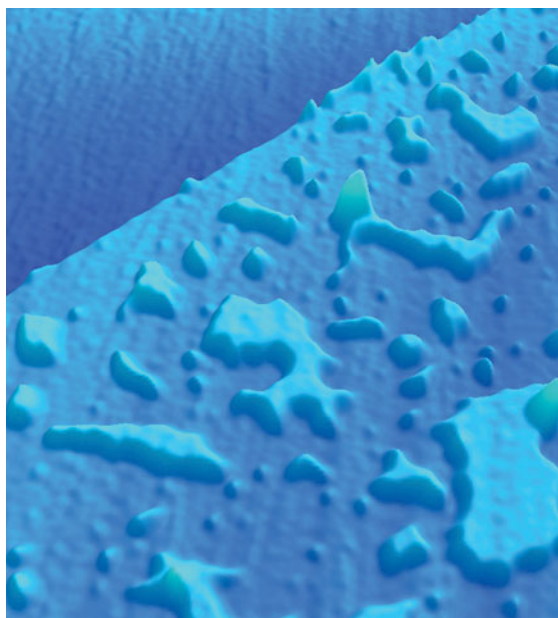
## CHEMISTRY

**Physical Chemistry.** Several advances in imaging techniques reported in 2010 boosted researchers' abilities to discern molecular-scale details of materials. Ahmed H. Zewail and co-workers at Caltech coupled a procedure for generating three-dimensional electron microscopy images with ultrafast measurement methods. The new time-resolved imaging technique, known as four-dimensional (4-D) electron tomography, provided three-dimensional views of nanometre-scale specimens evolving on the timescale of one femtosecond ( $10^{-15}$  second). Conventional tomography methods could be used to build up three-dimensional representations of an object by integrating a series of two-dimensional projections recorded over a range of viewing angles. These representations could then reveal insights into the object's geometric and structural properties that could not be derived from flat projections alone. Such tomography methods were limited, however, in that they provided time-averaged pictures of static objects. In contrast to that, the 4-D method highlighted the dynamics of nanoscale specimens undergoing transient motions and structural changes. The team demonstrated

the method by recording tomographic images and videos that depicted a ring-shaped carbon nanotube wiggling and undergoing rhythmic motions in response to sudden heating pulses.

In another study conducted at Caltech, James R. Heath and co-workers devised a way to overcome the difficulty in determining the nanoscale

*The light blue patches are microscopic structures of water that were imaged through atomic force microscopy by trapping the water beneath a sheet of carbon one atom thick.*



Heath Group/UCLA

structure of water in contact with solid surfaces at room temperature. The interaction of water with solid surfaces is central to many processes in corrosion and in atmospheric and geologic chemistry. Water typically adheres to surfaces only weakly at room temperature, and its structure is easily perturbed by probes, so researchers generally had to resort to cooling their study samples in order to coax water layers to stay in place while they were being analyzed. Heath's group found, however, that by humidifying mica and covering it with a layer of graphene (an atom-thick sheet of carbon) at room temperature, they could readily image the structures formed by water trapped beneath the graphene. Using atomic force microscopy, they found that the water formed a single layer of atomically flat plateaus two molecules (0.37 nanometre) thick and that the water had the structure of ice. At higher humidity levels, a second icelike layer formed on top of the first, but subsequent layers had a liquidlike structure.

In another development concerning imaging techniques, Ruslan Temirov and colleagues at the Jülich Research Centre in Germany reported that the attachment of a hydrogen or deuterium molecule to the probe tip of a scanning tunneling microscope could greatly enhance the microscope's resolution of complex organic molecules. The improvement resulted from hydrogen's ability to serve as a nanoscale sensor of electronic repulsion in the vicinity of an organic molecule and as a transducer that converts those repulsive forces into variations in the tunneling conductance.

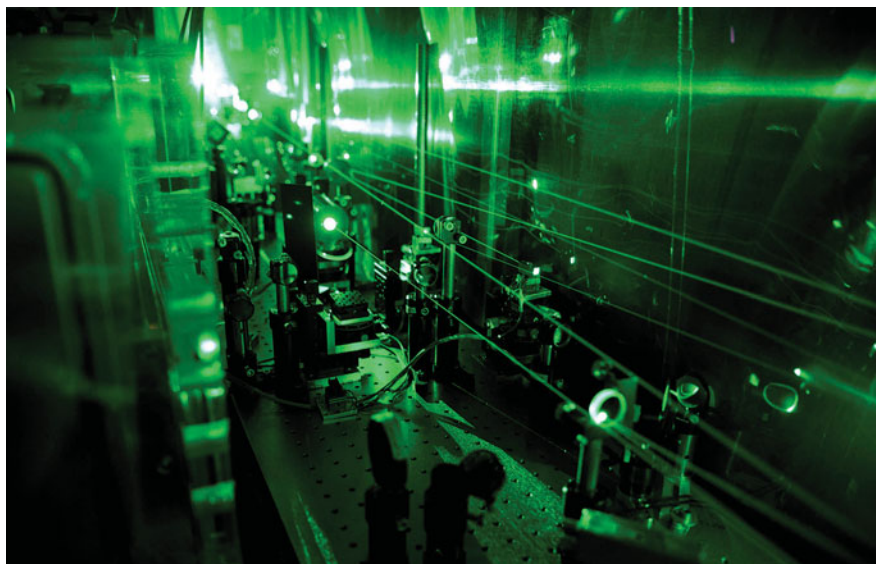
**Nuclear Chemistry.** The seventh row of the periodic table of the elements was completed in 2010 as a result of a high-energy nuclear synthesis experiment that succeeded in creating a few nuclei of element 117. To produce nuclei of the elusive superheavy element, an international team led by Yuri Oganessian of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia, fired beams of calcium-48 ions at a target of radioactive berkelium-249 nuclei. In general, such



## PHYSICS

**Fundamental Physics.** In 2010, for the first time, the result of an experiment differed markedly from the quantum electrodynamics (QED) prediction. QED, the quantum theory of the interaction between light and matter, has produced some of the most numerically accurate predictions in physics of any physical theory over the past 50 years. When Randolph Pohl of the Max Planck Institute for Quantum Optics, Garching, Ger., and colleagues from five other countries measured the size of the proton in a sophisticated experiment using a muonic hydrogen atom (an atom in which the electron is replaced by a much heavier muon), the result was 4% smaller than the QED prediction. Should the discrepancy be confirmed, it may well point toward a new quantum physics.

In physics there are certain “fundamental constants” (for example, the charge of the electron) that are thought to be unvarying. However, a team led by John Webb of the University of New South Wales, Sydney, reported that one of these constants—the spectroscopic fine-structure constant—appears to vary across the universe. This finding was based on a study of many quasars using the Very Large Telescope in Chile. If confirmed, the result would have dramatic implications for basic theories, including relativity.



## ASTRONOMY

**Solar System.** During 2010 a variety of new discoveries were made concerning both the recent and the long-term history of the Moon. Probably the most startling find, which was made by NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), was that the Moon is shrinking. Using its ultrahigh-resolution mapping camera, LRO found what are called "thrust faults." These were surface structures that were two to three kilometres (one to two miles) in length but only tens of feet high. They indicated to lunar geologists that the Moon had shrunk by about 200 m (700 ft). In its earliest days the asteroid and comet bombardment of the Moon was frequent and perhaps even kept the Moon's surface molten. The rate of these impacts decreased greatly, however, between one billion and two billion years ago. Because of the freshness of the thrust faults, the reported shrinkage would have occurred over the past billion years. Furthermore, the shrinkage may be ongoing. The LRO high-resolution camera also took an image of a man-made lunar crater created on April 14, 1970, when the 14-ton booster of the Apollo 13 mission hit the Moon. The LRO images showed the remnant crater to be about 30 m (98 ft) across.

Venus is the only planet like Earth in size in the solar system. Its very thick atmosphere obscures its hot surface from direct observation at visual wavelengths. However, its atmosphere is transparent in the near-infrared. During the past 20 years, various near-infrared observations showed that Venus has relatively few impact craters compared with the Moon and Mercury. Scientists speculated that lava flows from volcanic activity could have covered over Venus's craters. In 2010 thermal infrared observations of Venus by the European Space Agency's Venus Express spacecraft suggested that there

were hot spots on Venus resembling those associated with volcanoes on Earth. These observations implied that volcanic activity over the past three million years smoothed its surface. This process was quite different from the plate tectonic activity that had shaped Earth's surface features. Scientists also suggested that this Venusian volcanic activity was still happening.

**Stars and Extrasolar Planets.** Probably the most exciting announcement in astronomy during 2010 was the reported discovery of a planet orbiting a relatively nearby star in its "habitable" zone, a region where liquid water could exist on a planet's surface. About 500 extrasolar planets orbiting nearby stars

### Earth Perihelion and Aphelion, 2011

Jan. 3	Perihelion, approx. 19:00 <sup>1</sup>
July 4	Aphelion, approx. 15:00 <sup>1</sup>

### Equinoxes and Solstices, 2011

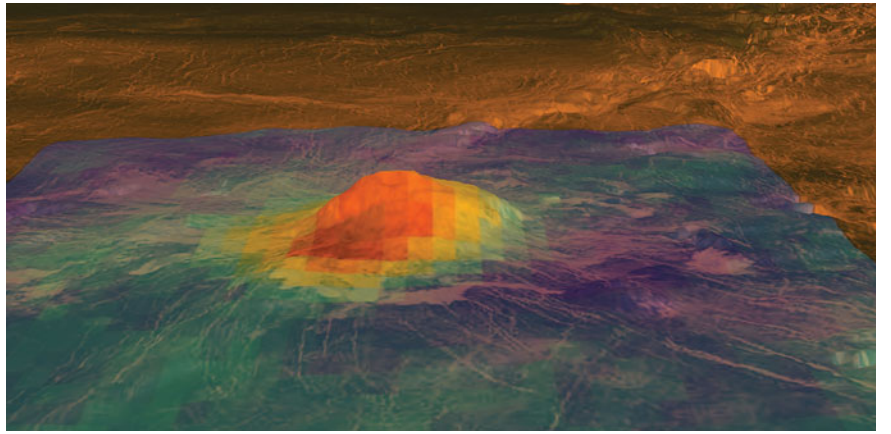
March 20	Vernal equinox, 23:21 <sup>1</sup>
June 21	Summer solstice, 17:16 <sup>1</sup>
Sept. 23	Autumnal equinox, 09:05 <sup>1</sup>
Dec. 22	Winter solstice, 05:30 <sup>1</sup>

### Eclipses, 2011

Jan. 4	Sun, partial (begins 06:40 <sup>1</sup> ), the beginning visible in most of Europe, northern Africa, and the Middle East; the end visible in central Asia, western China, and western Siberia.
June 1	Sun, partial (begins 19:25 <sup>1</sup> ), the beginning visible in Siberia and northern China; the middle visible in northern North America, the Arctic Ocean, and Greenland; the end visible in eastern Canada.
June 15	Moon, total (begins 17:23 <sup>1</sup> ), the beginning visible in the western Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia (except the northernmost part), the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and central and eastern Africa; the end visible in Africa, Europe (except the northernmost part), most of the Atlantic Ocean, and South America (except the northwesternmost part).
July 1	Sun, partial (begins 07:53 <sup>1</sup> ), visible in the Southern Ocean south of Africa.
Nov. 25	Sun, partial (begins 04:23 <sup>1</sup> ), the beginning visible in the southernmost part of Africa; the middle visible in Antarctica; the end visible in New Zealand and Tasmania.
Dec. 10	Moon, total (begins 11:31 <sup>1</sup> ), the beginning visible in North America, most of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, and most of Asia; the end visible in Europe and Africa (except the westernmost part).

<sup>1</sup> Universal time.

Source: *The Astronomical Almanac for the Year 2011* (2010).



## SPACE EXPLORATION

**Manned Spaceflight.** Confusion reigned in the U.S. space program after Pres. Barack Obama on Feb. 1, 2010, terminated the Constellation manned space program that was intended to take the U.S. back to the Moon and later to Mars. In its place, Obama's advisers outlined a major redirection of the U.S. space program in which private spacecraft would be used to transport astronauts to Earth orbit, while a new NASA program would explore asteroids and eventually Mars. Opposition within the space community was strong, and some elements of the Constellation program, such as the Orion capsule, which would be used as a vehicle designed solely for astronauts to escape the International Space Station (ISS) in an emergency, were retained, though in highly modified forms.

Three space shuttle and four Soyuz missions were flown to the International Space Station, in which crews were exchanged and supplies and spare parts added. STS-130 gave the ISS crew a room with a view. The Tranquility module, the third and final node in the portion of the ISS assembled by the U.S., includes a cupola, which was built in Italy, with seven windows that allow panoramic views of Earth. The primary purpose, though, was to give station crews enhanced visibility of the station during outside operations by humans and robots. STS-131 used the Leonardo Multi-Purpose Logistics Module to take up more supplies, including a replacement ammonia coolant tank. The shuttle crew engaged in three spacewalks to replace the failed tank. These were frustrated by balky connections between the tank and a truss. The shuttle also returned with space exposure payloads that had been mounted outside the European and Japanese lab modules. STS-132 expanded the station a bit more with addition of the long-delayed Russian Rassvet Mini-Research Module 1 to the Zarya module. Rassvet contained several biology and physics experiments and added an additional port where Soyuz and unmanned Progress spacecraft could dock with the ISS. Astronauts on the ISS performed six spacewalks in 2010. Three of these spacewalks replaced a broken ammonia pump, a key part of the ISS's cooling system.

The Soyuz TMA-18, -19, -01M, and -20 spacecraft each launched from Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan with three-person crews who replaced other astronauts on the ISS at the end

of their six-month rotations. Soyuz TMA-01M was an upgraded spacecraft in which several analog computers, some dating back to the 1980s, were replaced with a streamlined digital system. The year saw the ISS virtually completed, save for a Russian lab module, which was scheduled to be added at the end of 2011.

**Space Probes.** Akatsuki, a Japanese mission to Venus, launched on May 21, was the only new interplanetary mission launched during the year. A unique instrument would have imaged the planet 30,000 times a second to capture evidence of lightning flashes. Other instruments would have monitored cloud patterns—including super-rotating cloud structures in the upper atmosphere—and atmospheric water vapour, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide in search of evidence for active volcanoes. However, on December 7 it failed to enter orbit around Venus because the rocket that would have slowed it down did not fire long enough. Another attempt would be made to place Akatsuki in Venus orbit at its next encounter in 2016.

Launched alongside Akatsuki was the IKAROS (Interplanetary Kite-craft Accelerated by Radiation of the Sun) spacecraft, an experimental 14 × 14-m (46 × 46-ft) solar sail, which used the pressure of sunlight hitting the sail as its means of propulsion. IKAROS was the first successful solar sail. It was deployed after Akatsuki left Earth for Venus and by June 10 had fully unfurled its sail. Its six-month mission was to demonstrate this as a low-energy approach to exploring the solar system, in particular, Jupiter and the Trojan asteroids.

China reached for the Moon again with the Chang'e 2 mission, which was launched on October 1 and arrived in lunar orbit five days later. It used high-resolution cameras and an altimeter to map landing areas for the Chang'e 3 spacecraft, which would include a rover and was planned for 2013.

NASA's Cassini spacecraft orbiting Saturn completed its first two-year mission extension, the Cassini Equinox Mission, and started the Cassini Solstice Mission, which should run

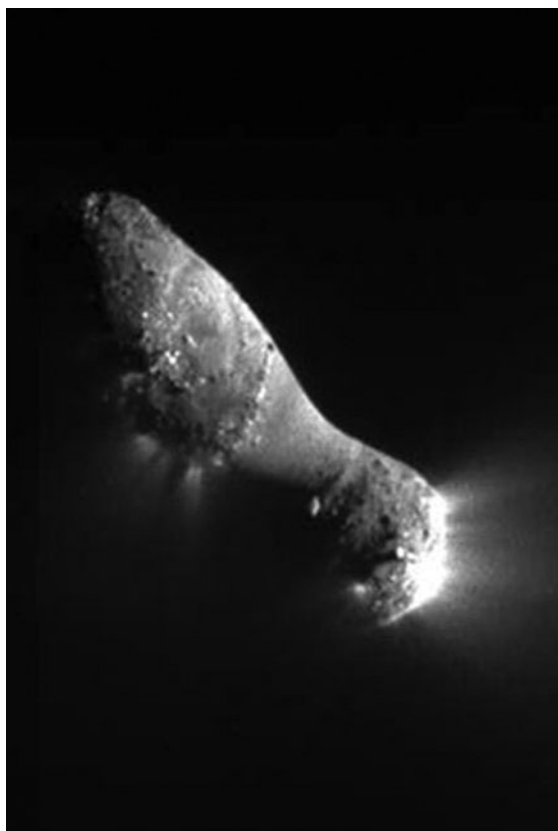
Human Spaceflight Launches and Returns, 2010

Country	Flight	Crew <sup>1</sup>	Dates <sup>2</sup>	Mission/payload
U.S.	STS-130	George D. Zamka Terry Virts Kathryn P. Hire Stephen Robinson Nicholas Patrick Robert L. Behnken	February 8–21	delivery of Tranquility module
Russia	Soyuz TMA-16 (down)	Maksim Surayev Jeffrey Williams, NASA	March 18	crew exchange
Russia	Soyuz TMA-18 (up)	Aleksandr Skvortsov Mikhail Korniyenko Tracy Caldwell-Dyson, NASA	April 2	crew exchange
U.S.	STS-131	Alan Poindexter James Dutton Richard Mastracchio Dorothy M. Metcalf-Lindenburger Stephanie Wilson Naoko Yamazaki, JAXA Clayton Anderson	April 5–20	Leonardo Multi-Purpose Logistics Module with supplies
U.S.	STS-132	Kenneth Ham Dominic A. ("Tony") Antonelli Garrett Reisman Michael T. Good Stephen G. Bowen Piers Sellers	May 14–26	Russian Mini-Research Module
Russia	Soyuz TMA-17 (down)	Oleg Kotov Timothy Creamer, NASA Soichi Noguchi, JAXA	June 2	crew exchange
Russia	Soyuz TMA-19 (up)	Douglas H. Wheelock, NASA Fyodor Yurchikhin Shannon Walker, NASA	June 16	crew exchange
Russia	Soyuz TMA-18 (down)	Aleksandr Skvortsov Mikhail Korniyenko Tracy Caldwell-Dyson, NASA	September 25	crew exchange
Russia	Soyuz TMA-01M (up)	Aleksandr Kaleri Scott J. Kelly, NASA Oleg Skripochka	October 8	crew exchange
Russia	Soyuz TMA-19 (down)	Douglas H. Wheelock, NASA Fyodor Yurchikhin Shannon Walker, NASA	November 26	crew exchange
Russia	Soyuz TMA-20 (up)	Dmitry Kondratyev Catherine Coleman, NASA Paolo Nespoli, ESA	December 15	crew exchange

<sup>1</sup> For shuttle flights, mission commander and pilot are listed first. For Soyuz flights, ISS commander is listed first.

<sup>2</sup> Flight dates for shuttle; Soyuz launch or return dates for ISS missions.





# Religion

**ATTACKS** against Muslims and **THREATS** issued by Muslims against other groups, new revelations of **SEXUAL ABUSE** involving **ROMAN CATHOLIC** institutions in several European countries, and church-state **CONTROVERSIES** pertaining to the public display of **RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS** were some of the major developments on the religious **SCENE** in 2010.

**I**slamic Issues. Plans to build an Islamic community centre in New York near the site of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center drew opposition from several religious and political figures who said that it would be a symbol of Islamist triumphalism and a show of disrespect for the victims of the attacks and their families. In September the imam behind the plan, Feisal Abdul Rauf (see BIOGRAPHIES), wrote in the *New York Times* that canceling plans for the centre in the face of the controversy would be conceding to radicals on both sides. Meanwhile, the Rev. Terry Jones, pastor of the small independent Dove World Outreach Center in Gainesville, Fla., set off an international furor when he announced plans to burn copies of the Qur'an on the anniversary of the World Trade Center attacks. Following appeals from religious leaders and government officials from around the world, he changed his mind and promised that he would never set fire to the Islamic holy book. In the days immediately following September 11, however, rumours that the Qur'an had been burned in the U.S. sparked violent demonstrations in parts of the Islamic world. Two people were killed in Afghanistan when police fired on demonstrators who attacked a NATO base; in Indian-administered Kashmir, 18 died after a riot erupted following the rumour of a purported Qur'an burning in New York City.

Responding to the controversy over the New York community centre and Jones's plan, about three dozen clergy held an interfaith gathering in Washington, D.C., in September to denounce what they called "derision, misinformation and outright bigotry" aimed at American Muslims. Some members of the group later met with Attorney General Eric H.

Holder, Jr., and urged him to prosecute religious hate crimes vigorously. Also that month, Pope Shenouda III, the leader of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria, issued an apology for what he called "inappropriate" comments by a bishop that cast doubt on the origin of some verses in the Qur'an. Bishop Bishoy, the church's second highest clergyman, had said that verses within the Islamic holy book that dispute the divine nature of Jesus Christ had been inserted by one of the Prophet Muhammad's successors after his death. This contradicted the Islamic belief that the Qur'an is the revealed word of God.

In an address to the UN General Assembly's annual ministerial meeting in September, Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak called for a Global Movement of the Moderates. "The real issue is not between Muslims and non-Muslims," he said, "but between the moderates and extremists of all religions, be it Islam, Christianity, or Judaism." Fifteen leading Islamic scholars from several countries meeting in Mardin, Tur., in March declared that a medieval fatwa (opinion on a matter of Islamic law) could not be used to justify killing. Referring to Osama bin Laden's invocation of a 14th-century fatwa in calls for the overthrow of the Saudi monarchy and for jihad ("holy war") against the United States, the scholars said, "Anyone who seeks support from this fatwa for killing Muslims or non-Muslims has erred in his interpretation." In April a posting on the Islamist Web site RevolutionMuslim.com published a thinly veiled warning addressed to the creators of the *South Park* television series for an episode that depicted Muhammad wearing a bear suit. Molly Norris, a cartoonist in Seattle who had promoted an "Everybody Draw Mohammed Day" for

May, went into hiding and changed her name after her life was threatened by Islamist extremists. In a video posted on militant Web sites in October, U.S.-born al-Qaeda spokesman Adam Gadahn urged Muslim immigrants in the United States and Europe to attack what he called "the Zio-Crusader interests." In the November election 70% of Oklahoma voters approved an amendment to the state's constitution that would bar state justices from considering Shari'ah, or Islamic law, in decisions. A federal district court justice issued a temporary injunction later that month, blocking the implementation of the "Save Our State" amendment pending further review. In August the Board of Supervisors of the town of Sidney, N.Y., voted to investigate burials in a cemetery on the land of a nearby Sufi community centre. Although one supervisor had questioned the cemetery's legality, the worshippers had acquired necessary permits and town approval several years earlier, and after a public outcry, the board dropped the issue.

**Sexual Abuse.** In March, Dutch Roman Catholic bishops said that they would support an independent inquiry into more than 200 reported cases of sexual abuse of children by priests, and German government officials announced an investigation into allegations of such abuse in 18 of the country's 27 Catholic dioceses. Pope Benedict XVI expressed "shame and remorse" to victims of sexual abuse perpetrated by priests in Ireland but stopped short of calling for discipline of any church leaders. Bishops in England and Wales issued an apology to all victims of abuse perpetrated by Catholic leaders. They said that because Catholics belong to a single church worldwide, "these terrible crimes, and the inadequate response by some church leaders, grieve us all." Several bishops resigned over their roles in the scandals, including Irish Bishops John Magee of Cloyne and James Moriarty of Dublin and Belgian Bishop Roger Vangheluwe of Bruges.

Belgian police investigating the sex scandals raided church headquarters in Mechelen in June, confiscated files, and detained bishops for several hours. Those actions were denounced by Tarcisio Cardinal Bertone (see BIOGRAPHIES), the Vatican secretary of state, and by the pope, who called the moves









## ANALYZING THE MEGACENSUS OF RELIGIONS, 1900–2010

Religious Adherents in the United States of America, 1900–2010

	1900	%	mid-1970	%	mid-1990	%	mid-2000	%	mid-2010	%	
Christians	73,260,000	96.4	189,873,000	90.6	217,487,600	85.3	236,127,200	82.0	257,334,700	81.0	
Affiliated	54,425,000	71.6	152,754,000	72.9	175,182,600	68.7	192,704,000	66.9	209,433,000	65.9	
Independents	5,850,000	7.7	34,702,000	16.6	66,900,000	26.2	63,877,000	22.2	70,169,000	22.1	
Roman Catholics	10,775,000	14.2	48,305,000	23.1	56,500,000	22.2	62,970,000	21.9	70,465,000	22.2	
Protestants	35,000,000	46.1	58,568,000	28.0	60,216,000	23.6	57,544,000	20.0	56,716,000	17.9	
Marginal Christians	800,000	1.1	6,114,000	2.9	8,940,000	3.5	10,085,000	3.5	11,296,000	3.6	
Orthodox	400,000	0.5	4,395,000	2.1	5,150,000	2.0	5,516,000	1.9	6,254,000	2.0	
Anglicans	1,600,000	2.1	3,196,000	1.5	2,450,000	1.0	2,300,000	0.8	2,191,000	0.7	
<i>Doubly affiliated</i>	0	0.0	–2,526,000	–1.2	–24,973,400	–9.8	–9,588,000	–3.3	–7,658,000	–2.4	
<i>Evangelicals</i>	32,068,000	42.2	35,117,000	16.8	38,400,000	15.1	39,588,000	13.8	40,957,000	12.9	
<i>evangelicals</i>	11,000,000	14.5	45,500,000	21.7	90,656,000	35.6	95,900,000	33.3	106,063,000	33.4	
Unaffiliated	18,835,000	24.8	37,119,000	17.7	42,305,000	16.6	43,423,200	15.1	47,901,700	15.1	
Nonreligious (agnostics)	1,000,000	1.3	10,270,000	4.9	21,442,000	8.4	33,083,000	11.5	39,395,000	12.4	
Jews	1,500,000	2.0	6,700,000	3.2	5,535,000	2.2	5,442,000	1.9	5,242,000	1.7	
Muslims	10,000	0.0	800,000	0.4	3,500,000	1.4	4,034,000	1.4	4,806,000	1.5	
Black Muslims	0	0.0	200,000	0.1	1,250,000	0.5	1,650,000	0.6	1,850,000	0.6	
Buddhists	30,000	0.0	200,000	0.1	1,880,000	0.7	2,522,000	0.9	3,348,000	1.1	
New religionists	10,000	0.0	560,000	0.3	1,155,000	0.5	1,503,000	0.5	1,663,000	0.5	
Hindus	1,000	0.0	100,000	0.0	750,000	0.3	1,245,000	0.4	1,479,000	0.5	
Atheists	1,000	0.0	200,000	0.1	770,000	0.3	1,178,000	0.4	1,329,000	0.4	
Ethnoreligionists	100,000	0.1	70,000	0.0	780,000	0.3	988,000	0.3	1,110,000	0.3	
Baha'is	2,800	0.0	138,000	0.1	600,000	0.2	439,000	0.2	525,000	0.2	
Sikhs	0	0.0	10,000	0.0	160,000	0.1	242,000	0.1	286,000	0.1	
Spiritists	0	0.0	0	0.0	120,000	0.0	197,000	0.1	230,000	0.1	
Chinese folk-religionists	70,000	0.1	90,000	0.0	76,000	0.0	101,000	0.0	111,000	0.0	
Shintoists	0	0.0	3,000	0.0	5,000	0.0	74,800	0.0	87,400	0.0	
Zoroastrians	0	0.0	0	0.0	50,000	0.0	58,100	0.0	64,200	0.0	
Daoists (Taoists)	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,400	0.0	16,400	0.0	18,000	0.0	
Jains	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,000	0.0	11,500	0.0	12,700	0.0	
Other religionists	10,200	0.0	450,000	0.2	530,000	0.2	580,000	0.2	600,000	0.2	
<b>U.S. population</b>	<b>75,995,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>209,464,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>254,865,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>287,842,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>317,641,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Methodology.** This table extracts and analyzes a microcosm of the world religion table. It depicts the United States, the country with the largest number of adherents to Christianity, the world's largest religion. Statistics at five points in time from 1900 to 2010 are presented. Each religion's **Annual Change** for 2000–2010 is also analyzed by **Natural** increase (births minus deaths, plus immigrants minus emigrants) per year and **Conversion** increase (new converts minus new defectors) per year, which together constitute the **Total** increase per year. **Rate** increase is then computed as percentage per year.

**Structure.** Vertically the table lists 30 major religious categories. The major categories (including nonreligious) in the U.S. are listed with largest (Christians) first. Indented names of groups in the "Adherents" column are subcategories of the groups above them and are also counted in these unindented totals, so they should not be added twice into the column total. Figures in italics draw adherents from all categories of Christians above and so cannot be added together with them. Figures for Christians are built upon detailed head counts by churches, often to the last digit. Totals are then rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because of rounding, the corresponding percentage figures may sometimes not total exactly to 100%. Religions are ranked in order of size in 2010.

**Christians.** All persons who profess publicly to follow Jesus Christ as God and Savior. This category is subdivided into **Affiliated** (church members) and **Unaffiliated** (nominal) Christians (professing Christians not affiliated with any church). See also the note on Christians to the world religion table. The first six lines under "Affiliated Christians" are ranked by size in 2010 of each of the six megablocs (Anglican, Independent, Marginal Christian, Orthodox, Protestant, Roman Catholic). *Evangelicals/evangelicals.* These two designations—italicized and enumerated separately here—cut across all of the six Christian traditions or ecclesiastical blocs listed above and should be considered separately from them. The *Evangelicals* (capitalized "E") are mainly Protestant churches, agencies, and individuals who call themselves by this term (for example, members of the National Association of Evangelicals); they usually emphasize 5 or more of 7, 9, or 21 fundamental doctrines (salvation by faith, personal acceptance, verbal inspiration of Scripture, depravity of man, Virgin Birth, miracles of Christ, atonement, evangelism, Second Advent, et al.). The *evangelicals* (lowercase "e") are Christians of evangelical conviction from all traditions who are committed to the evangel (gospel) and involved in personal witness and mission in the world.

**Jews.** Core Jewish population relating to Judaism, excluding Jewish persons professing a different religion.

**Other categories.** Definitions are as given under the world religion table.

# Sports and Games

Two major international competitions dominated the sports world in 2010, the **WINTER OLYMPICS** in Vancouver and the FIFA association football (soccer) **WORLD CUP** in South Africa. Later in the year, Singapore hosted the inaugural **YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES**, and India was the site of the **XIX COMMONWEALTH GAMES**.

## AUTOMOBILE RACING

**Grand Prix Racing.** In 2010 the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) Formula One (F1) world drivers' championship was won by Sebastian Vettel of Germany. The 23-year-old Red Bull driver became the youngest champion in F1 history as he secured the title when he won the season-ending Abu Dhabi (U.A.E.) Grand Prix on November 14, his third victory in four races. Vettel, who finished second to Jenson Button of the U.K. in the 2009 drivers' standings, was six months younger than Britain's Lewis Hamilton was when he won the championship in 2008. With an unprecedented four drivers still in contention for the title heading into the race in Abu Dhabi, Vettel won his season-leading 10th pole to put pressure on points leader Fernando Alonso (Ferrari) of Spain. In order to grab the title, Vettel had to either win the race and have Alonso finish outside the top four, or place second and have both Alonso and Red Bull teammate Mark Webber of Australia (ranked second going in) finish even farther behind him. Vettel ran a smooth race for his fifth victory of the season, while Alonso finished seventh after Ferrari made a poor decision to direct him to pit early, and he got stuck behind a pair of other drivers for nearly 40 laps.

Vettel finished the 19-race season with 256 points, 4 more than Alonso, who also won five races. Webber, with four victories and 242 points, was eighth in Abu Dhabi and third overall for the season. McLaren teammates Hamilton, who prevailed in three

races, and Button, who won twice, finished fourth and fifth with 240 and 214 points, respectively. Vettel and Webber also helped Red Bull win its first constructors' championship, earning 498 points to defeat McLaren (454) and Ferrari (396). Ferrari had gone two full seasons without any title; the team's record 16th constructors' title was in 2008, and Kimi Raikkonen of Finland last won the drivers' championship for Ferrari in 2007.

The point totals for drivers were much higher in 2010 on the basis of one of

many rule changes for the sport. The new points system rewarded the top 10 drivers in a race while giving the winner 25 points. The second-place driver earned 18 points, followed by 15, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, and 1. The FIA also decided to impose a ban on refueling during races in order to reduce costs, putting greater emphasis on tire management. The top qualifiers were at a disadvantage at the start of races because they had to race on the tires they used to qualify, while those outside the top 10 were able to start with fresh tires. Drivers also had to use one set of hard tires and one softer option during the race, which meant that one pit stop was mandatory. Double diffusers, which manage air flow under the car, were back despite having caused trouble in 2009 as teams had trouble interpreting rules that regulated the design of the diffusers. The KERS power-boost system was banished after many teams had spent large amounts of money to develop the technology in 2009, though only Ferrari and McLaren used it on a regular basis.

Grand Prix racing welcomed back a veteran in 2010 as seven-time F1 champion Michael Schumacher returned after three years in retirement to race for Mercedes GP. The 41-year-old German had tried to make a comeback in 2009, when he was set to fill in for Brazilian Felipe Massa at Ferrari after Massa was involved in a near-fatal crash while attempting to qualify for the Hungarian Grand Prix. Schumacher, however, was unable to race owing to lingering effects of neck and back injuries he had suffered in an earlier motorcycle crash. Schumacher was ninth in the 2010 standings with 72 points, finishing a season-best fourth in three races, but he failed to earn a victory, pole position, podium spot, or fastest lap for the first time since making his debut in 1991. At the Hungarian Grand Prix in August, Schumacher, who in the past had been condemned for his racing tactics, had an incident with former teammate Rubens Barrichello of Brazil. Race stewards said that Schumacher "illegitimately impeded" Barrichello on the 66th lap after appearing to

*German race car driver Sebastian Vettel, of the Red Bull racing team, celebrates winning the season-ending Abu Dhabi (U.A.E.) Grand Prix on November 14 and becoming, at age 23, the youngest world drivers' champion in Formula One history.*



Luca Bruno/AP



## BASEBALL

**North America. Major League Baseball.** Punctuating what was widely hailed as “the year of the pitcher,” the San Francisco Giants stifled the Texas Rangers 3–1 on Nov. 1, 2010, before 52,045 spectators in Arlington, Texas, to capture the Major League Baseball (MLB) World Series four games to one. Pitcher Tim Lincecum, a mainstay of San Francisco’s strong starting rotation, worked eight innings and yielded just three hits to record his second victory in the best-of-seven series, and reliever Brian Wilson, who led MLB with 48 saves during the regular season, finished the game with a perfect ninth inning. Although it was the sixth championship in the team’s history, it was the Giants’ first World Series title since 1954 and the only one since the franchise moved from New York City in 1958. Edgar Renteria, who had registered the game-winning hit for the Florida Marlins in the 1997 World Series, slammed a three-run home run in the seventh inning to break a scoreless tie and was voted the series MVP.

In game one, in San Francisco on October 27, the Giants beat the Rangers 11–7, defeating Cliff Lee, a left-hander who had never previously lost a post-season game. Juan Uribe hit a three-run home run for the Giants, who capitalized on four Texas errors after the Rangers had mounted an early 2–0 lead against Lincecum. One night later the Giants again routed the visiting Rangers 9–0 as Matt Cain pitched into the eighth inning and yielded just four hits. Renteria hit a home run in the fifth inning for the Giants, who scored seven runs in the eighth inning. In game three on October 30, play moved to Arlington, where the Rangers defeated the Giants 4–2 behind a three-run home run by Mitch Moreland and the pitching of Colby Lewis, who yielded five hits into the eighth inning. The next night the Giants’ 21-year-old rookie left-hander Madison Bumgarner pitched eight scoreless innings and won game four 4–0, supported by home runs from Aubrey Huff and NL Rookie of the Year Buster Posey.

**Play-offs.** The Giants did not secure a play-off berth until they clinched first place in the National League (NL) West division on the final day of the regular season. The team beat the Atlanta Braves, the wild card with the National League’s second best record, three games to one and then gained the franchise’s first pennant since 2002 by defeating the defending league champion



*Umpire Jim Joyce (centre) tearfully apologizes on June 3 to Detroit Tigers pitcher Armando Galarraga (right) as Cleveland Indians bench coach Tim Tolman (left) looks on. A bad call by Joyce in the ninth inning of the previous day’s game cost Galarraga a perfect game.*

Philadelphia Phillies four games to two in the NL Championship Series (NLCS). Cody Ross of the Giants was voted the NLCS MVP. Philadelphia had swept the Reds in three games to face San Francisco. The Rangers earned the first pennant in the franchise’s 50-year history by eliminating the defending world champion New York Yankees, the American League (AL) wild card, four games to two in the AL Championship Series (ALCS). Josh Hamilton of Texas was named MVP of the ALCS. In the first round of the AL play-offs, Texas defeated the Tampa Bay Rays three games to two, with the road team winning each game. The Yankees swept the Minnesota Twins in three games.

**Individual Accomplishments.** In the NL Division Series opener, the Phillies beat the Reds 4–0 on a no-hitter by Roy Halladay (see BIOGRAPHIES), who had pitched a perfect game during the regular season. Halladay faced 28 batters, one more than the minimum, having issued a walk in the fifth inning. Don Larsen, who hurled a perfect game for the Yankees against the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1956, was the only other pitcher to have registered a postseason no-hitter. Halladay’s exemplary achievements earned him unanimous selection as the NL Cy Young Award winner.

Before Halladay’s play-off no-hitter, there were five others during the regular season, including two perfect games in one month. Dallas Braden of the Oakland A’s recorded the 19th perfect game in MLB history in a 4–0 defeat of Tampa Bay on May 9, and the 20th perfect game, thrown by Halladay, followed

on May 29 when he vanquished the Marlins 1–0. There was nearly a third perfect game on June 2, when Armando Galarraga of the Detroit Tigers retired the first 26 Cleveland Indians. The 27th batter, Jason Donald, was called safe on a close play at first base by umpire Jim Joyce, who later viewed the tape and admitted that he had ruled incorrectly. Galarraga then retired the 28th batter for a 3–0 shutout. Joyce apologized to Galarraga, who graciously accepted, precipitating one of the most publicized incidents of the 2010 season.

Hamilton received MVP honours in the AL for his MLB-leading .359 batting average; Colorado’s Carlos Gonzalez, with a .336 average, topped the NL. Jose Bautista of the AL Toronto Blue Jays slammed in 54 home runs, which made him the 26th MLB player to hit more than 50 in a season. Albert Pujols of the St. Louis Cardinals led the NL with 42 homers and 118 runs batted in (RBIs), but Tigers slugger Miguel Cabrera topped him with 126 RBIs to lead the AL. Pujols failed to win his third straight NL MVP award, however; Cincinnati slugger Joey Votto, who finished at or near the top in 11 offensive categories, was the overwhelming favourite for that honour. Pitchers Halladay and C.C. Sabathia of the Yankees each won 21 games, closely followed by the Cardinals’ Adam Wainwright with 20. Felix Hernandez of the Seattle Mariners led the MLB with a 2.27 earned run average and secured the AL Cy Young Award, but his 232 strikeouts fell one short of the league-leading 233 hurled by Jered Weaver of the Los Angeles Angels.



## BASKETBALL

**Professional.** The Los Angeles Lakers captured the NBA championship with an 83–79 victory over the Boston Celtics on June 17, 2010, on their home court at Staples Center. The Lakers opened the best-of-seven series with a victory and then traded wins with Boston to stand tied at two apiece. After losing game five, Los Angeles came back strongly in game six and then closed out the epic series in a stirring seventh game. In the end the Lakers celebrated their fifth championship in 11 seasons—and their 11th title since relocating from Minneapolis, Minn., to Los Angeles—leaving them with a total of 16, just one behind Boston’s 17. This was also the 12th time Los Angeles and Boston had faced off in the NBA Finals but just the third time the Lakers had been victorious. In addition, Lakers coach Phil Jackson picked up his 11th championship, tying the 11 won by former Celtics centre Bill Russell.

The Lakers’ Kobe Bryant earned his fifth NBA championship and was named the MVP of the Finals for the second consecutive year. Although Bryant averaged a team-best 28.6 points per game in the series, he shot just 6 of 24 in game seven. His teammates, however, helped fuel a comeback from a 13-point deficit. Ron Artest scored 20 points in the final matchup, and Pau Gasol added 19 points and 18 rebounds.



## BOBSLEIGH, SKELETON, AND LUGE

**Bobsleigh.** American bobsleigh pilot Steven Holcomb's consistent driving throughout the 2009–10 World Cup season, in which he collected seven medals, earned both the four-man and the combined World Cup season titles. Janis Minins of Latvia and Germany's André Lange finished second and third in the four-man rankings, respectively. Ivo Rüegg of Switzerland captured the two-man season title and was second in the combined with seven World Cup medals.

Holcomb also drove USA1 to victory in the four-man event at the 2010 Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver, the first U.S. Olympic gold in four-man since 1948. Lange finished second behind Holcomb and took gold in the two-man event. After having finished second in the World Cup two-man rankings and third in the combined rankings, Thomas Florschütz of Germany won the silver in the Olympic two-man event.

Sandra Kiriasis of Germany won her eighth World Cup season title with

podium finishes in six of eight World Cup races, but she finished fourth at the Olympics. Canadian Kaillie Humphries won gold in her Olympic debut, with the fastest times in the first three heats. Fellow Canadian Helen Upperton took the silver ahead of American bronze-medalist Erin Pac. Humphries also finished second overall in the World Cup season rankings.

**Skeleton.** Martins Dukurs of Latvia slid to the top of the 2009–10 skeleton World Cup standings by finishing on the podium in seven of eight races. Dukurs also won silver at the Vancouver Winter Olympics. German sliders Frank Rommel and Sandro Stielicke finished in second and third place, respectively, in the overall World Cup rankings. The Olympic gold medal went to Jon Montgomery of Canada, with Russia's Aleksandr Tretyakov earning the bronze.

Canadian Mellisa Hollingsworth, who missed the medal stand in only one World Cup race, secured the overall title, but she failed to medal in Vancouver. The top Olympic honour went to British slider Amy Williams, who was followed by two Germans, Kerstin Szymkowiak and Anja Huber. Shelley Rudman of Great Britain was second in the overall World Cup rankings, with Szymkowiak third. (JULIE PARRY)

**Luge.** Germany finished one-two-three in the 2009–10 women's luge World Cup standings as Tatjana Hüfner (*see BIOGRAPHIES*), en route to her third straight overall title, Natalie Geisen-





## BOXING

The failure in 2010 to make a match between Manny Pacquiao (Philippines) and Floyd Mayweather, Jr. (U.S.), widely considered the two best boxers in the world, was a major disappointment that deprived the sport of what could have been the richest fight in boxing history. Mayweather fought just once in 2010, winning a 12-round decision on May 1 over Shane Mosley (U.S.) in front of a crowd of 15,117 fans at MGM Grand in Las Vegas. According to HBO cable TV network, the welterweight bout sold approximately 1.4 million pay-per-view packages, generating some \$78 million in TV revenue. Despite the financial success of the bout and considerable public interest in Mayweather's fighting Pacquiao next, negotiations broke down. Moreover, the likelihood of a Pacquiao-Mayweather match in the foreseeable future was significantly damaged when on September 10 a warrant for Mayweather's arrest was issued, stemming from an alleged altercation

between the boxer and the mother of three of his children that occurred at Mayweather's Las Vegas home.

Pacquiao, meanwhile, went from one success to another. He won a 12-round decision on March 13 over welterweight contender Joshua Clottey (Ghana) at Cowboys Stadium in Arlington, Texas. Although Clottey was not a particularly well-known fighter, the bout, which was sanctioned by the little-regarded World Boxing Organization, attracted a reported 50,994 fans and sold approximately 700,000 pay-per-view packages. Immediately upon his return to the Philippines, Pacquiao launched a political campaign for a seat in the Philippines House of Representatives, which he won by getting almost twice as many votes as his opponent. He took the oath of office on June 28, but he showed no desire to announce his retirement from the ring.

Pacquiao returned to Cowboys Stadium on November 13 for a WBC junior-middleweight title match against Antonio Margarito (Mexico), a larger man who outweighed Pacquiao by 5½ lb at the official weigh-in but had a 17-lb weight advantage in the ring after re-hydrating overnight. Although Pacquiao won a unanimous decision and the title by scores of 120–108, 119–109, and 118–110, it was a grueling fight. Margarito's right eye was so badly damaged that he was taken to the hospital, where he underwent surgery to repair a fractured orbital bone. Attendance for the Pacquiao-Margarito fight was 41,734, significantly less than the Pacquiao-Clottey fight at the same venue. The pay-per-view was much larger, however, with approximately 1.1

million pay-per-view packages sold, generating about \$64 million.

While the heavyweight division remained moribund in the U.S., the Ukrainian brothers Wladimir and Vitali Klitschko continued to be major attractions in Germany, where they scheduled their respective bouts. Wladimir, the holder of *The Ring* magazine and International Boxing Federation (IBF) titles, pounded out a methodical 12th-round knockout of Eddie Chambers (U.S.) on March 20 before a sold-out crowd of 51,000 fans at the ESPRIT arena in Düsseldorf. In his next defense, on September 11, Wladimir stopped Samuel Peter (Nigeria) in the 10th round at the Commerzbank Arena in Frankfurt. Older brother Vitali made two successful defenses of the WBC title, starting with a 10th-round knockout of Albert Sosnowski of Poland on May 29 in Gelsenkirchen. Sosnowski gave a plucky effort but was eventually worn down and stopped by the larger, stronger titleholder, much to the delight of approximately 50,000 spectators at the Veltins Arena. Vitali defended the title again on October 16 against Shannon Briggs (U.S.) in Hamburg. Vitali handed out such a one-sided beating en route to a 12-round decision victory that the 38-year-old Briggs went to the hospital after suffering a broken left orbital bone, a broken nose, and torn left biceps, which necessitated surgery.

While German fans and television networks were happy to pay handsomely to watch the Klitschko brothers easily defeat a string of woeful challengers, the heavyweight bout the rest of the world sought was between either of the brothers and WBA titleholder



Pakistan players. During the final Test of the English summer, at Lord's Cricket Ground in August 2010, a tabloid newspaper claimed that two Pakistan bowlers, Mohammad Amir and Mohammad Asif, had been paid to bowl no-balls to order, potentially the source of huge profits in the illegal Asian betting markets. Video evidence produced by an undercover reporter showed a middle man, Mazhar Majeed, receiving £150,000 (about \$231,000) in cash to ensure that three no-balls were bowled at prearranged moments in the match. One no-ball bowled by Amir was so pronounced that it was remarked on by the television commentators at the time. (Amir, one of the rising stars of Pakistan cricket, had rarely bowled no balls in the past.) The new Pakistan captain, Salman Butt, was also implicated in the scandal and, along with Amir and Asif, was later suspended by the International Cricket Council (ICC), pending internal and criminal investigations.

Pakistan cricket had been bedeviled by rumours of match fixing in recent years, with several players having been suspended by the Pakistan Cricket Board, but the idea of "spot fixing" highlighted the murky world of illegal bookmaking in South Asia and opened up a new set of troubles for the game's authorities. Pakistan players, who were less well rewarded than many other international stars and more subject to threats, were obvious targets for unscrupulous gamblers and bookmakers who could make huge profits from knowing the outcome of certain balls, individual scores, or patterns of play. "Spot fixing" was a much easier way of making money than fixing whole matches, which had been at the root of a bookmaking scandal involving Johannes ("Hansie") Cronje of South Africa a decade earlier.

Already unable to play international matches in their home country because of the threat of terrorism, Pakistan's players arrived in England in July to face Australia in the first "neutral" series since 1912. Inspired by Amir, a left-arm swing bowler of precocious talent, Pakistan's victory over Australia in the second of two Tests and a spirited comeback in the subsequent tour against England—though the Test series was lost 3–1—seemed to herald a bright new age for Pakistan cricket. By the end of the tour, however, Pakistan's cricketers were once again regarded as the pariahs of the international game.

Trouble also hit the Indian Premier

League (IPL) when Lalit Modi, the driving force behind the glitzy Twenty20 tournament, was charged with corruption over the allocation of new IPL franchises, a scandal that also forced the resignation of an Indian government minister. Just minutes after the Chennai Super Kings won their second consecutive IPL trophy, Modi was suspended by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, which ran the competition. When two teams, the Rajasthan Royals (the inaugural winners in 2008) and the Kings XI Punjab, were thrown out of the league for financial irregularities, the whole future of the IPL, which had turned the top players into multimillionaires almost overnight, was under threat.

On the field, India maintained its position as the number one Test team in the world with victories over Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and a hard-fought drawn series against South Africa. Twenty-one years after he made his Test debut as a 16-year-old, Sachin Tendulkar enjoyed one of the finest years of his career, scoring two centuries against South Africa and, in the one-day series, becoming the first player in history to record a double century in a 50-over match. Tendulkar was also the leading scorer in the IPL, with 618 runs.

Surprisingly, India failed in the Twenty20 world cup held in the West Indies, which was won by England, led by captain Paul Collingwood. England beat Australia in the final to win its first international one-day trophy. The early stages of the tournament were notable for the spirited displays of a team hailing from Afghanistan, whose players learned cricket in the refugee camps on the Pakistan border, using shoes for stumps and balls made out of cloth.

In the Test match arena, England also enjoyed a good year, managing a draw with South Africa and beating Pakistan and Bangladesh twice each. Graeme Swann, an off-spinner who developed into a proven match winner for England, was the leading wicket taker in the series in South Africa, with 21 wickets (average 31.38); South Africa's fast-bowling pair of Dale Steyn and Morne Morkel took 34 wickets between them for the home side. Having twice held out for draws with only one wicket left and having won the second Test by an innings, England held its lead until the final Test in Johannesburg, when a century by captain Graeme Smith set up South Africa's victory. At the insistence of the ICC, the series again featured the controversial system of refer-

## CRICKET

The 2009–10 cricket season—a year in which India asserted its domination of Test and one-day cricket, England won its first international One-day trophy, and Australia continued to struggle—was overshadowed by new allegations of "spot fixing" involving three



## CURLING

Canada, led by skip Kevin Martin, won the men's curling gold medal at the 2010 Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver with a 6–3 victory over Norway's Thomas Ulsrud in the final. Sweden's Anette Norberg, who captured the women's gold medal at the 2006 Turin (Italy) Winter Olympics, defended her crown by stealing a point in an extra end against Canada's Cheryl Bernard for a 7–6 victory. Switzerland's Markus Eggler and China's Wang Bingyu earned the Olympic men's and women's bronze medals, respectively.

Canada also won the 2010 men's world curling championship in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, with Kevin Koe beating Norway's Torger Nergard 9–3. Scotland's Warwick Smith took the bronze. Germany's Andrea Schöpp secured her second women's world title 22 years after she captured her first, defeating Scotland's Eve Muirhead 8–6 in the final in Swift Current, Sask. The bronze went to Jennifer Jones of Canada.

At the world senior and mixed doubles championships held in Chelyabinsk, Russia, Paul Pustovar of the U.S. gained the men's title with a 4–3 victory over Canada's Bruce Delaney. The women's title went to Canada when Colleen Pinkney doubled Switzerland's Renate Nedkoff 8–4. Australia's Hugh Millikin took the men's bronze medal, with Ingrid Meldahl of Sweden earning the women's. The host country won the mixed gold as Russians Petr Don and Yana

Nekrosova defeated New Zealand siblings Sean Becker and Bridget Becker 9–7 in the final. Zhang Zhipeng and Sun Yue of China finished third.

Sweden's Anna Hasselborg earned the world women's junior title in Flims, Switz., where the Swedes beat Canada's Rachel Homan 8–3 in the final. The junior men's title went to Switzerland's Peter de Cruz, who edged Scotland's Ally Fraser 7–6. Canada's Jake Walker and Alexandra Carlson of the U.S. were the respective junior men's and women's bronze medalists. (DONNA SPENCER)

## CYCLING

The subject of doping continued to dominate competitive cycling in 2010, especially with the news that Alberto Contador, the winner of the sport's premier event, the Tour de France, had tested positive for the banned steroid clenbuterol during the three-week 20-stage, 3,642-km (about 2,263-mi) race. The Spanish rider, who had a winning margin of 39 sec over Andy Schleck of Luxembourg, was provisionally suspended by the sport's governing body, the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI), pending further investigation af-

ter a minute trace of the substance was found in a test taken on July 21, three days before the race's finish in Paris.

Contador, winner of the race in 2007 and 2009, took the leader's yellow jersey from Schleck on the 187.5-km (about 116-mi) 15th stage in the Pyrenees after his rival lost time through a mechanical problem when attacking on the final climb of the day. Seven-time winner Lance Armstrong of the U.S., who returned to action in 2009 after a four-year retirement, finished 23rd overall.

Ivan Basso, who served a two-year doping suspension after his victory in the 2006 race, won his native Giro d'Italia (Tour of Italy) for the second time, with an advantage of 1 min 51 sec over second-place David Arroyo of Spain. Six different riders wore the leader's jersey before Basso moved ahead after the 19th of the 21 stages. One of those six, Italy's Vincenzo Nibali, finished third and then went on to victory in the Vuelta a España (Tour of Spain).

Thor Hushovd became Norway's first winner of the men's elite road race title at the UCI world road championships, which were jointly hosted by Melbourne and Geelong, Australia.

Hushovd prevailed in a sprint between 18 surviving contenders after 257.2 km (about 160 mi) of racing. Fabian Cancellara of Switzerland won a record fourth men's time trial title.

At the UCI world track championships, held in March in Ballerup, Den., Australia topped the standings with six gold medals, including the 500-m women's team sprint, in which Kaarle McCulloch and Anna Meares set a new world record of 32.923 sec. Britain's Victoria Pendleton captured her fifth women's sprint title. Although Australia won the women's 3,000-m team pursuit, the New Zealand trio of Rushlee Buchanan, Lauren Ellis, and Alison Shanks broke the world record with a time of 3 min 21.552 sec to beat the U.S. in the ride-off for third place. Two months later Americans Dotsie Bausch, Sarah Hammer, and Lauren Tamayo improved the record to 3 min 19.569 sec at the Pan American Championships in Aguascalientes, Mex., just one day after Hammer had lowered the individual record for the distance to 3 min 22.269 sec.

(JOHN R. WILKINSON)



## EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

**Thoroughbred Racing.** *United States.* As the 2010 American Thoroughbred racing season came to an end, Zenyatta, in losing the 20th and final race of her career in a quest to retire undefeated, proved that perfection was not a requisite for greatness. The mighty mare's patented stretch kick, an irresistible force in 19 starts over four years, was withstood for the first time in the defense of her title in the Breeders' Cup Classic on November 6 at historic Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky. Despite a late charge by Zenyatta, under jockey Mike Smith, four-year-old Blame, ridden by Garrett Gomez, held her off by a head. A year earlier Zenyatta had become the first female Thoroughbred in the 26-year history of the Classic to emerge victorious, the highlight of a campaign that earned her a second consecutive Eclipse Award as champion older mare. Zenyatta would certainly go down as one of the greatest Thoroughbreds in history, with 13 Grade I stake victories and career earnings of \$7,304,580, which made her the all-time leader among females with at least one start in North America. The six-year-old Zenyatta was retired at season's end and sent to Lane's End Farm near Versailles, Ky., where she would be bred in 2011.

On May 1 Calvin Borel, at the age of 44, became the first jockey to win the Kentucky Derby three times in four years when he guided Super Saver to a 2½-length triumph over a sloppy track in the 136th running of the fabled "Run for the Roses" at Churchill Downs. The charismatic Borel, who had won the 1¼-mi classic in 2007 aboard Street Sense and in 2009 with Mine That Bird, was tied for fourth on the list of all-time winningest Kentucky Derby jockeys, behind the legendary Eddie Arcaro and Bill Hartack (five wins each) and Bill Shoemaker (four).

The drought of American Triple Crown champions continued for a record 32 years when two weeks later at Pimlico racetrack in Baltimore, Md., Super Saver finished eighth in a field of 12 horses in the Preakness Stakes, which was won by Lookin At Lucky and jockey Martin Garcia. Lookin At Lucky gave trainer Bob Baffert his fifth career triumph in the second jewel of American Thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown.

The 2010 spring classic season proved anticlimactic when neither Super Saver nor Lookin At Lucky was entered in the Belmont Stakes on June 5. The 1½-mi "Test of the Champion" went to

Morry Gash/AP



*Zenyatta (8), ridden by Mike Smith, comes up short in her final race as Blame, with Garrett Gomez aboard, holds her off by a head in the Breeders' Cup Classic on November 6. It was the six-year-old mare's only loss in a 20-race career.*

Drosselmeyer, with Smith aboard, in a 13-1 upset.

Rachel Alexandra—whose highly anticipated match race against Zenyatta for a proposed \$5 million purse in the Apple Blossom Invitational Stakes at Oaklawn Park, Hot Springs, Ark., never materialized—was retired in September following a disappointing 2010 campaign. The four-year-old filly was never able to recapture the magic she had displayed as a three-year-old, when her eight victories in an undefeated 2009 campaign included Grade I stakes wins over male horses in the Preakness, Haskell Invitational, and Woodward Stakes.

The racing industry was shaken when New York City Off-Track Betting Corp. was shut down on December 7. Earlier that day the New York state Senate had rejected a plan to rescue the multimillion-dollar operation, which had been operating under Chapter 9 bankruptcy protection since December 2009.

A groundbreaking ceremony was held October 28 for a "racino" operation at New York City's Aqueduct Race Track. The first 1,600 video lottery terminals were scheduled to be in operation by May 2011. The facility, called Resorts World New York, was expected to generate more than \$650 million in gross gaming revenue when it became fully operational. In the wake of persistent drainage problems with two different synthetic track installations since 2007, Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif., reverted to a traditional dirt track for its 2010-11 racing season.

Hall of Fame jockey John Sellers died on July 2 at age 72. Between 1955 and 1977 Sellers had won 2,797 races and purses totaling nearly \$18 million, but he was best known as the regular rider of Carry Back, on which he won the Kentucky Derby and Preakness Stakes in 1961. (JOHN G. BROKOPP)

*International.* Meydan, one of the world's most ambitious Thoroughbred racecourse projects, opened on schedule in Dubai, U.A.E., on Jan. 28, 2010. With a grandstand accommodating 60,000 and incorporating a five-star hotel with 290 rooms, the enterprise had been completed in less than 10 months on the site of Nad al-Sheba racecourse. The introduction of Tapeta, an artificial racing surface developed by the Maryland-based former trainer Michael Dickinson, was the most controversial innovation. Tapeta was reported to offer the closest experience to racing on turf. As such, there were claims that it prejudiced the chances of North American runners more familiar with traditional dirt tracks.

Tapeta was also blamed for some surprise results, notably in the Dubai World Cup, which was captured by Brazilian-bred French-trained Gloria de Campeao. Nine rivals were within three lengths of the seven-year-old winner in the tightest of finishes. On World Cup day, 9 North American horses contested five races, compared with 12 horses in 2009. Significantly, the winner of the Golden Shaheen sprint race, Kinsale King, was trained on Tapeta at Golden Gate Fields, Berkeley, Calif.,







*Spain's Andrés Iniesta (in navy blue) kicks the winning goal past Rafael van der Vaart of the Netherlands to secure Spain's 1–0 victory in the FIFA World Cup final match in Johannesburg on July 11.*

## FOOTBALL

**Association Football (Soccer).** *Europe.* European countries dominated the FIFA World Cup finals in South Africa during the summer of 2010. (See Sidebar.) Spain defeated the Netherlands 1–0 in the final on July 11 with an overtime goal in the 116th minute from Andrés Iniesta. Germany defeated Uruguay 3–2 in the match for third place.

The incident in the first knockout round when the England team, playing against Germany, was denied an obvious goal reinforced the argument for introducing technology to the game to settle such goal-line disputes. UEFA, the sport's European governing body, had already experimented in its new Europa League with an extra official behind each bye-line, as both UEFA and FIFA were reluctant to continue trials involving a microchip in the ball itself and a computerized sensor on the goal line.

In the wake of the World Cup, there were two notable casualties among Europe's coaches. Significantly, it con-

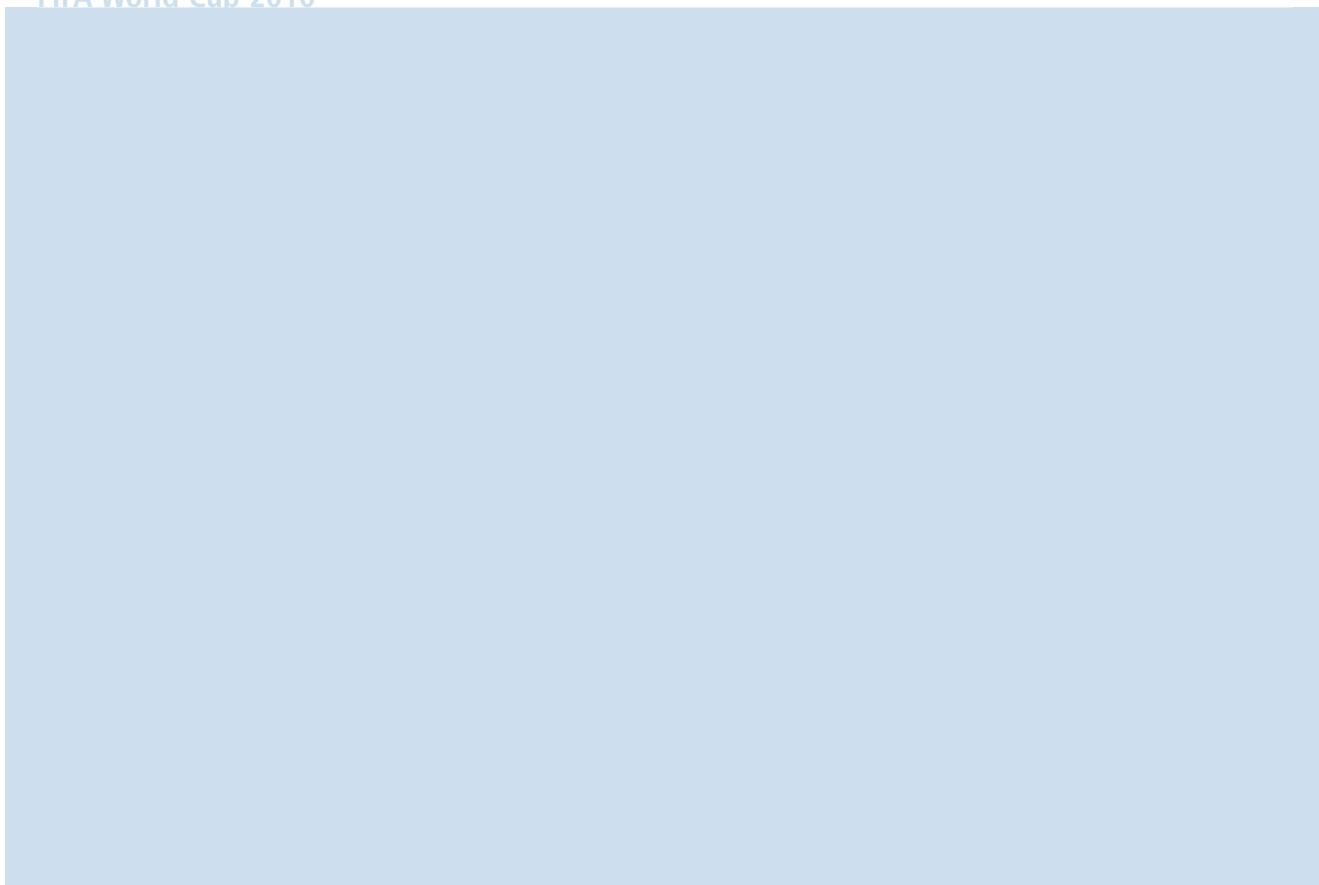
cerned the 2006 finalists, Italy and France, neither of which made it out of the group stage in 2010. Italian manager Marcello Lippi announced his intention of resigning his post, and French coach Raymond Domenech was dismissed and replaced by Laurent Blanc, a former international player. The French squad revolted in South Africa and refused to train after French striker Nicolas Anelka was expelled from the tournament. As a punishment, several players, including Anelka, were suspended in August, and the entire 23-man squad was excluded from being on the roster for France's next match, played that month in Norway.

UEFA was also active in the disciplinary area. The FYR Macedonia club FK Pobeda was banned for eight years for match fixing, the case dating back to a Champions League fixture with FC Pyunik of Armenia in 2004. The Pobeda president was banned for life from participating in any football capacity. In addition, the Spanish club RCD Mallorca was prevented from taking part in the UEFA Europa League in 2010–11 for having failed to comply with license regulations.

Spain's hope of winning the Champions League in 2010 was dashed in the semifinal when Milan's Internazionale defeated the favoured Barcelona with a shrewd tactical plan devised by the Italian club's Portuguese coach José Mourinho, who had led Portugal's FC Porto to the Champions League title in 2004.

On May 22 a crowd of 73,710 in the Santiago Bernabéu Stadium, the home field of Real Madrid, and an estimated TV audience of 36,949,000—including, for the first time, viewers from the U.S. on a national terrestrial network—watched Inter and Germany's Bayern Munich play the first Champions League final to be scheduled on a Saturday. Overall viewing figures were down nearly 20% from the previous year.

Bayern was expected to take the initiative from the kickoff, but Internazionale's response was not as well defined, given the tactical genius of Mourinho. In fact, the pattern of play was soon evident, as Inter was content to concede territory and rely on counterattacking. It was Bayern that came closest to opening the score. Only quick reaction by Inter's Argentine defender Walter Samuel snuffed out the threat from forward Ivica Olić of Croatia. Dutch midfielder Arjen Robben on the right flank was a danger to the Italian team with his strength in possession and continual movement inside, but once Inter detailed two players to track him, the problem lessened. After 35 minutes Inter scored. As Brazilian goalkeeper Júlio César cleared up field, Diego Milito headed on to his Dutch teammate Wesley Sneijder, who returned the ball perfectly in Milito's path for the Argentine striker to clip the ball over the advancing Bayern goalkeeper, Jörg Butt. Sneijder might have added to the score but instead hit a free kick straight at









## GOLF

In 2010 three of the four major golf championships were captured by players who had never before tasted such success. It was a terrible year, however, for Eldrick (“Tiger”) Woods, the most recognizable figure in the sport. With 14 major championships to his name, 10 more than any of his contemporaries and only 4 short of the all-time record held by fellow American Jack Nicklaus, Woods had dominated golf for more than a decade, but in 2010 he struggled with personal and professional setbacks. After having admitted in 2009 to multiple marital infidelities, which resulted in the loss of a number of lucrative sponsorship contracts and a subsequent divorce from his Swedish wife after less than six years of marriage, Woods missed the first three months of the 2010 season. On his return he failed to add to his collection of majors for the second successive year, was part of a losing U.S. Ryder Cup side, went through the entire year without a victory, and saw his record reign of almost 5½ years as the world number one golfer ended by England’s Lee Westwood.

Another American, Phil Mickelson (*see* BIOGRAPHIES), was expected to replace Woods at the top of the rankings, but while that accomplishment eluded the left-hander, he did have the satisfaction of achieving his third victory in seven years in the Masters Tournament at the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club in April. It was an emotional triumph with his wife, who recently had been undergoing treatment for breast cancer, waiting to greet him by the final green



out on top, scoring 175.397 points to take its first world team title in women's gymnastics. The U.S., the defending champion, finished a close second with a score of 175.196, and China, the 2008 Olympic champion, was third with 174.781 points. Newcomer Aliya Mustafina of Russia easily triumphed in the women's all-around competition; China's Jiang Yuyan earned the silver, and American Rebecca Bross, who had taken second at the 2009 world championships, got the bronze. In the women's apparatus finals, American Alicia Sacramone prevailed in the vault ahead of Mustafina and Brazil's Jade Fernandes Barbosa. Britain's Elizabeth Tweddle won the uneven bars title, followed by Mustafina and Bross. Romania's Ana Porgras defeated defending world champion Deng Linlin of China on the balance beam, and Bross and Deng tied for the silver. The floor exercise title went to Australia's Lauren Mitchell, and Mustafina and Romania's Diana Maria Chelaru finished in a second-place tie.

China continued its dominance in men's gymnastics, winning the team title with a score of 274.997. Japan was second with 273.769 points, and Germany (271.252) finished third. Kohei Uchimura of Japan defended his all-around title from the 2009 world championships. Germany's Philipp Boy took the all-around silver, and American Jonathan Horton earned the bronze. Gymnasts from China triumphed in three of the six men's individual events. Chen Yibing and Yan Mingyong took

1–2 in still rings, followed by Italy's Matteo Morandi. Feng Zhe and Teng Haibin were 1–2 on parallel bars, with Uchimura in third place. Zhang Chenglong won the high bar ahead of Epke Zonderland of the Netherlands and Germany's Fabian Hambüchen. The floor title went to Greece's Eleftherios Kosmidis; Uchimura settled for the silver, and Daniel Purvis of the U.K. earned the bronze. Hungary's Krisztian Berki moved up from his second-place finish in 2009 to secure the pommel horse title, followed by Britain's Louis Smith and Prashanth Sellathurai of Australia. France's Thomas Bouhail won gold in the vault, with Russian Anton Golotsutskov and Dzmitry Kaspiarovich of Belarus taking the silver and bronze, respectively.

Russia dominated at the rhythmic gymnastics world championships, held in Moscow in September, with 14 medals (8 gold) and the team title. Belarus was second in the team competition, and Azerbaijan finished third. Russian Yevgeniya Kanayeva, who prevailed in all six events in 2009, defended her all-around title and two events, hoop and ball. Russian teammate Dariya Kondakova took second in the all-around final and won the rope title, and Dariya Dmitriyeva of Russia was first in ribbon. Melitina Stanionta of Belarus earned the all-around bronze. (LUAN PESZEK)

## GYMNASTICS

At the 2010 artistic gymnastics world championships, held in October in Rotterdam, Neth., China earned the most medals—nine, including four gold. The U.S. and Russia each secured six medals (one gold and two gold, respectively), while Japan took four medals (one gold).

In a dramatic finish to the women's team finals competition, Russia came



## ICE HOCKEY

**North America.** The longest championship drought in the NHL came to an end on June 9, 2010, when a dynamic core of young ice hockey players brought Chicago its first Stanley Cup since 1961 in dramatic fashion. In overtime of a thrilling game-six finale against the Philadelphia Flyers, Blackhawks winger Patrick Kane slipped the winner past goaltender Michael Leighton from a bad angle to set off a celebration that had been 49 years in the making. At first Kane, age 21, seemed to be the only person in Philadelphia's Wachovia Center (now the Wells Fargo Center) that night who knew the puck was in the net—it was lodged, out of sight, under the goal's padding—but soon the entire team scrambled off the Chicago bench to join in the euphoria. The Blackhawks won the game 4–3 and took the best-of-seven final series in six games.

Chicago's sublimely talented 22-year-old centre Jonathan Toews (*see* BIOGRAPHIES), who was the second



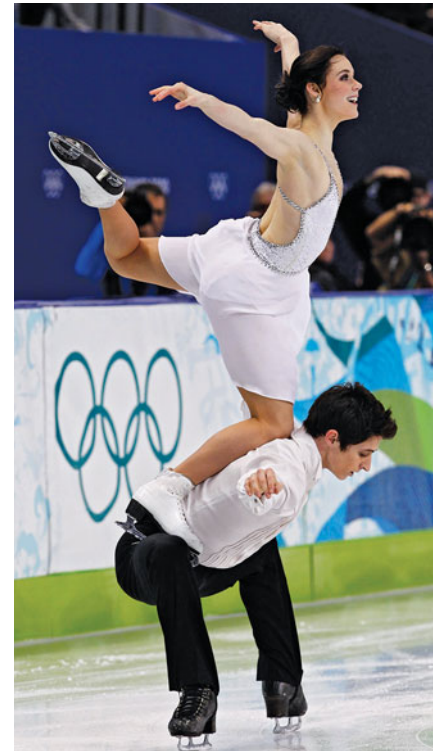


## ICE SKATING

**Figure Skating.** The sport of figure skating took centre stage at the Vancouver Olympic Winter Games in February 2010, with South Korea's Kim Yu-Na putting on one of the best performances of all time to win the ladies' gold medal and American Evan Lysacek (*see BIOGRAPHIES*) taking the men's gold in an upset. Kim amassed an amazing 228.56 points to break her previous world record by more than 18 points and give her country its first Winter Olympics medal in a sport other than speed skating. Kim's main rival, Mao Asada of Japan, finished 23.06 points behind to claim the silver medal, and Canada's Joannie Rochette's courageous skating earned her the bronze just four days after her mother's death. By beating defending champion Yevgeny Plushchenko of Russia by a mere 1.31 points, Lysacek became the first American man since 1988 to win the Olympic gold medal. Daisuke Takahashi, the first Japanese man to win a figure skating medal at the Olympics, earned the bronze.

Ice dancers Tessa Virtue and Scott Moir (*see BIOGRAPHIES*) took the gold medal in their home country, just the third time since it became an Olympic sport in 1976 that someone other than a Russian or Soviet couple had captured the top prize in ice dance. Meryl Davis and Charlie White of the U.S. earned the silver, and Russians Oksana Domnina and Maksim Shabalin claimed the bronze. After having won the bronze at the previous two Olympics, married couple Shen Xue and Zhao Hongbo took first place in pairs to give China its first gold in figure skating. Their compatriots Pang Qing and Tong Jian earned the silver, and Germany's Aliona Savchenko and Robin Szolkowy took the bronze.

At the International Skating Union (ISU) world figure skating championships in Turin, Italy, about a month after the Olympics, Asada turned the tables to win the women's title ahead of Kim, with Laura Lepistö taking the bronze to give Finland its first medal for an individual skater at the world level. Takahashi won the men's gold in front of Canada's Patrick Chan and 2007 champion Brian Joubert of France. Virtue and Moir earned their first world title in dance as Davis and White finished second and Federica Faiella and Massimo Scali claimed the bronze in their home country. Pang and Tong won the gold in pairs, with Savchenko and Szolkowy taking the sil-



ver and Russians Yuko Kavaguti and Aleksandr Smirnov placing third.

A month prior to the Olympics, Plushchenko won the men's gold at the European figure skating championships, held in Tallinn, Est. Two-time world champion Stéphane Lambiel of Switzerland secured the silver, and Joubert took the bronze. Carolina Kostner of Italy finished first on the women's side, with Lepistö earning the silver medal in front of Elene Gedevanishvili of Georgia. Domnina and Shabalin claimed the gold in ice dance over Faiella and Scali, and Kavaguti and Smirnov beat out Savchenko and Szolkowy to take the top spot in pairs.

**Speed Skating.** American Shani Davis was again the star of the 2009–10 speed-skating season, winning the 1,000-m and 1,500-m World Cup titles for the third consecutive season. Davis won all seven 1,000-m World Cup races (Mark Tuitert of the Netherlands was second overall), as well as five of the six 1,500-m races to beat out second-place fin-



*The American team BMW Oracle (left) sails the trimaran USA-17 to victory ahead of the Swiss defending champion's Alinghi 5 during race two of the America's Cup, held off the coast of Valencia, Spain, in February.*

Daniel Ochoa de Olza/AP

details to on-the-water multihull yacht racing off the coast of Valencia, Spain. In a highly contested best-of-three series, the American challenger of record, Golden Gate Yacht Club (GGYC), sponsored BMW Oracle Racing's 27.5-m (90-ft) trimaran *USA-17*, which dominated the event, defeating *Alinghi 5*, the entry of the Swiss defender, Société Nautique de Genève, in two straight races. The first race, on February 12, was held on smooth seas. Light six-knot conditions underscored the value of featherweight carbon-fibre hulls and skyscraper spars. *USA-17*'s 68-m (223-ft) wing mast added up to big dividends in boat speed, which at several points in the first race hit 22 knots, despite the fact that the true wind velocity remained in the single digits. The best demonstration of the trimaran's performance edge came when *USA-17*, behind at the start, took the lead by the end of the first leg. BMW Oracle Racing's American crew, under skipper James Spithill, increased their lead in race two, on February 14, and crossed the finish line with a winning margin of 5 min 26 sec. It was the fourth America's Cup victory for BMW Oracle Racing CEO Russell Coutts, who was the winning skipper in 1995, 2000, and 2003. With victories on both the litigious and sailing sides of the event, the GGYC returned the Cup to the U.S. and initiated plans for the next America's Cup, to be held in 2013.

## SAILING (YACHTING)

During February 2010 the 33rd America's Cup finally shifted from a courtroom battle over arcane Deed of Gift

Key West Race Week in January once again gave snowbound sailors from colder climes a chance to enjoy the warm waters of the Florida Keys. Among the most competitive in the 11-class regatta were the Division I fleets comprising the IRC-1, Farr 40, IRC-2, and Melges 32 classes. Standouts included *Bella Mente*'s overall first-place finish in IRC-1, John Kilroy's victory with *Samba Pa Ti* in the Melges 32 class, and the Italian entry *Joe Fly*'s dominating control of the Farr 40 fleet. In Division II, *Uka Uka Racing*, another Italian entry, nudged ahead of the Swiss team sailing *Blu Moon* to grab the win in the 21-boat Melges 24 class. The seven-boat multi-hull class was won by Bob Harkrider and his crew, who sailed a Gulfstream 35 to a perfect score of 10 first-place finishes.

After more than a century of biennial Newport-Bermuda Yacht Racing, many felt that the event represented the epitome of efficiently organized yacht racing. In 2010 settled weather with a few errant Gulf Stream squalls spirited 183 competitors along on the 1,023-km (635-mi) sprint. *Carina*, owned and sailed by Rives Potts and a crew of family and friends, chalked up a substantial overall victory to take the St. David's Lighthouse Trophy. The 1969 alloy-built 14.6-m (48-ft) McCurdy and Rhodes sloop benefited from a favourable rating under the ORR handicap system, but the ship's 3-hr 35-min lead over the second-place *Sarah* demonstrated superior boat handling and decision making by *Carina*'s all-amateur crew.

Capt. Mark Schrader and his crew aboard the *S/V Ocean Watch* scored a great success with their yearlong Around the Americas research expedition. Setting sail from Seattle on May 31, 2009, the crew voyaged into the ice-choked Northwest Passage and exited into storm-force conditions off Greenland. Next, the crew of the 19.5-m (64-ft) steel sailboat made their way southward, rounding Cape Horn in January 2010 and arriving back in Seattle on June 17. The voyage included an ongoing Web-based educational program and more than 30 onshore stops to promote environmental ocean awareness.

(RALPH NARANJO)

## SKIING

**Alpine Skiing.** During the 2009–10 Alpine skiing season, American Lindsey Vonn again showed why she was one of the world's most dominant athletes as she won her third straight International Ski Federation (FIS) World Cup overall



## SQUASH

It was a strong year for Egyptian squash in 2010 and a great one for Nicol David of Malaysia and England's Nick Matthew. Egyptian players swept all before them at the men's world junior championship in Quito, Ecuador, taking all three individual medals. Amr Khaled Khalifa defeated Ali Farag 8–11,



suits by the Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA) and the mandatory return to textile suits on Jan. 1, 2010, the orgy of record breaking came to an abrupt end. Four major long-course international meets and the short-course world championships at year's end provided both the opportunity and the incentive to swim fast in 2010, but for the first time since 1905, not a single long-course world record was broken.

The biennial Pan Pacific championships, held in Irvine, Calif., on August 18–22, turned out to be the fastest meet of the year. It was there that the U.S. reaffirmed its status as the world's leading swimming power, winning 19 of the 26 Olympic events and all six relays. American friends and rivals Ryan Lochte and Michael Phelps battled to determine the world's best male swimmer in 2010. Both men were untouchable, but Lochte emerged on top, having won six gold medals to Phelps's five. Lochte's most impressive swim was the 200-m individual medley (IM), where his time of 1 min 54.43 sec just missed breaking his own world record. His performance at the Pan Pacs earned Lochte male World Swimmer of the Year honours from *Swimming World* magazine. American Rebecca Soni appeared to be just as invincible in the women's breaststroke events, dominating a very strong field with a three gold-medal performance that brought her female World Swimmer of the Year recognition. Two other swimmers swam to impressive double-gold

victories. Japan's Kosuke Kitajima took the 100- and 200-m breaststroke and clocked the fastest textile times ever: 59.04 sec and 2 min 8.36 sec, respectively. Australian teen Emily Seebohm stroked to victory in both the 100-m backstroke and the 200-m IM.

The European championships, held in Budapest on August 9–15, produced five world-leading times for 2010, but one swimmer towered over the tournament—25-year-old “overnight sensation” Camille Lacourt of France. The 2-m (6-ft 7-in)-tall Frenchman swam a blistering 52.11 sec in the 100-m backstroke, bettered only by American Aaron Peirsol's world record of 51.94 sec, set in 2009 in a high-tech suit. Lacourt picked up two additional gold medals, winning the 50-m backstroke in 24.07 sec, just 0.03 sec off the world record, and swimming the leadoff leg on France's victorious 4 x 100-m medley relay. The European Swimming Federation named Sweden's Therese Alshammar, age 33, female European Swimmer of the Year after she blazed to victory in the 50-m freestyle and the 50-m butterfly. Lacourt took the corresponding honour for men.

Athletes from 71 national teams, most of them representing former British colonies, gathered in New Delhi in October for the quadrennial Commonwealth Games. Historically one of the world's outstanding international sports events, the 2010 games were likely to be remembered more for their problems than for the athletes' performances.

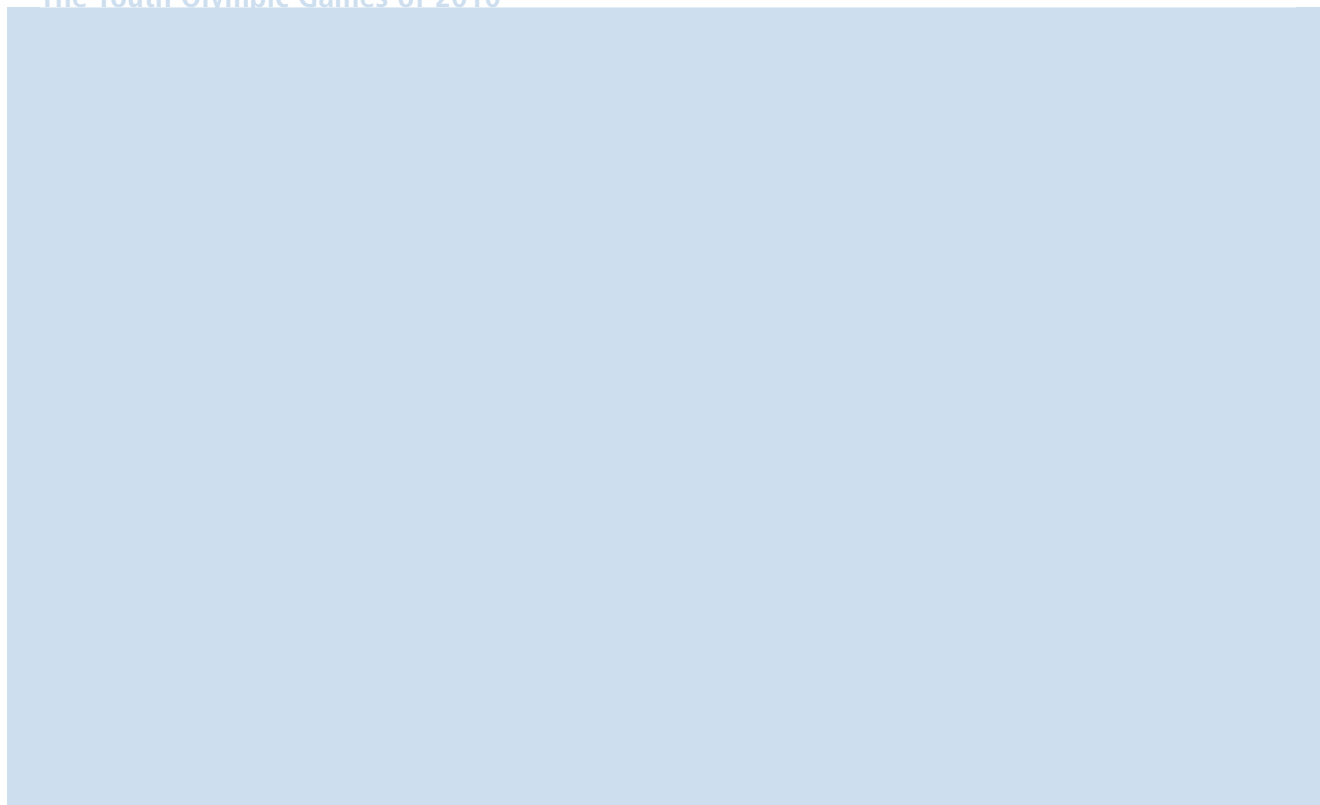
## SWIMMING

There were no new long-course (50-m) and only four short-course (25-m) swimming records set in 2010, a huge change from 2009, when long-course world records were broken an astonishing 73 times and short-course marks fell 74 times. The total of 147 world records was, by far, the most ever in one year. With global standards having been lowered on 108 occasions in 2008, world records fell no fewer than 255 times in 23 frantic months, an average of more than once every three days. This was due in large part to the introduction of performance-enhancing high-tech swimsuits in early 2008, but with the subsequent banning of those





## The Youth Olympic Games of 2010



## TENNIS

Spain's indefatigable tennis star Rafael Nadal stood in a class by himself in 2010 as he captured the French Open, All-England (Wimbledon), and U.S. Open titles in succession, becoming the first man to realize that considerable feat since Australia's Rod Laver secured his second Grand Slam in 1969. Moreover, Nadal joined Swiss rival Roger Federer as one of only seven men to have won all four major championships in the course of a career. Despite failing to win a major, Caroline Wozniacki became the first woman from Denmark to finish a year at number one.

Federer was victorious at the Australian Open, equaling a record previously shared between Sweden's Björn Borg (1974–81) and American Pete Sampras (1993–2000) by winning at least one major for the eighth year in a row. Francesca Schiavone stepped forward at the French Open as the first woman from Italy ever to win a Grand Slam championship, while Kim Clijsters of Belgium cemented her comeback at the U.S. Open. Serena Williams of the U.S. added two singles majors, moving past American Billie Jean King to sixth place on the all-time women's list with 13 major titles. Nadal was the

year's top prize-money earner among the men at \$10,171,998. Clijsters led the way among the women with \$5,035,060.

**Australian Open.** Britain's Andy Murray seemed destined to take the season's inaugural Grand Slam event in Melbourne in January. Murray dropped only one set on his way to the final, having toppled defending champion Nadal in the quarterfinals. The number five seed approached his final-round match against Federer with cautious optimism, having beaten his formidable rival in 6 of 10 previous meetings. The redoubtable Federer, however, overwhelmed Murray 6–3, 6–4, 7–6 (11) with one of his vintage performances, reading Murray's every move, serving with fluidity, and hitting through the ball cleanly for his 16th Grand Slam tournament singles victory.

Serena Williams confronted old rival and former world number one Justine Henin of Belgium in the women's final. Henin had emerged from retirement at the start of the season after 20 months' absence. The Belgian gave Williams a stern contest before losing her bid for an eighth Grand Slam title. At one stage late in the second set and early in the third, Henin swept 15 points in a row. With her revamped attacking game and unflagging spirit, Henin seemed ready to dismantle the defending champion. Williams weathered the storm, however, and reestablished her superiority, taking a fifth Australian Open singles crown with a 6–4, 3–6, 6–2 triumph. In the semifinals Williams and Henin both faced Chinese players, with Williams ousting the determined Li Na and Henin stopping Zheng Jie.

**French Open.** Having lost to Sweden's towering Robin Söderling at Roland Garros in the fourth round in 2009, Nadal was determined to rule again on the red clay. En route to Paris, he had won a string of prestigious clay court events at Monte Carlo, Rome, and Madrid and thus headed into the premier clay court tournament without having lost a match on that surface all year. He performed at peak efficiency across a dazzling fortnight, refusing to concede a set in seven matches and concluding with a brilliant 6–4, 6–2, 6–4 dissection of number five Söderling in the championship match.

Nadal upended a fellow left-hander, Austria's Jürgen Melzer, 6–2, 6–3, 7–6 (6) in the semifinals. Söderling triumphed over number 15 Tomas Berdych of the Czech Republic in a five-set semifinal. The match that overshadowed all others, however, was

Söderling's overpowering 3–6, 6–3, 7–5, 6–4 quarterfinal win over the top-seeded Federer. The Swiss defending champion had set an astonishing record by reaching at least the semifinals in his previous 23 Grand Slam events and had been in every Roland Garros final since 2006.

Schiavone was seeded 17th at Roland Garros and had never advanced beyond the quarterfinals in 38 previous appearances at Grand Slam events. Nearly 30, she crowned her career by overpowering number seven seed Samantha Stosur of Australia 6–4, 7–6 (2) in the final. Schiavone performed with extraordinary panache, approaching the net creatively and leaving seasoned observers astonished at her inventiveness. Before losing to Schiavone, Stosur knocked out four-time former champion Henin in a come-from-behind three-set win in the fourth round and then saved a match point in a stirring 6–2, 6–7(2), 8–6 upset over top-seeded Serena Williams.

**Wimbledon.** After surpassing Federer in an epic final on the lawns of the All England Club in 2008, Nadal did not defend his crown the following year, as tendinitis in his knees kept him away from Wimbledon. He returned in 2010 with confidence and secured a second title with a blazing finish. Nadal was extended to five sets in his second- and third-round contests against the un inhibited Robin Haase of the Netherlands and Germany's Philipp Petzschner. Thereafter, he conceded only one set in his last four matches, taking apart number 12 seed Berdych 6–3, 7–5, 6–4 in the final and not losing his serve even once for the second time in a row at a Grand Slam final. Berdych reached the final by upsetting the top-seeded Federer in a four-set quarterfinal and defeating number three seed Novak Djokovic of Serbia in a straight-set semifinal, while Nadal played the big points magnificently in besting number four seed Murray 6–4, 7–6 (6), 6–4 in the other semifinal.

The top-seeded Serena Williams swept through the field without losing a set in seven matches. She beat unseeded Petra Kvitová of the Czech Republic 7–6 (5), 6–2 in the semifinals before crushing number 21 seed Vera Zvonareva of Russia 6–3, 6–2 in the final to collect a fourth title. Williams celebrated one of the great serving tournaments of her career. In 14 sets she was broken only three times, releasing 89 aces. Only days later Williams injured her foot, and she did not compete again in an official tournament for the rest of the



## TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS (ATHLETICS)

In an effort to make the slate of annual invitational track and field meets more cohesive, the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) premiered its new Diamond League series of high-level competitions in 2010. Kenyan David Rudisha cut the most outstanding individual swath of the season. Rudisha, age 21, ran undefeated in 12 high-level 800-m finals, the first unbeaten streak in the event since Kenyan-born Dane Wilson Kipketer managed the feat in 1999. Twice in August Rudisha lowered the 800-m world record, first with a 1-min 41.09-sec run

in Berlin that cut 0.02 sec from the old record held by Kipketer. A week later in Rieti, Italy, Rudisha improved his mark to 1 min 41.01 sec.

**World Indoor Championships.** Frenchman Teddy Tamgho, age 20, set a world indoor record in the triple jump at the 13th IAAF world indoor championships, held March 12–14 in Doha, Qatar. The triple jump was still being contested after the last of the meet's running events had finished, and many spectators were leaving. Tamgho put on a show anyway. He jumped a season-leading 17.41 m (57 ft 1½ in) in the first round only to watch Cuban Yoandri Betanzos take the lead with 17.69 m (58 ft ½ in) on the next jump. On his final attempt Tamgho claimed the gold as he bounded 17.90 m (58 ft ¾ in), 7 cm (2¾ in) farther than the former world record, set by Cuban Aliecer Urrutia in 1997 and equaled by Swede Christian Olsson in 2004. Two other men claimed meet records: Dayron Robles of Cuba in the 60-m hurdles (7.34 sec) and Steve Hooker of Australia in the pole vault. Hooker's winning vault of 6.01 m (19 ft 8½ in) exceeded German runner-up Malte Mohr's best by 31 cm (1 ft ¼ in), the largest world indoor championships victory margin ever in the event. Three women also set meet records. American Lolo Jones's 7.72-sec time in the 60-m hurdles equaled the fifth best time ever; while her 0.14-sec victory margin was the largest in the event's history. Belarusian Nadzeya Ostapchuk's winning mark in the shot put, 20.85 m (68 ft 5 in), brought both a meet record and a defeat for New Zealand's Valerie Adams (née Vili), who had won 28 consecutive meets since September 2007, including the 2008 Olympic and 2009 world championship titles. In the pentathlon Briton Jessica Ennis's 2-min 12.55-sec time in the 800 m, the final event, left her 54 points shy of the world mark but gave her a meet record of 4,937 points. Ethiopian Meseret Defar (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) won the women's 3,000 m for a fourth consecutive time, a record win streak at the indoor championships. High jumper Blanka Vlasic of Croatia won her second consecutive world indoor title.

**International Competition.** The Diamond League, a series of 14 meets in Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and the U.S. offering \$6.63 million in prize money, partially succeeded in its mission of creating excitement around head-to-head matchups of the sport's top stars. IMG Media, the IAAF's broadcasting partner, reported that worldwide television



Brazilian tandem of Emanuel Rego and Alison Cerutti finished second in the point standings. Meanwhile, Brazil's Larissa França and Juliana Felisberta da Silva placed first in the women's SWATCH-FIVB World Tour points standings, ahead of fellow Brazilians Maria Antonelli and Talita Antunes. Dalhausser and Silva were named, respectively, the most outstanding players in the men's and women's competitions.

(RICHARD S. WANNINGER)

## WEIGHTLIFTING

In September 2010 Antalya, Tur., hosted the 78th men's and the 21st women's International Weightlifting Federation world championships. The competition involved 312 weightlifters from 63 countries in the men's division and 203 women representing 50 countries. A total of 11 senior world records were broken: 9 in the women's division and 2 in the men's, both by Liao Hui of China.

In the women's competition China dominated, with Chinese athletes taking 17 (7 gold, 6 silver, and 4 bronze) of the 63 available medals. China was followed in the standings by Russia with 12 medals (5 gold, 3 silver, and 4 bronze) and Turkey with 11 (3 gold, 6 silver, and 2 bronze). Kazakhstan had five medals, all of them gold. In all, 11 countries claimed at least one medal. Russia's Tatyana Kashirina took the gold in the superheavyweight category with a 315-kg (694.5-lb) overall total.

In the men's division athletes from Europe captured 40 of the 72 medals, and 17 countries recorded at least one. China topped the team rankings with 15 medals (7 gold, 6 silver, and 2 bronze), followed by Russia with 13 (4 gold, 5 silver, and 4 bronze) and Poland with 7 (3 gold, 1 silver, and 3 bronze). Behdad Salimikordasibi from Iran won the superheavyweight category with an overall total of 453 kg (998.7 lb).

(DRAGOMIR CIOROSLAN)

## WRESTLING

**Freestyle and Greco-Roman.** The Russian men and Japanese women dominated the competition at the Fédération Internationale des Luttes Associées (FILA) world wrestling championships held in Moscow on Sept. 6–12, 2010. In the freestyle competition, all seven Russian men won medals, with six making it to the final match and four taking the gold. Russia (with 66 points) easily captured the team title to out-

distance Azerbaijan (42 points). Japan won the women's freestyle competition with a 61–39 margin over Russia.

The Greco-Roman tournament was somewhat closer, but Russia still prevailed 46–32 over second-place Turkey, which was paced by Selcuk Cebi's second straight gold medal at 74 kg. Despite the overall Russian domination, two Greco-Roman wrestlers—Hamid Surian-Reyhanpur of Iran at 55 kg and Mijain López of Cuba at 120 kg—each won his fifth career gold medal.

It was a historic low point for the United States, which failed to collect a single medal in the men's freestyle competition and finished in 23rd place, marking the first time that it had not been in the top 10 in the final standings. The Greco-Roman squad did little better, earning no medals and placing 13th. The U.S. women's freestyle team secured a respectable fifth-place finish, however, with Elena Pirozhkova earning a silver medal at 63 kg and Tatiana Padilla taking the bronze at 55 kg.

(J. CARL GUYMON)

**Sumo.** *Yokozuna* (grand champion) Asashoryu won his 25th Emperor's Cup in the New Year *basho* (grand tournament) in January 2010, but allegations of an assault on a nightclub owner forced the Mongolian's premature retirement from sumo. Another Mongolian, *yokozuna* Hakuho, then strung together 63 consecutive wins, taking the next four *basho*—in March, May, July, and September—with perfect records. Hakuho finally lost to Kisenosato on day two of the season-ending Kyushu *basho* in November. Nevertheless, he prevailed for his fifth championship of the year, tying his remarkable 86–4 record from 2009.

A different scandal erupted midyear when *ozeki* (champion) Kotomitsuki, who was accused of gambling on baseball, became embroiled in blackmail by elements of organized crime. He and a prominent stablemaster were expelled, and a number of other high-ranking wrestlers were suspended for the July *basho*. Live broadcast of the matches was discontinued, and there was a public outcry to reform the administration of Japan's national sport.

Veteran *ozeki* Kaio surpassed 1,000 victories and set a new record with a career total of 114 salaried tournaments. Kaido Hoovelson of Estonia (known as Baruto) became the second European to reach *ozeki* rank. Notable retirements included Chiyotakai, Kitazakura, Kaiho, and Iwakiyama.

(KEN COLLIER)

## VOLLEYBALL

In men's indoor volleyball Brazil dominated the Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB) World League in 2010 with its seventh title in eight seasons and ninth overall following a 25–22, 25–22, 16–25, 25–23 triumph over Russia in the championship match on July 25 in Córdoba, Arg. Serbia claimed the bronze medal after downing Cuba. Brazil's Murilo Endres, known as Murilo, was selected as the tournament MVP. Brazil captured its third consecutive FIVB men's world championship with a 25–22, 25–14, 25–22 victory over Cuba on October 10 in the final in Rome. Serbia defeated host Italy to earn the bronze. Brazil became the second team to win three straight world titles. (Italy accomplished the feat in 1990, 1994, and 1998.) Murilo was again recognized as the MVP.

In August the American women garnered their third FIVB World Grand Prix title with a perfect 5–0 record after downing Japan 26–24, 25–20, and 25–23 in their last match at the six-team round-robin final round in Ningbo, China. Foluke Akinradewo of the U.S. captured the MVP award. At the women's world championship, held in Tokyo in November, Russia retained its title following a 21–25, 25–17, 20–25, 25–14, 15–11 triumph over Brazil. Host Japan earned its first world championship medal since 1978 with a win over the U.S. for the bronze. Yekaterina Gamova of Russia was named tournament MVP.

The U.S. beach volleyball duo of Phil Dalhausser and Todd Rogers finished atop the men's SWATCH-FIVB World Tour points standings after winning nine World Tour titles in 2010. The



# Sporting Record

## ARCHERY

### FITA Outdoor World Target Archery Championships\*

Year	Men's individual		Men's team		Women's individual		Women's team	
	Winner	Points	Winner	Points	Winner	Points	Winner	Points
2005	Chung Jae Hun (S.Kor.)	102	South Korea	244	Lee Sung Jin (S.Kor.)	111	South Korea	251
2007	Im Dong Hyun (S.Kor.)	110	South Korea	224	N. Valeeva (Italy)	108	South Korea	226
2009	Lee Chang-Hwan (S.Kor.)	113	South Korea	222	Joo Hyun-Jung (S.Kor.)	113	South Korea	224

\*Olympic (recurve) division.

## AUTOMOBILE RACING

### Formula One Grand Prix Race Results, 2010

Race	Driver	Winner's time (hr:min:sec)
Bahrain GP	F. Alonso (Spain)	1:39:20.396
Australian GP	J. Button (U.K.)	1:33:36.531
Malaysian GP	S. Vettel (Ger.)	1:33:48.412
Chinese GP	J. Button (U.K.)	1:46:42.163
Spanish GP	M. Webber (Austl.)	1:35:44.101
Monaco GP	M. Webber (Austl.)	1:50:13.355
Turkish GP	L. Hamilton (U.K.)	1:28:47.620
Canadian GP	L. Hamilton (U.K.)	1:33:53.456
European GP	S. Vettel (Ger.)	1:40:29.571
British GP	M. Webber (Austl.)	1:24:38.200
German GP	F. Alonso (Spain)	1:27:38.864
Hungarian GP	M. Webber (Austl.)	1:41:05.571
Belgian GP	L. Hamilton (U.K.)	1:29:04.268
Italian GP	F. Alonso (Spain)	1:16:24.572
Singapore GP	F. Alonso (Spain)	1:57:53.579
Japanese GP	S. Vettel (Ger.)	1:30:27.323
Korean GP	F. Alonso (Spain)	2:48:20.810
Brazilian GP	S. Vettel (Ger.)	1:33:11.803
Abu Dhabi GP	S. Vettel (Ger.)	1:39:36.837

WORLD DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP: Vettel 256 points; Alonso 252 points; Webber 242 points.

CONSTRUCTORS' CHAMPIONSHIP: RBR-Renault 498 points; McLaren-Mercedes 454 points; Ferrari 396 points.

### National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) Sprint Cup Champions

Year	Winner
2008	J. Johnson
2009	J. Johnson
2010	J. Johnson

### Daytona 500

Year	Winner	Avg. speed in mph
2008	R. Newman	152.672
2009	M. Kenseth	132.816
2010	J. McMurray	137.284

### IndyCar Champions

Year	Indy Racing League
2008	S. Dixon (N.Z.)
2009	D. Franchitti (Scot.)
2010	D. Franchitti (Scot.)

### Indianapolis 500

Year	Winner	Avg. speed in mph
2008	S. Dixon (N.Z.)	143.567
2009	H. Castroneves (Braz.)	150.318
2010	D. Franchitti (Scot.)	161.623

### Le Mans 24-Hour Grand Prix d'Endurance

Year	Car	Drivers
2008	Audi R10	R. Capello, T. Kristensen, A. McNish
2009	Peugeot 908	D. Brabham, M. Gené, A. Wurz
2010	Audi R15	T. Bernhard, R. Dumas, M. Rockenfeller

### Monte-Carlo Rally

Year	Car	Driver
2008	Citroën C4 WRC	S. Loeb (Fr.)
2009*	Peugeot 207 S2000	S. Ogier (Fr.)
2010*	Ford Fiesta S2000	M. Hirvonen (Fin.)

\*Race not considered part of the World Rally Championship series.



Indianapolis 500 winner Dario Franchitti of Scotland celebrates his second consecutive and third career Indy Racing League drivers' championship.

## BADMINTON

### All England Open Championships—Singles

Year	Men	Women
2008	Chen Jin (China)	T. Rasmussen (Den.)
2009	Lin Dan (China)	Wang Yihan (China)
2010	Lee Chong Wei (Malay.)	T. Rasmussen (Den.)

### Thomas Cup (men)

Year	Winner	Runner-up
2005–06	China	Denmark
2007–08	China	South Korea
2009–10	China	Indonesia

### Uber Cup (women)

Year	Winner	Runner-up
2005–06	China	Netherlands
2007–08	China	Indonesia
2009–10	South Korea	China

### World Badminton Championships

Year	Men's singles	Women's singles	Men's doubles	Women's doubles	Mixed doubles
2007	Lin Dan (China)	Zhu Lin (China)	M. Kido, H. Setiawan (Indon.)	Yang Wei, Zhang Jiewen (China)	N. Widiyanto, L. Natsir (Indon.)
2009	Lin Dan (China)	Lu Lan (China)	Cai Yun, Fu Haifeng (China)	Zhang Yawen, Zhao Tingting (China)	T. Laybourn, K. Rytter Juhl (Den.)
2010	Chen Jin (China)	Wang Lin (China)	Cai Yun, Fu Haifeng (China)	Du Jing, Yu Yang (China)	Zheng Bo, Ma Jin (China)

## BASEBALL

### Final Major League Standings, 2010

### Caribbean Series

Year	Winning team	Country
2008	Licey Tigers (Tigres)	Dominican Republic
2009	Aragua Tigers (Tigres)	Venezuela
2010	Escogido Lions (Leones)	Dominican Republic

### World Series\*

Year	Winning team	Losing team	Results
2008	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	Tampa Bay Rays (AL)	4-1
2009	New York Yankees (AL)	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	4-2
2010	San Francisco Giants (NL)	Texas Rangers (AL)	4-1

\*AL—American League; NL—National League.

### Japan Series\*

Year	Winning team	Losing team	Results
2008	Seibu Lions (PL)	Yomiuri Giants (CL)	4-3
2009	Yomiuri Giants (CL)	Nippon-Ham Fighters (PL)	4-2
2010	Chiba Lotte Marines (PL)	Chunichi Dragons (CL)	4-2†

\*CL—Central League; PL—Pacific League. †Seven-game series included one tie game.

## BASKETBALL

### NBA Final Standings, 2009-10

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

	Won	Lost	G.B.†		Won	Lost	G.B.†		Won	Lost	G.B.†
<b>Atlantic Division</b>				<b>Central Division</b>				<b>Southeast Division</b>			
*Boston	50	32	—	*Cleveland	61	21	—	*Orlando	59	23	—
Toronto	40	42	10	*Milwaukee	46	36	15	*Atlanta	53	29	6
New York	29	53	21	*Chicago	41	41	20	*Miami	47	35	12
Philadelphia	27	55	23	Indiana	32	50	29	*Charlotte	44	38	15
New Jersey	12	70	38	Detroit	27	55	34	Washington	26	56	33

#### WESTERN CONFERENCE

	Won	Lost	G.B.†		Won	Lost	G.B.†		Won	Lost	G.B.†
<b>Northwest Division</b>				<b>Pacific Division</b>				<b>Southwest Division</b>			
*Denver	53	29	—	*L.A. Lakers	57	25	—	*Dallas	55	27	—
*Utah	53	29	—	*Phoenix	54	28	3	*San Antonio	50	32	5
*Portland	50	32	3	L.A. Clippers	29	53	28	Houston	42	40	13
*Oklahoma City	50	32	3	Golden State	26	56	31	Memphis	40	42	15
Minnesota	15	67	38	Sacramento	25	57	32	New Orleans	37	45	18

\*Qualified for play-offs. †Games behind.

### National Basketball Association (NBA) Championship

Season	Winner	Runner-up	Results
2007-08	Boston Celtics	Los Angeles Lakers	4-2
2008-09	Los Angeles Lakers	Orlando Magic	4-1
2009-10	Los Angeles Lakers	Boston Celtics	4-3

### Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) Championship



## BASKETBALL (continued)

### Division I National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Championship—Men

Year	Winner	Runner-up	Score
2008	Kansas	Memphis	75–68
2009	North Carolina	Michigan State	89–72
2010	Duke	Butler	61–59

### World Basketball Championship—Men

Year	Winner	Runner-up
2006	Spain	Greece
2008*	United States	Spain
2010	United States	Turkey

\*Olympic champion.

### Division I National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Championship—Women

Year	Winner	Runner-up	Score
2008	Tennessee	Stanford	64–48
2009	Connecticut	Louisville	76–54
2010	Connecticut	Stanford	53–47

### World Basketball Championship—Women

Year	Winner	Runner-up
2006	Australia	Russia
2008*	United States	Australia
2010	United States	Czech Republic

\*Olympic champion.

## BILLIARD GAMES

### World Three-Cushion Championship\*

Year	Winner
2008	M. Zanetti (Italy)
2009	F. Kasidokostas (Greece)
2010	D. Sánchez (Spain)

\*Union Mondiale de Billard champion.

### WPA World Nine-Ball Championships

Year	Men's champion
2008	<i>not held</i>
2009	<i>not held</i>
2010	F. Bustamante (Phil.)
Year	Women's champion
2008	Lin Yuan-chun (Taiwan)
2009	Liu Shasha (China)
2010	Fu Xiaofang (China)

### World Professional Snooker Championship

Year	Winner
2008	R. O'Sullivan (Eng.)
2009	J. Higgins (Scot.)
2010	N. Robertson (Austl.)

## BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE

### Bobsleigh and Skeleton World Championships

Year	Two-man bobsleigh	Four-man/driver	Women's bobsleigh	Men's skeleton	Women's skeleton	Team
2008	A. Lange, K. Kuske (Ger.)	Germany/A. Lange	S. Kiriasis, R. Logsch (Ger.)	K. Bromley (Gr.Brit.)	A. Huber (Ger.)	Germany
2009	I. Rügge, C. Grand (Switz.)	United States/ S. Holcomb	N. Minichiello, G. Cooke (Gr.Brit.)	G. Stähli (Switz.)	M. Trott (Ger.)	Germany
2010*	A. Lange, K. Kuske (Ger.)	United States/ S. Holcomb	K. Humphries, H. Moyse (Can.)	J. Montgomery (Can.)	A. Williams (Gr.Brit.)	

\*Olympic champions.

### Luge World Championships\*

Year	Men	Women	Doubles	Team
2008	F. Loch (Ger.)	T. Hüfner (Ger.)	A. Florschütz, T. Wustlich (Ger.)	Germany
2009	F. Loch (Ger.)	E. Hamlin (U.S.)	G. Plankensteiner, O. Haselrieder (Italy)	Germany
2010†	F. Loch (Ger.)	T. Hüfner (Ger.)	A. Linger, W. Linger (Austria)	

\*Artificial track. †Olympic champions.

## BOWLING

### USBC Open Bowling Championships—Regular Division

Year	Singles	Score	All-events	Score
2008	B. Young	832	J. Futrell	2,183
2009	B. Goergen	862	R. Vokes	2,321
2010	T. Syring	833	M. McNiel	2,326

### USBC Women's Bowling Championships—Classic Division\*

Year	Singles	Score	All-events	Score
2008	C. Ham	736	L. Johnson	2,113
2009	M. Feldman	816	R. Romeo	2,172
2010	K. Howard	792	J. Woessner	2,330

\*From 2010 overall scratch champions.

### World Tenpin Bowling Championships—Men

Year	Singles	Doubles	Trios	Team (fives)
2006	R. Ong (Sing.)	Sweden	South Korea	United States
2008	W.R. Williams, Jr. (U.S.)	United States	South Korea	United States
2010	B. O'Neill (U.S.)	Sweden	United States	United States

### World Tenpin Bowling Championships—Women

Year	Singles	Doubles	Trios	Team (fives)
2005	E. Cheah (Malay.)	Germany	Taiwan	Taiwan
2007	S. O'Keefe (U.S.)	South Korea	Sweden	Malaysia
2009	S. Nation (U.S.)	South Korea	Taiwan	South Korea

### PBA Tournament of Champions

Year	Champion
2007–08	M. Haugen, Jr.
2008–09	P. Allen
2009–10	K. Kulick

### PBA World Championship

Year	Winner
2007–08	N. Duke
2008–09	N. Duke
2009–10	T. Smallwood

## BOXING

World Heavyweight Champions  
No Weight Limit

World Super Middleweight Champions  
Top Weight 168 Pounds

World Welterweight Champions  
Top Weight 147 Pounds

### WBA

Antonio Margarito (Mex.; 7/26/08)  
declared super champion in 2008

Yuriy Nuzhnenko (Ukr.; 10/3/08)

Shane Mosley (U.S.; 1/24/09; defeated Margarito)  
declared super champion in 2009  
**stripped of title in 2010**

Vyacheslav Senchenko (Ukr.; 4/10/09;  
defeated Nuzhnenko)

### WBC

Andre Berto (U.S.; 6/21/08)

### IBF

Jan Zaveck (Sln.; 12/11/09)

World Cruiserweight Champions  
Top Weight 200 Pounds

World Middleweight Champions  
Top Weight 160 Pounds

World Junior Welterweight Champions  
Top Weight 140 Pounds  
(also called super lightweight)

### WBA

Amir Khan (U.K.; 7/18/09)

### WBC

Devon Alexander (U.S.; 8/1/09)

### IBF

Juan Urango (Colom.; 1/30/09)

**Devon Alexander (U.S.; 3/6/10)**  
**stripped of title in 2010**

World Light Heavyweight Champions  
Top Weight 175 Pounds

World Junior Middleweight Champions  
Top Weight 154 Pounds  
(also called super welterweight)

World Lightweight Champions  
Top Weight 135 Pounds

### WBA

Juan Manuel Márquez (Mex.; 2/28/09)  
declared super champion in 2009

**Miguel Acosta (Venez.; 5/29/10)**

### WBC

Edwin Valero (Venez.; 4/4/09)  
**title declared vacant in 2010**

**Humberto Soto (Mex.; 3/13/10)**

### IBF

Nate Campbell (U.S.; 3/8/08)  
stripped of title in 2009

**Miguel Vázquez (Mex.; 8/14/10)**



David J. Phillip/AP

World Junior Lightweight Champions  
Top Weight 130 Pounds  
(also called super featherweight)

### WBA

Juan Carlos Salgado (Mex.; 10/10/09)

**Takashi Uchiyama (Japan; 1/11/10)**

### WBC

Humberto Soto (Mex.; 12/20/08)  
**gave up title in 2010**

**Vitali Tajbert (Ger.; 3/17/10)**

**Takahiro Aoh (Japan; 11/26/10)**

### IBF

Robert Guerrero (U.S.; 8/22/09)  
**gave up title in 2010**

**Mzonke Fana (S.Af.; 9/1/10)**



# BOXING (continued)

## World Featherweight Champions Top Weight 126 Pounds

### WBA

Chris John (Indon.; 9/26/03)  
declared super champion in 2009  
Yuriorkis Gamboa (Cuba; 10/10/09)  
declared unified champion in 2010  
Jonathan Barros (Arg.; 12/4/10)

### WBC

Elio Rojas (Dom.Rep.; 7/14/09)  
declared champion in recess in 2010  
Hozumi Hasegawa (Japan; 11/26/10)

### IBF

Cristóbal Cruz (Mex.; 10/23/08)  
Orlando Salido (Mex.; 5/15/10)  
Yuriorkis Gamboa (Cuba; 9/11/10)

## World Junior Featherweight Champions Top Weight 122 Pounds (also called super bantamweight)

### WBA

Poonsawat Kratingdaenggym (Thai.; 9/26/09)  
Ryol Li Lee (Japan; 10/2/10)

### WBC

Israel Vázquez (Mex.; 8/4/07)  
declared champion emeritus in 2008  
Toshiaki Nishioka (Japan; 1/3/09)

### IBF

Celestino Caballero (Pan.; 11/21/08)  
stripped of title in 2010  
Steve Molitor (Can.; 3/27/10)

## World Bantamweight Champions Top Weight 118 Pounds

### WBA

Anselmo Moréno (Pan.; 5/31/08)  
declared super champion in 2010  
Koki Kameda (Japan; 12/26/10)

### WBC

Hozumi Hasegawa (Japan; 4/16/05)  
Fernando Montiel (Mex.; 4/30/10)

### IBF

Yonnhy Pérez (Colom.; 10/31/09)  
Joseph Agbeko (Ghana; 12/11/10)

## World Junior Bantamweight Champions Top Weight 115 Pounds (also called super flyweight)

### WBA

Cristian Mijares (Mex.; 5/17/08)  
declared unified champion in 2008  
Nobuo Nashiro (Japan; 9/15/08)  
Vic Darchinyan (Austl.; 11/1/08; defeated Mijares)  
declared unified champion in 2008  
Hugo Cazares (Mex.; 5/8/10; defeated Nashiro)

### WBC

Vic Darchinyan (Austl.; 11/1/08)  
gave up title in 2010  
Tomás Rojas (Mex.; 9/20/10)

### IBF

Simphiwe Nongqayi (S.Af.; 9/15/09)  
Juan Alberto Rosas (Mex.; 7/31/10)  
Cristian Mijares (Mex.; 12/11/10)

## World Flyweight Champions Top Weight 112 Pounds

### WBA

Denkaosan Kaovichit (Thai.; 12/31/08)  
Daiki Kameda (Japan; 2/7/10)

### WBC

Koki Kameda (Japan; 11/29/09)  
Pongsaklek Wonjongkam (Thai.; 3/27/10)

### IBF

Moruti Mthlane (S.Af.; 11/20/09)

## World Junior Flyweight Champions Top Weight 108 Pounds

### WBA

Giovani Segura (Mex.; 6/5/09)  
declared unified champion in 2010  
gave up title in 2010  
Juan Carlos Reveco (Arg.; 8/28/10)

### WBC

Rodel Mayol (Phil.; 11/21/09)  
Omar Niño (Mex.; 6/19/10)  
Gilberto Keb Baas (Mex.; 11/6/10)

### IBF

Brian Vilorio (U.S.; 4/19/09)  
Carlos Támara (Colom.; 1/23/10)  
Luis Alberto Lazarte (Arg.; 5/29/10)

## World Mini-flyweight Champions Top Weight 105 Pounds (also called strawweight)

### WBA

Román González (Nic.; 9/15/08)  
gave up title in 2010  
Kwanthai Sithmorseng (Thai.; 11/5/10)

### WBC

Oleydong Sithsamerchai (Thai.; 11/29/07)

### IBF

Raúl García (Mex.; 6/14/08)  
Nkosinathi Joyi (S.Af.; 3/26/10)

# CHESS

## FIDE Olympiad—Open

## FIDE Olympiad—Women

*Kevin Koe (crouching), skip of Canada's gold-medal-winning team, concentrates at the world curling championships as skip Torger Nergard of runner-up Norway looks on.*



Antonio Calanni/AP



## CRICKET

### Test Match Results, October 2009–September 2010

Host/Ground	Date	Scores	Result
India/Ahmedabad	Nov. 16–20	India 426 and 412 for 4; SriL. 760 for 7 dec	Match drawn
India/Kanpur	Nov. 24–27	India 642; SriL. 229 and 269	India won by an innings and 144 runs
India/Mumbai	Dec. 2–6	SriL. 393 and 309; India 726 for 9 dec	India won by an innings and 24 runs; India won series 2–0
New Zealand/Dunedin	Nov. 24–28	N.Z. 429 and 153; Pak. 332 and 218	N.Z. won by 32 runs
New Zealand/Wellington	Dec. 3–6	Pak. 264 and 239; N.Z. 99 and 263	Pak. won by 141 runs
New Zealand/Napier	Dec. 11–15	Pak. 223 and 455; N.Z. 471 and 90 for 0	Match drawn; series drawn 1–1
Australia/Brisbane	Nov. 26–28	Austl. 480 for 8 dec; W.Ind. 228 and 187	Austl. won by an innings and 65 runs
Australia/Adelaide	Dec. 4–8	W.Ind. 451 and 317; Austl. 439 and 212 for 5	Match drawn
Australia/ Perth	Dec. 16–20	Austl. 520 for 7 dec and 150; W.Ind. 312 and 323	Austl. won by 35 runs; Austl. won series 2–0
South Africa/Centurion	Dec. 16–20	S.Af. 418 and 301; Eng. 356 and 228 for 9	Match drawn
South Africa/Durban	Dec. 26–30	S.Af. 343 and 133; Eng. 574 for 9 dec	Eng. won by an innings and 98 runs
South Africa/Cape Town	Jan. 3–7	S.Af. 291 and 447 for 7 dec; Eng. 273 and 296 for 9	Match drawn
South Africa/Johannesburg	Jan. 14–17	Eng. 180 and 169; S.Af. 423 for 7 dec	S.Af. won by an innings and 74 runs; series drawn 1–1
Australia/Melbourne	Dec. 26–30	Austl. 454 for 5 dec and 225 for 8 dec; Pak. 258 and 251	Austl. won by 170 runs
Australia/Sydney	Jan. 3–6	Austl. 127 and 381; Pak. 333 and 139	Austl. won by 36 runs
Australia/Hobart	Jan. 14–18	Austl. 519 for 8 dec and 219 for 5 dec; Pak. 301 and 206	Austl. won by 231 runs; Austl. won series 3–0
Bangladesh/Chittagong	Jan. 17–21	India 243 and 413 for 8 dec; Bangl. 242 and 301	India won by 113 runs
Bangladesh/Dhaka	Jan. 24–27	Bangl. 233 and 312; India 544 for 8 dec and 2 for 0	India won by 10 wickets; India won series 2–0
India/Nagpur	Feb. 6–9	S.Af. 558 for 6 dec; India 233 and 319	S.Af. won by an innings and 6 runs
India/Kolkata	Feb. 14–18	S.Af. 296 and 290; India 643 for 6 dec	India won by an innings and 57 runs; series drawn 1–1
New Zealand/Hamilton	Feb. 15–19	N.Z. 553 for 7 dec and 258 for 5 dec; Bangl. 408 and 282	N.Z. won by 121 runs
Bangladesh/Chittagong	March 12–16	Eng. 599 for 6 dec and 209 for 7 dec; Bangl. 296 and 331	Eng. won by 181 runs
Bangladesh/Dhaka	March 20–24	Bangl. 419 and 285; Eng. 496 and 209 for 1	Eng. won by 9 wickets; Eng. won series 2–0
New Zealand/Wellington	March 19–23	Austl. 459 for 5 dec and 106 for 0; N.Z. 157 and 407	Austl. won by 10 wickets
New Zealand/Hamilton	March 27–31	Austl. 231 and 511 for 8 dec; N.Z. 264 and 302	Austl. won by 176 runs; Austl. won series 2–0
England/London (Lord's)	May 27–31	Eng. 505 and 163 for 2; Bangl. 282 and 382	Eng. won by 8 wickets
England/Manchester	June 4–6	Eng. 419; Bangl. 216 and 123	Eng. won by an innings and 80 runs; Eng. won series 2–0
West Indies/Trinidad	June 10–13	S.Af. 352 and 206 for 4 dec; W.Ind. 102 and 293	S.Af. won by 163 runs
West Indies/St. Kitts	June 18–22	S.Af. 543 for 6 dec and 235 for 3 dec; W.Ind. 546	Match drawn
West Indies/Barbados	June 26–29	W.Ind. 231 and 161; S.Af. 346 and 49 for 3	S.Af. won by 7 wickets; S.Af. won series 2–0
England/London (Lord's)	July 13–16	Austl. 253 and 334; Pak. 148 and 289	Austl. won by 150 runs
England/Leeds	July 21–24	Austl. 88 and 349; Pak. 258 and 180 for 7	Pak. won by 3 wickets; neutral series drawn 1–1
Sri Lanka/Galle	July 18–22	SriL. 520 for 8 dec and 96 for 0; India 276 and 338	SriL. won by 10 wickets
Sri Lanka/Colombo	July 26–30	SriL. 642 for 4 dec and 129 for 3 dec; India 707	Match drawn
Sri Lanka/Colombo	Aug. 3–7	SriL. 425 and 267; India 436 and 258 for 5	India won by 5 wickets; series drawn 1–1
England/Nottingham	July 29–Aug. 1	Eng. 354 and 262 for 9 dec; Pak. 182 and 80	Eng. won by 154 runs
England/Birmingham	Aug. 6–9	Pak. 72 and 296; Eng. 251 and 118 for 1	Eng. won by 9 wickets
England/London (The Oval)	Aug. 18–21	Eng. 233 and 222; Pak. 308 and 148 for 6	Pak. won by 4 wickets
England/London (Lord's)	Aug. 26–29	Eng. 446; Pak. 74 and 147	Eng. won by an innings and 225 runs; Eng. won series 3–1

### Cricket World Cup

## CURLING

### World Curling Championship—Men

Year	Winner	Runner-up
2008	Canada	Scotland
2009	Scotland	Canada
2010	Canada	Norway

### World Curling Championship—Women

Year	Winner	Runner-up
2008	Canada	China
2009	China	Sweden
2010	Germany	Scotland

## CYCLING

Cycling Champions, 2010					
Event	Winner	Country	Event	Winner	Country
<b>WORLD CHAMPIONS—TRACK</b>			<b>WORLD CHAMPIONS—MOUNTAIN BIKES</b>		
<b>Men</b>			<b>Men</b>		
Sprint	G. Bauge	France	Cross-country	J.A. Hermida	Spain
Individual pursuit	T. Phinney	United States	Downhill	S. Hill	Australia
Kilometre time trial	T. Mulder	Netherlands	4-cross	T. Slavik	Czech Republic
Points	C. Meyer	Australia	Cross-country team relay	T. Litscher, R. Walder, K. Leumann, R. Naef	Switzerland
Team pursuit	J. Bobridge, R. Dennis, M. Hepburn, C. Meyer	Australia			
Keirin	C. Hoy	Great Britain	<b>Women</b>		
Team sprint	R. Forstemann, M. Levy, S. Nimke	Germany	Cross-country	M. Wloszczowska	Poland
Madison	L. Howard, C. Meyer	Australia	Downhill	T. Moseley	Great Britain
Scratch	A. Rasmussen	Denmark	4-cross	C. Buchanan	Australia
Omnium	E. Clancy	Great Britain			
<b>Women</b>			<b>MAJOR ELITE ROAD-RACE WINNERS</b>		
Sprint	V. Pendleton	Great Britain	Tour de France	A. Contador	Spain
Individual pursuit	S. Hammer	United States	Tour of Italy	I. Basso	Italy
500-m time trial	A. Meares	Australia	Tour of Spain	V. Nibali	Italy
Points	T. Whitten	Canada	Tour of Switzerland	F. Schleck	Luxembourg
Team pursuit	A. Ankudinoff, S. Kent, J. Tomic	Australia	Milan–San Remo	O. Freire	Spain
Keirin	S. Krupeckaite	Lithuania	Tour of Flanders	F. Cancellara	Switzerland
Team sprint	K. McCulloch, A. Meares	Australia	Paris–Roubaix	F. Cancellara	Switzerland
Scratch	P. Jeuland	France	Amstel Gold	P. Gilbert	Belgium
Omnium	T. Whitten	Canada	Liège–Bastogne–Liège	A. Vinokourov	Kazakhstan
			Flèche Wallonne	C. Evans	Australia
			Vattenfall Cyclassics	T. Farrar	United States
			GP Ouest-France	M. Goss	Australia
			San Sebastian Classic	L. Sánchez	Spain
			Tour of Lombardy	P. Gilbert	Belgium
			Paris–Nice	A. Contador	Spain
			Ghent–Wevelgem	B. Eisel	Austria
			Tour of Romandie	S. Spilak	Slovenia
			Critérium du Dauphiné	J. Brajkovic	Slovenia
			Tirreno–Adriatico	S. Garzelli	Italy
<b>WORLD CHAMPIONS—ROAD</b>					
<b>Men</b>					
Individual road race	T. Hushovd	Norway			
Individual time trial	F. Cancellara	Switzerland			
<b>Women</b>					
Individual road race	G. Bronzini	Italy			
Individual time trial	E. Pooley	Great Britain			
<b>WORLD CHAMPIONS—CYCLO-CROSS</b>					
Men	Z. Stybar	Czech Republic			
Women	M. Vos	Netherlands			

## EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

The Kentucky Derby			The Preakness Stakes			The Belmont Stakes		
Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux	2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux	2008	Da' Tara	A. Garcia
2009	Mine That Bird	C. Borel	2009	Rachel Alexandra	C. Borel	2009	Summer Bird	K. Desormeaux
2010	Super Saver	C. Borel	2010	Lookin At Lucky	M. Garcia	2010	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith

2,000 Guineas			The Derby			The St. Leger		
Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
2008	Henrythenavigator	J. Murtagh	2008	New Approach	K. Manning	2008	Conduit	F. Dettori
2009	Sea The Stars	M. Kinane	2009	Sea The Stars	M. Kinane	2009	Mastery	T. Durcan
2010	Makfi	C.-P. Lemaire	2010	Workforce	R. Moore	2010	Arctic Cosmos	W. Buick

Triple Crown Champions—U.S.		Triple Crown Champions—British		Melbourne Cup			The Hambletonian Trot	
Year	Horse	Year	Winner	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Driver
1973	Secretariat	1918	Gainsborough	2008	Viewed	B. Shinn	2008	Deweycheatumnhowe
1977	Seattle Slew	1935	Bahram	2009	Shocking	C. Brown	2009	Muscle Hill
1978	Affirmed	1970	Nijinsky	2010	Americain	G. Mosse	2010	Muscle Massive

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS (continued)

Major Thoroughbred Race Winners, 2010

Nation	League Champions	Cup Winners	Nation	League Champions	Cup Winners
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FOOTBALL (continued)

UEFA Champions League

UEFA Europa League\*

Libertadores de América Cup			
Year	Winner (country)	Runner-up (country)	Scores
2008	Liga de Quito (Ecu.)	Fluminense Rio de Janeiro (Braz.)	4–2, 5–5
2009	Estudiantes La Plata (Arg.)	Cruzeiro (Braz.)	0–0, 2–1
2010	Internacional (Braz.)	Chivas Guadalajara (Mex.)	2–1, 3–2

MLS Cup			
Year	Result		
2008	Columbus Crew	3	New York Red Bulls 1
2009	Real Salt Lake*	1	Los Angeles Galaxy 1
2010	Colorado Rapids†	2	FC Dallas 1

\*Won on penalty kicks. †Won in overtime.

Rose Bowl			
Season	Result		
2008–09	Southern California	38	Penn State 24
2009–10	Ohio State	26	Oregon 17
2010–11	Texas Christian	21	Wisconsin 19

Fiesta Bowl			
Season	Result		
2008–09	Texas	24	Ohio State 21
2009–10	Boise State	17	Texas Christian 10
2010–11	Oklahoma	48	Connecticut 20

NFL Final Standings, 2010–11

AMERICAN CONFERENCE											
East Division				North Division				South Division			
	Won	Lost	Tied		Won	Lost	Tied		Won	Lost	Tied
*New England	14	2	0	*Pittsburgh	12	4	0	*Indianapolis	10	6	0
*New York Jets	11	5	0	*Baltimore	12	4	0	Jacksonville	8	8	0
Miami	7	9	0	Cleveland	5	11	0	Houston	6	10	0
Buffalo	4	12	0	Cincinnati	4	12	0	Tennessee	6	10	0
NATIONAL CONFERENCE											
East Division				North Division				South Division			
	Won	Lost	Tied		Won	Lost	Tied		Won	Lost	Tied
*Philadelphia	10	6	0	*Chicago	11	5	0	*Atlanta	13	3	0
New York Giants	10	6	0	*Green Bay	10	6	0	*New Orleans	11	5	0
Dallas	6	10	0	Detroit	6	10	0	Tampa Bay	10	6	0
Washington	6	10	0	Minnesota	6	10	0	Carolina	2	14	0

\*Qualified for play-offs.

NFL Super Bowl			
	Season	Result	
XLII	2007–08	New York Giants (NFC)	17 New England Patriots (AFC) 14
XLIII	2008–09	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	27 Arizona Cardinals (NFC) 23
XLIV	2009–10	New Orleans Saints (NFC)	31 Indianapolis Colts (AFC) 17

Copa América			
Year	Winner	Runner-up	Score
2001	Colombia	Mexico	1–0
2004	Brazil	Argentina	2–2, 4–2*
2007	Brazil	Argentina	3–0

\*Winner determined in penalty shoot-out.

U.S. College Football National Championship*			
Season	Result		
2008–09	Florida	24	Oklahoma 14
2009–10	Alabama	37	Texas 21
2010–11	Auburn	22	Oregon 19

\*BCS championship game.

Orange Bowl			
Season	Result		
2008–09	Virginia Tech	20	Cincinnati 7
2009–10	Iowa	24	Georgia Tech 14
2010–11	Stanford	40	Virginia Tech 12

Sugar Bowl			
Season	Result		
2008–09	Utah	31	Alabama 17
2009–10	Florida	51	Cincinnati 24
2010–11	Ohio State	31	Arkansas 26

CFL Grey Cup*			
Year	Result		
2008	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	22	Montreal Alouettes (ED) 14
2009	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	28	Saskatchewan Roughriders (WD) 27
2010	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	21	Saskatchewan Roughriders (WD) 18

\*ED—Eastern Division; WD—Western Division.



FOOTBALL (continued)

AFL Grand Final

Year	Result			
2008	Hawthorn Hawks	18.7 (115)	Geelong Cats	11.23 (89)
2009	Geelong Cats	12.8 (80)	St. Kilda Saints	9.14 (68)
2010*	Collingwood Magpies	16.12 (108)	St. Kilda Saints	7.10 (52)

\*Grand Final Replay after Grand Final ended in a draw: Collingwood 9.14 (68)–St. Kilda 10.8 (68).

Rugby Union World Cup

Year	Result			
1999	Australia	35	France	12
2003	England	20	Australia	17
2007	South Africa	15	England	6

Rugby League World Cup

Year	Result			
1995	Australia	16	England	8
2000	Australia	40	New Zealand	12
2008	New Zealand	34	Australia	20

Six Nations Championship

Year	Result	
2008	Wales*	
2009	Ireland*	
2010	France*	

\*Grand Slam winner.



GOLF

Masters Tournament

Year	Winner
2008	T. Immelman (S.Af.)
2009	A. Cabrera (Arg.)
2010	P. Mickelson (U.S.)

United States Open Championship (men)

Year	Winner
2008	T. Woods (U.S.)
2009	L. Glover (U.S.)
2010	G. McDowell (N.Ire.)

British Amateur Championship (men)

Year	Winner
2008	R. Saxton (Neth.)
2009	M. Manassero (Italy)
2010	Jeong Jin (S.Kor.)

British Open Tournament (men)

Year	Winner
2008	P. Harrington (Ire.)
2009	S. Cink (U.S.)
2010	L. Oosthuizen (S.Af.)

United States Women's Open Championship

Year	Winner
2008	Park In-Bee (S.Kor.)
2009	Ji Eun-Hee (S.Kor.)
2010	P. Creamer (U.S.)

Ladies' British Amateur Championship

Year	Winner
2008	A. Nordqvist (Swed.)
2009	A. Muñoz (Spain)
2010	K. Tidy (Eng.)

Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) Championship

Year	Winner
2008	Y. Tseng (Taiwan)
2009	A. Nordqvist (Swed.)
2010	C. Kerr (U.S.)

## GYMNASTICS

## World Gymnastics Championships—Men

Year	All-around team	All-around individual	Horizontal bar	Parallel bars
2008*	China	Yang Wei (China)	Zou Kai (China)	Li Xiaopeng (China)
2009	<i>not held</i>	K. Uchimura (Japan)	Zou Kai (China)	Wang Guanyin (China)
2010	<b>China</b>	<b>K. Uchimura (Japan)</b>	<b>Zhang Chenglong (China)</b>	<b>Feng Zhe (China)</b>
Year	Pommel horse	Rings	Vault	Floor exercise
2008*	Xiao Qin (China)	Chen Yibing (China)	L. Blanik (Pol.)	Zou Kai (China)
2009	Zhang Hongtao (China)	Yan Mingyong (China)	M. Dragulescu (Rom.)	M. Dragulescu (Rom.)
2010	<b>K. Berki (Hung.)</b>	<b>Chen Yibing (China)</b>	<b>T. Bouhail (Fr.)</b>	<b>E. Kosmidis (Greece)</b>

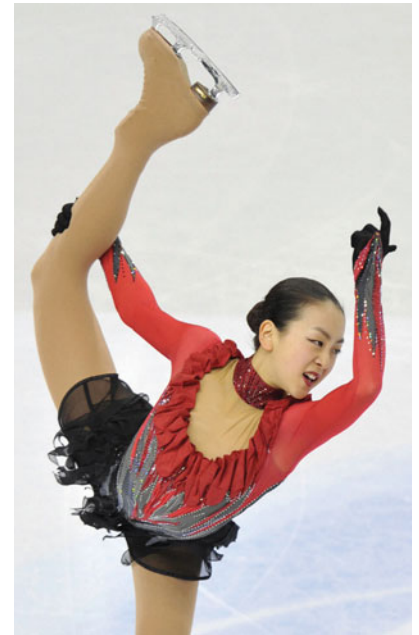
\*Olympic champions.

## World Gymnastics Championships—Women

Year	All-around team	All-around individual	Balance beam
2008*	China	N. Liukin (U.S.)	S. Johnson (U.S.)
2009	<i>not held</i>	B. Sloan (U.S.)	Deng Linlin (China)
2010	<b>Russia</b>	<b>A. Mustafina (Russia)</b>	<b>A. Porgras (Rom.)</b>
Year	Uneven parallel bars	Vault	Floor exercise
2008*	He Kexin (China)	Hong Un-Jong (N.Kor.)	S. Izbasu (Rom.)
2009	He Kexin (China)	K. Williams (U.S.)	E. Tweddle (U.K.)
2010	<b>E. Tweddle (U.K.)</b>	<b>A. Sacramone (U.S.)</b>	<b>L. Mitchell (Austl.)</b>

\*Olympic champions.

Kyodo/AP



*Women's champion Mao Asada of Japan performs at the world figure skating championships.*

## ICE HOCKEY

## NHL Final Standings, 2009–10

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

Northeast Division				Atlantic Division				Southeast Division			
	Won	Lost	OTL*		Won	Lost	OTL*		Won	Lost	OTL*
†Buffalo	45	27	10	†New Jersey	48	27	7	†Washington	54	15	13
†Ottawa	44	32	6	†Pittsburgh	47	28	7	Atlanta	35	34	13
†Boston	39	30	13	†Philadelphia	41	35	6	Carolina	35	37	10
†Montreal	39	33	10	†N.Y. Rangers	38	33	11	Tampa Bay	34	36	12
Toronto	30	38	14	N.Y. Islanders	34	37	11	Florida	32	37	13

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division				Northwest Division				Pacific Division			
	Won	Lost	OTL*		Won	Lost	OTL*		Won	Lost	OTL*
†Chicago	52	22	8	†Vancouver	49	28	5	†San Jose	51	20	11
†Detroit	44	24	14	†Colorado	43	30	9	†Phoenix	50	25	7
†Nashville	47	29	6	Calgary	40	32	10	†Los Angeles	46	27	9
St. Louis	40	32	10	Minnesota	38	36	8	Anaheim	39	32	11
Columbus	32	35	15	Edmonton	27	47	8	Dallas	37	31	14

\*Overtime losses, worth one point. †Qualified for play-offs.

## The Stanley Cup

Season	Winner	Runner-up	Results
2007–08	Detroit Red Wings	Pittsburgh Penguins	4–2
2008–09	Pittsburgh Penguins	Detroit Red Wings	4–3
2009–10	<b>Chicago Blackhawks</b>	<b>Philadelphia Flyers</b>	<b>4–2</b>

## World Ice Hockey Championship—Men

Year	Winner
2008	Russia
2009	Russia
2010	<b>Czech Republic</b>

## World Ice Hockey Championship—Women

Year	Winner
2008	United States
2009	United States
2010*	<b>Canada</b>

\*Olympic champion.

## ICE SKATING

## World Figure Skating Champions—Men

Year	Winner
2008	J. Buttle (Can.)
2009	E. Lysacek (U.S.)
2010	<b>D. Takahashi (Japan)</b>

## World Figure Skating Champions—Women

Year	Winner
2008	M. Asada (Japan)
2009	Kim Yü-Na (S.Kor.)
2010	<b>M. Asada (Japan)</b>

## World Figure Skating Champions—Pairs

Year	Winners
2008	A. Savchenko, R. Szolkowy (Ger.)
2009	A. Savchenko, R. Szolkowy (Ger.)
2010	<b>Pang Qing, Tong Jian (China)</b>

## World Ice Dancing Champions

Year	Winners
2008	I. Delobel, O. Schoenfelder (Fr.)
2009	O. Domnina, M. Shabalin (Russia)
2010	<b>T. Virtue, S. Moir (Can.)</b>

## ICE SKATING (continued)

### World Ice Speed-Skating Records Set in 2010 on Major Tracks\*

Event	Name	Country	Result
<b>MEN</b>			
none			
<b>WOMEN</b>			
none			

### World Ice Speed-Skating Records Set in 2010 on Short Tracks\*

Event	Name	Country	Time
<b>MEN</b>			
none			
<b>WOMEN</b>			
1,000 m	Zhou Yang	China	1 min 29.049 sec
3,000-m relay	China (Sun Linlin, Wang Meng, Zhang Hui, Zhou Yang)	China	4 min 06.610 sec

\*May include records awaiting ISU ratification at year's end.

### World All-Around Speed-Skating Champions

Year	Men	Women
2008	S. Kramer (Neth.)	P. van Deutekom (Neth.)
2009	S. Kramer (Neth.)	M. Sablikova (Cz.Rep.)
2010	S. Kramer (Neth.)	M. Sablikova (Cz.Rep.)

### World Short-Track Speed-Skating Championships—Overall Winners

Year	Men	Women
2008	A.A. Ohno (U.S.)	Wang Meng (China)
2009	Lee Ho-Suk (S.Kor.)	Wang Meng (China)
2010	Lee Ho-Suk (S.Kor.)	Park Seung-Hi (S.Kor.)

### World Speed-Skating Sprint Champions

Year	Men	Women
2008	Lee Kyou-Hyuk (S.Kor.)	J. Wolf (Ger.)
2009	S. Davis (U.S.)	Wang Beixing (China)
2010	Lee Kyou-Hyuk (S.Kor.)	Lee Sang-Hwa (S.Kor.)



## JUDO

### World Judo Championships—Men

Year	Open weights	60 kg	66 kg	73 kg
2007	Y. Muneta (Japan)	R. Houkes (Neth.)	J. Derly (Braz.)	Wang Ki-Chun (S.Kor.)
2009	T. Riner (Fr.)*	G. Zantaraia (Ukr.)	T. Hashbaatar (Mong.)	Wang Ki-Chun (S.Kor.)
2010	D. Kamikawa (Japan)	R. Sobirov (Uzbek.)	J. Morishita (Japan)	H. Akimoto (Japan)
Year	81 kg	90 kg	100 kg	+100 kg
2007	T. Camilo (Braz.)	I. Tsirekidze (Geo.)	L. Corrêa (Braz.)	T. Riner (France)
2009	I. Nifontov (Russia)	Lee Kyu-Won (S.Kor.)	M. Rakov (Kazakh.)	T. Riner (France)
2010	Kim Jae-Bum (S.Kor.)	I. Iliadis (Greece)	T. Anai (Japan)	T. Riner (France)

\*Competition held separately in December 2008.

### World Judo Championships—Women

Year	Open weights	48 kg	52 kg	57 kg
2007	M. Tsukada (Japan)	R. Tamura Tani (Japan)	Shi Junjie (China)	Kye Sun-Hui (N.Kor.)
2009	Tong Wen (China)*	T. Fukumi (Japan)	M. Nakamura (Japan)	M. Ribout (Fr.)
2010	M. Sugimoto (Japan)	H. Asami (Japan)	Y. Nishida (Japan)	K. Matsumoto (Japan)
Year	63 kg	70 kg	78 kg	+78 kg
2007	D. González (Cuba)	G. Emane (Fr.)	Y. Laborde (Cuba)	Tong Wen (China)
2009	Y. Ueno (Japan)	Y. Alvear (Colom.)	M. Verkerk (Neth.)	Tong Wen (China)
2010	Y. Ueno (Japan)	L. Decosse (Fr.)	K. Harrison (U.S.)	M. Sugimoto (Japan)

\*Competition held separately in December 2008.

## RODEO

### Men's World All-Around Rodeo Championship

Year	Winner
2008	T. Brazile
2009	T. Brazile
2010	T. Brazile

## ROWING

World Rowing Championships—Men								
Year	Single sculls	Min:sec	Double sculls	Min:sec	Quadruple sculls	Min:sec	Coxed pairs	Min:sec
2008*	O. Tufte (Nor.)	6:59.83	D. Crawshay, S. Brennan (Austl.)	6:27.77	Poland	5:41.33	G. Bergen, J. Dunaway (Can.)	7:06.69
2009	M. Drysdale (N.Z.)	6:33.35	E. Knittel, S. Krüger (Ger.)	6:07.02	Poland	5:38.33	T. Kepper, H. Rummel (U.S.)	6:53.58
<b>2010</b>	<b>O. Synek (Cz.Rep.)</b>	<b>6:47.49</b>	<b>N. Cohen, J. Sullivan (N.Z.)</b>	<b>6:22.63</b>	<b>Croatia</b>	<b>6:15.78</b>	<b>C. Morgan, D. Grimm (Austl.)</b>	<b>7:03.32</b>
Year	Coxless pairs	Min:sec	Coxless fours	Min:sec	Eights	Min:sec		
2008*	D. Ginn, D. Free (Austl.)	6:37.44	Great Britain	6:06.57	Canada	5:23.89		
2009	E. Murray, H. Bond (N.Z.)	6:15.93	Great Britain	5:47.28	Germany	5:24.13		
<b>2010</b>	<b>E. Murray, H. Bond (N.Z.)</b>	<b>6:30.16</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>6:45.38</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>5:33.84</b>		

\*Olympic champions, except coxed pairs.

World Rowing Championships—Women					The Boat Race*			
Year	Single sculls	Min:sec	Coxless pairs	Min:sec	Year	Winner	Winner's time (min:sec)	Margin of victory
2008*	R. Neykova (Bulg.)	7:22.34	G. Andrunache, V. Susanu (Rom.)	7:20.60	2008	Oxford	20:53	6 lengths
2009	Ye. Karsten-Khodotovich (Bela.)	7:11.78	Z. Francia, E. Cafaro (U.S.)	7:06.28	2009	Oxford	17:00	3½ lengths
<b>2010</b>	<b>F. Svensson (Swed.)</b>	<b>7:47.61</b>	<b>J. Haigh, R. Scown (N.Z.)</b>	<b>7:17.12</b>	<b>2010†</b>	<b>Cambridge</b>	<b>17:35</b>	<b>1⅓ lengths</b>
Year	Double sculls	Min:sec	Coxless fours	Min:sec				
2008*	C. Evers-Swindell, G. Evers-Swindell (N.Z.)	7:07.32	Belarus	6:39.89				
2009	M. Fularczyk, J. Michalska (Pol.)	6:47.18	Netherlands	6:31.34				
<b>2010</b>	<b>A. Watkins, K. Grainger (Gr.Brit.)</b>	<b>7:04.70</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>7:21.09</b>				
Year	Quadruple sculls	Min:sec	Eights	Min:sec				
2008*	China	6:16.06	United States	6:05.34				
2009	Ukraine	6:18.41	United States	6:05.34				
<b>2010</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>7:12.78</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>6:12.42</b>				

\*Olympic champions, except coxless fours.

\*Annual race between the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. †Historical record: Cambridge 80, Oxford 75, 1 draw.

## SAILING (YACHTING)

America's Cup					
Year	Winning yacht	Owner	Skipper	Losing yacht	Owner
2003	<i>Alinghi</i> (Switz.)	Alinghi Swiss Challenge	R. Coutts	<i>New Zealand</i> (N.Z.)	Team New Zealand
2007	<i>Alinghi</i> (Switz.)	Alinghi	B. Butterworth	<i>New Zealand</i> (N.Z.)	Team New Zealand
<b>2010</b>	<b><i>USA-17</i> (U.S.)</b>	<b>BMW Oracle Racing</b>	<b>J. Spithill</b>	<b><i>Alinghi 5</i> (Switz.)</b>	<b>Alinghi</b>

World Class Boat Champions, 2010			Bermuda Race*			Transpacific Race*		
Class	Winner	Country	Year	Winning yacht	Owner	Year	Winning yacht	Owner/Skipper
Etchells 22	J. Bertrand	Australia	2006	<i>Sinn Fein</i> †	P. Rebovich	2005	<i>Rosebud</i>	R. Sturgeon
Finn	E. Wright	Great Britain		<i>Lively Lady II</i> ‡	W. Hubbard III	2007	<i>Reinrag2</i>	T. Garnier
J/24	T. Healy	United States	2008	<i>Sinn Fein</i>	P. Rebovich	2009	<i>Samba Pa Ti</i>	J. Kilroy, Jr.
Laser	T. Slingsby	Australia	<b>2010</b>	<b><i>Carina</i></b>	<b>R. Potts</b>			
Laser Women	S. Multala	Finland						
RS:X (men's boards)	P. Myszka	Poland						
RS:X (women's boards)	B. Manchon	Spain						
470 (men's)	M. Belcher/M. Page	Australia						
470 (women's)	L. Westerhof/ L. Berkhout	Netherlands						
49er	I. Martínez/ X. Fernández	Spain						
2.4 metre	J. Ruf	United States						
Moth	S. Payne	Great Britain						
Star	I. Percy/A. Simpson	Great Britain						
Tornado	R. Gaebler/N. Gaebler	Germany						
Farr 40	M. Mezzaroma	Italy						
Transpac 52 (TP52)	Quantum Racing (T. Hutchinson)	United States						

\*St. David's Lighthouse Trophy winner.  
†Winner under Offshore Rating Rule (ORR) scoring.  
‡Winner under IRC scoring.

\*Overall winner based on corrected time.

# SKIING

World Alpine Skiing Championships—Slalom							
Year	Men's slalom	Men's giant slalom	Men's supergiant slalom	Women's slalom	Women's giant slalom	Women's supergiant slalom	Team
2007	M. Matt (Austria)	A. Svindal (Nor.)	P. Staudacher (Italy)	S. Zahrobska (Cz.Rep.)	N. Hosp (Austria)	A. Pärson (Swed.)	Austria
2009	M. Pranger (Austria)	C. Janka (Switz.)	D. Cuhe (Switz.)	M. Riesch (Ger.)	K. Hölzl (Ger.)	L. Vonn (U.S.)	<i>canceled</i>
2010*	<b>G. Razzoli (Italy)</b>	<b>C. Janka (Switz.)</b>	<b>A. Svindal (Nor.)</b>	<b>M. Riesch (Ger.)</b>	<b>V. Rebensburg (Ger.)</b>	<b>A. Fischbacher (Austria)</b>	

\*Olympic champions.

World Alpine Skiing Championships—Downhill			World Alpine Skiing Championships—Combined		
Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
2007	A. Svindal (Nor.)	A. Pärson (Swed.)	2007	D. Albrecht (Switz.)	A. Pärson (Swed.)
2009	J. Kucera (Can.)	L. Vonn (U.S.)	2009	A. Svindal (Nor.)	K. Zettel (Austria)
2010*	<b>D. Defago (Switz.)</b>	<b>L. Vonn (U.S.)</b>	2010*	<b>B. Miller (U.S.)</b>	<b>M. Riesch (Ger.)</b>

\*Olympic champions.

World Nordic Skiing Championships—Men
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World Nordic Skiing Championships—Women
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World Nordic Skiing Championships—Ski Jump						Alpine World Cup
Year	Normal hill*	Large hill†	Women (normal hill)	Team jump (large hill)	Nordic combined (7.5 km)	
2007	A. Malysz (Pol.)	S. Ammann (Switz.)		Austria	H. Manninen (Fin.)	
2009	W. Loitzl (Austria)	A. Küttel (Switz.)	L. Van (U.S.)	Austria		
2010‡	<b>S. Ammann (Switz.)</b>	<b>S. Ammann (Switz.)</b>		<b>Austria</b>		
Year	Nordic combined (mass start; 10 km)	Nordic combined (10 km)	Nordic combined (15 km)	Nordic combined (large hill; 10 km)	Nordic combined Team	Freestyle Skiing World Cup
2007			R. Ackermann (Ger.)		Finland	
2009	T. Lodwick (U.S.)	T. Lodwick (U.S.)		B. Demong (U.S.)	Japan	
2010‡		<b>J. Lamy Chappuis (France)</b>		<b>B. Demong (U.S.)</b>	<b>Austria</b>	

\*100-m hill in 2007 and 2009; 106-m hill in 2010. †134-m hill in 2007 and 2009; 140-m hill in 2010. ‡Olympic champions.

Nordic World Cup	Snowboard World Cup
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# SQUASH

British Open Championship—Men		British Open Championship—Women	
Year	Winner	Year	Winner
2008	D. Palmer (Austl.)	2008	N. David (Malay.)
2009	N. Matthew (Eng.)	2009	R. Grinham (Austl.)
2010	<i>not held</i>	2010	<i>not held</i>
World Open Championship—Men		World Open Championship—Women	
Year	Winner	Year	Winner
2008	R. Ashour (Egypt)	2008	N. David (Malay.)
2009	A. Shabana (Egypt)	2009	N. David (Malay.)
2010	<b>N. Matthew (Eng.)</b>	2010	<b>N. David (Malay.)</b>



Frank Gunn—CP/AP



## SWIMMING

World Swimming Records Set in 2010 in 25-m Pools*				World Swimming Records Set in 2010 in 50-m Pools			
Event	Name	Country	Time	Event	Name	Country	Time
<b>MEN</b>				<b>MEN</b>			
200-m individual medley	Ryan Lochte	United States	1 min 50.08 sec	none			
400-m individual medley	Ryan Lochte	United States	3 min 55.50 sec	<b>WOMEN</b>			
4 × 200-m freestyle relay	Russia (Nikita Lobintsev, Danila Izotov, Yevgeny Lagunov, Aleksandr Sukhorukov)	Russia	6 min 49.04 sec	none			
<b>WOMEN</b>							
4 × 200-m freestyle relay	China (Chen Qian, Tang Yi, Liu Jing, Zhu Qianwei)	China	7 min 35.94 sec				

\*May include records awaiting FINA ratification at year's end.

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Men							
<b>Freestyle</b>							
<b>Year</b>	<b>50 m</b>	<b>100 m</b>	<b>200 m</b>	<b>400 m</b>	<b>800 m</b>	<b>1,500 m</b>	
2005	R. Schoeman (S.Af.)	F. Magnini (Italy)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	G. Hackett (Austl.)	G. Hackett (Austl.)	G. Hackett (Austl.)	
2007	B. Wildman-Tobriner (U.S.)	F. Magnini (Italy)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	Park Tae-Hwan (S.Kor.)	P. Stanczyk (Pol.)*	M. Sawrymowicz (Pol.)	
2009	C. Cielo (Braz.)	C. Cielo (Braz.)	P. Biedermann (Ger.)	P. Biedermann (Ger.)	Zhang Lin (China)	O. Mellouli (Tun.)	
<b>Backstroke</b>							
<b>50 m</b>	<b>100 m</b>	<b>200 m</b>	<b>50 m</b>	<b>100 m</b>	<b>200 m</b>		
2005	A. Grigoriadis (Greece)	A. Peirsol (U.S.)	A. Peirsol (U.S.)	M. Warnecke (Ger.)	B. Hansen (U.S.)	B. Hansen (U.S.)	
2007	G. Zandberg (S.Af.)	A. Peirsol (U.S.)	R. Lochte (U.S.)	O. Lisogor (Ukr.)	B. Hansen (U.S.)	K. Kitajima (Japan)	
2009	L. Tancock (U.K.)	J. Koga (Japan)	A. Peirsol (U.S.)	C. Van der Burgh (S.Af.)	B. Rickard (Austl.)	D. Gyurta (Hung.)	
<b>Butterfly</b>							
<b>50 m</b>	<b>100 m</b>	<b>200 m</b>	<b>Individual medley</b>	<b>400 m</b>	<b>Team relays</b>		
			<b>200 m</b>		<b>4 × 100-m freestyle</b>		
2005	R. Schoeman (S.Af.)	I. Crocker (U.S.)	P. Korzeniowski (Pol.)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	L. Cseh (Hung.)	United States	
2007	R. Schoeman (S.Af.)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	United States	
2009	M. Cavic (Serbia)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	M. Phelps (U.S.)	R. Lochte (U.S.)	R. Lochte (U.S.)	United States	
<b>Diving</b>							
	<b>4 × 200-m freestyle</b>	<b>4 × 100-m medley</b>	<b>1-m springboard</b>	<b>3-m springboard</b>	<b>Platform</b>	<b>3-m synchronized</b>	<b>10-m synchronized</b>
2005	United States	United States	A. Despatie (Can.)	A. Despatie (Can.)	Hu Jia (China)	China	Russia
2007	United States	Australia	Luo Yutong (China)	Qin Kai (China)	G. Galperin (Russia)	China	China
2009	United States	United States	Qin Kai (China)	He Chong (China)	T. Daley (U.K.)	China	China

\*Original winner stripped after failing drug test.

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Women							
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TABLE TENNIS

World Table Tennis Championships—Men		
Year	St. Bride's Vase (singles)	Iran Cup (doubles)
2005	Wang Liqin (China)	Kong Linghui, Wang Hao (China)
2007	Wang Liqin (China)	Chen Qi, Ma Lin (China)
2009	Wang Hao (China)	Chen Qi, Wang Hao (China)

World Table Tennis Championships—Women		
Year	G. Geist Prize (singles)	W.J. Pope Trophy (doubles)
2005	Zhang Yining (China)	Wang Nan, Zhang Yining (China)
2007	Guo Yue (China)	Wang Nan, Zhang Yining (China)
2009	Zhang Yining (China)	Guo Yue, Li Xiaoxia (China)

World Table Tennis Championships—Mixed	
Year	Heydusek Prize
2005	Guo Yue, Wang Liqin (China)
2007	Guo Yue, Wang Liqin (China)
2009	Cao Zhen, Li Ping (China)

World Table Tennis Championships—Team		
Year	Swaythling Cup (men)	Corbillon Cup (women)
2006	China	China
2008	China	China
2010	China	Singapore

Table Tennis World Cup	
Year	Men
2008	Wang Hao (China)
2009	V. Samsonov (Bela.)
2010	Wang Hao (China)
Year	Women
2008	Li Xiaoxia (China)
2009	Liu Shiwen (China)
2010	Guo Yan (China)

TENNIS

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Singles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	N. Djokovic (Serbia)	M. Sharapova (Russia)
2009	R. Nadal (Spain)	S. Williams (U.S.)
2010	R. Federer (Switz.)	S. Williams (U.S.)

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Doubles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	J. Erlich, A. Ram	A. Bondarenko, K. Bondarenko
2009	B. Bryan, M. Bryan	S. Williams, V. Williams
2010	B. Bryan, M. Bryan	S. Williams, V. Williams

French Open Tennis Championships—Singles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	R. Nadal (Spain)	A. Ivanovic (Serbia)
2009	R. Federer (Switz.)	S. Kuznetsova (Russia)
2010	R. Nadal (Spain)	F. Schiavone (Italy)

French Open Tennis Championships—Doubles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	P. Cuevas, L. Horna	A. Medina Garrigues, V. Ruano Pascual
2009	L. Dlouhy, L. Paes	A. Medina Garrigues, V. Ruano Pascual
2010	D. Nestor, N. Zimonjic	S. Williams, V. Williams

Davis Cup (men)			
Year	Winner	Runner-up	Results
2008	Spain	Argentina	3–1
2009	Spain	Czech Republic	5–0
2010	Serbia	France	3–2

Fed Cup (women)			
Year	Winner	Runner-up	Results
2008	Russia	Spain	4–0
2009	Italy	United States	4–0
2010	Italy	United States	3–1

John Angelillo—UPI/Landov

*Belgian tennis star Kim Clijsters stretches for the ball in her U.S. Open final against Vera Zvonareva of Russia. Clijsters beat Zvonareva for her second consecutive title in that tournament.*

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Singles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	R. Nadal (Spain)	V. Williams (U.S.)
2009	R. Federer (Switz.)	S. Williams (U.S.)
2010	R. Nadal (Spain)	S. Williams (U.S.)

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Doubles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	D. Nestor, N. Zimonjic	S. Williams, V. Williams
2009	D. Nestor, N. Zimonjic	S. Williams, V. Williams
2010	J. Melzer, P. Petzschner	V. King, Y. Shvedova

United States Open Tennis Championships—Singles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	R. Federer (Switz.)	S. Williams (U.S.)
2009	J. del Potro (Arg.)	K. Clijsters (Belg.)
2010	R. Nadal (Spain)	K. Clijsters (Belg.)

United States Open Tennis Championships—Doubles		
Year	Men	Women
2008	B. Bryan, M. Bryan	C. Black, L. Huber
2009	L. Dlouhy, L. Paes	S. Williams, V. Williams
2010	B. Bryan, M. Bryan	V. King, Y. Shvedova



## TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS (ATHLETICS)

### World Outdoor Track and Field Championships—Men

Event	2007	2009
100 m	T. Gay (U.S.)	U. Bolt (Jam.)
200 m	T. Gay (U.S.)	U. Bolt (Jam.)
400 m	J. Wariner (U.S.)	L. Merritt (U.S.)
800 m	A.K. Yego (Kenya)	M. Mulaudzi (S.Af.)
1,500 m	B. Lagat (U.S.)	Y.S. Kamel (Bahrain)
5,000 m	B. Lagat (U.S.)	K. Bekele (Eth.)
10,000 m	K. Bekele (Eth.)	K. Bekele (Eth.)
steeplechase	B.K. Kipruto (Kenya)	E. Kemboi (Kenya)
110-m hurdles	Liu Xiang (China)	R. Brathwaite (Barb.)
400-m hurdles	K. Clement (U.S.)	K. Clement (U.S.)
marathon	L. Kibet (Kenya)	A. Kirui (Kenya)
20-km walk	J. Pérez (Ecu.)	V. Borchin (Russia)
50-km walk	N. Deakes (Austl.)	S. Kirdyapkin (Russia)
4 × 100-m relay	United States (D. Patton, W. Spearmon, T. Gay, L. Dixon)	Jamaica (S. Mullings, M. Frater, U. Bolt, A. Powell)
4 × 400-m relay	United States (L. Merritt, A. Taylor, D. Williamson, J. Wariner)	United States (A. Taylor, J. Wariner, K. Clement, L. Merritt)
high jump	D. Thomas (Bah.)	Y. Rybakov (Russia)
pole vault	B. Walker (U.S.)	S. Hooker (Austl.)
long jump	I. Saladino (Pan.)	D. Phillips (U.S.)
triple jump	N. Évora (Port.)	P. Idowu (Gr.Brit.)
shot put	R. Hoffa (U.S.)	C. Cantwell (U.S.)
discus throw	G. Kanter (Est.)	R. Harting (Ger.)
hammer throw	I. Tikhon (Bela.)	P. Kozmus (Slov.)
javelin throw	T. Pitkämäki (Fin.)	A. Thorkildsen (Nor.)
decathlon	R. Sebrle (Cz.Rep.)	T. Hardee (U.S.)

### World Indoor Track and Field Championships—Men

Event	2008	2010
60 m	O.A. Fasuba (Nigeria)	D. Chambers (Gr.Brit.)
400 m	T. Christopher (Can.)	C. Brown (Bah.)
800 m	A. Kaki Khamis (Sudan)	A. Kaki Khamis (Sudan)
1,500 m	D. Mekonnen (Eth.)	D. Mekonnen (Eth.)
3,000 m	T. Bekele (Eth.)	B. Lagat (U.S.)
60-m hurdles	Liu Xiang (China)	D. Robles (Cuba)
4 × 400-m relay	United States (J. Davis, J. Torrance, G. Nixon, K. Willie)	United States (J. Torrance, G. Nixon, T. Tate, B. Jackson)
high jump	S. Holm (Swed.)	I. Ukhov (Russia)
pole vault	Ye. Lukanenko (Russia)	S. Hooker (Austl.)
long jump	G.K. Mokoena (S.Af.)	F. Lapiere (Austl.)
triple jump	P. Idowu (Gr.Brit.)	T. Tamgho (France)
shot put	C. Cantwell (U.S.)	C. Cantwell (U.S.)
heptathlon	B. Clay (U.S.)	B. Clay (U.S.)

### World Indoor Track and Field Championships—Women

Event	2008	2010
60 m	A. Williams (U.S.)	V. Campbell-Brown (Jam.)
400 m	O. Zykina (Russia)	D. Dunn (U.S.)
800 m	T. Lewis (Austl.)	M. Savinova (Russia)
1,500 m	Ye. Soboleva (Russia)	K. Gezahegne (Eth.)
3,000 m	M. Defar (Eth.)	M. Defar (Eth.)
60-m hurdles	L. Jones (U.S.)	L. Jones (U.S.)
4 × 400-m relay	Russia (Yu. Gushchina, T. Levina, N. Nazarova, O. Zykina)	United States (D. Dunn, D. Trotter, N. Hastings, A. Felix)
high jump	B. Vlasic (Cro.)	B. Vlasic (Cro.)
pole vault	Ye. Isinbaeva (Russia)	F. Murer (Braz.)
long jump	N. Gomes (Port.)	B. Reese (U.S.)
triple jump	Y. Savigne (Cuba)	O. Rypakova (Kazakh.)
shot put	V. Vili (N.Z.)	N. Ostapchuk (Bela.)
pentathlon	T. Hellebaut (Belg.)	J. Ennis (Gr.Brit.)

### World Outdoor Track and Field Championships—Women

Event	2007	2009
100 m	V. Campbell (Jam.)	S.-A. Fraser (Jam.)
200 m	A. Felix (U.S.)	A. Felix (U.S.)
400 m	C. Ohuruogu (Gr.Brit.)	S. Richards (U.S.)
800 m	J. Jepkosgei (Kenya)	C. Semanya (S.Af.)
1,500 m	M.Y. Jamal (Bahrain)	M.Y. Jamal (Bahrain)
5,000 m	M. Defar (Eth.)	V. Cheruiyot (Kenya)
10,000 m	T. Dibaba (Eth.)	L.C. Masai (Kenya)
steeplechase	Ye. Volkova (Russia)	M. Domínguez (Spain)
100-m hurdles	M. Perry (U.S.)	B. Foster-Hylton (Jam.)
400-m hurdles	J. Rawlinson (Austl.)	M. Walker (Jam.)
marathon	C. Ndereba (Kenya)	Bai Xue (China)
20-km walk	O. Kaniskina (Russia)	O. Kaniskina (Russia)
4 × 100-m relay	United States (L. Williams, A. Felix, M. Barber, T. Edwards)	Jamaica (S. Facey, S.-A. Fraser, A. Bailey, K. Stewart)
4 × 400-m relay	United States (D. Trotter, A. Felix, M. Wineberg, S. Richards)	United States (D. Dunn, A. Felix, L. Demus, S. Richards)
high jump	B. Vlasic (Cro.)	B. Vlasic (Cro.)
pole vault	Ye. Isinbaeva (Russia)	A. Rogowska (Pol.)
long jump	T. Lebedeva (Russia)	B. Reese (U.S.)
triple jump	Y. Savigne (Cuba)	Y. Savigne (Cuba)
shot put	V. Vili (N.Z.)	V. Vili (N.Z.)
discus throw	F. Dietzsch (Ger.)	D. Samuels (Austl.)
hammer throw	B. Heidler (Ger.)	A. Wlodarczyk (Pol.)
javelin throw	B. Spotakova (Cz.Rep.)	S. Nerius (Ger.)
heptathlon	C. Klüft (Swed.)	J. Ennis (Gr.Brit.)

*Triple jumper Teddy Tamgho of France leaps to the world record and wins the gold medal at the IAAF world indoor championships in Doha, Qatar.*



Kamran Jebreili/AP

TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS (ATHLETICS) (continued)

2010 World Indoor Records—Men\*

Event	Competitor and country	Performance
triple jump	Teddy Tamgho (France)	17.90 m (58 ft 8¾ in)
heptathlon	Ashton Eaton (U.S.)	6,499 points

\*May include records awaiting IAAF ratification at year's end.

2010 World Indoor Records—Women\*

Event	Competitor and country	Performance
4 × 800-m relay	Moscow (Tatyana Andriyanova, Oksana Sukhachova-Spasovkhodskaya, Yelena Kofanova, Yevgeniya Zinurova)	8 min 12.41 sec

\*May include records awaiting IAAF ratification at year's end.

2010 World Outdoor Records—Men\*

Event	Competitor and country	Performance
200 m†	Tyson Gay (U.S.)	19.41 sec
800 m	David Rudisha (Kenya)	1 min 41.09 sec
	David Rudisha (Kenya)	1 min 41.01 sec
10-km road race	Leonard Komon (Kenya)	26 min 44 sec
15-km road race	Leonard Komon (Kenya)	41 min 13 sec
20-km road race	Zersenay Tadese (Eritrea)	55 min 21 sec
half marathon‡	Zersenay Tadese (Eritrea)	58 min 23 sec
25-km road race	Samuel Kosgei (Kenya)	1 hr 11 min 50 sec

\*May include records awaiting IAAF ratification at year's end. †200-m straight (no turn).  
‡Not an officially ratified event; best performance on record.

2010 World Outdoor Records—Women\*

Event	Competitor and country	Performance
25-km road race	Mary Keitany (Kenya)	1 hr 19 min 53 sec
hammer throw	Anita Włodarczyk (Pol.)	78.30 m (256 ft 10 in)

\*May include records awaiting IAAF ratification at year's end.

World Cross Country Championships—Men

Year	Individual	Team
2008	K. Bekele (Eth.)	Kenya
2009	G. Gebremariam (Eth.)	Kenya
2010	J. Ebuya (Kenya)	Kenya

World Cross Country Championships—Women

Year	Individual	Team
2008	T. Dibaba (Eth.)	Ethiopia
2009	F. Kiplagat (Kenya)	Kenya
2010	E. Chebet (Kenya)	Kenya

VOLLEYBALL

Beach Volleyball World Championships

Year	Men	Women
2005	M. Araujo, F. Magalhães (Braz.)	M. May-Treanor, K. Walsh (U.S.)
2007	P. Dalhausser, T. Rogers (U.S.)	M. May-Treanor, K. Walsh (U.S.)
2009	J. Brink, J. Reckermann (Ger.)	J. Kessy, A. Ross (U.S.)

Boston Marathon

Year	Men	hr:min:sec
2008	R. (Kipkoech) Cheruiyot (Kenya)	2:07:46
2009	D. Merga (Eth.)	2:08:42
2010	R. (Kiprono) Cheruiyot (Kenya)	2:05:52

Year	Women	hr:min:sec
2008	D. Tune (Eth.)	2:25:25
2009	S. Kosgei (Kenya)	2:32:16
2010	T. Erkesso (Eth.)	2:26:11

London Marathon

Year	Men	hr:min:sec
2007	M. Lel (Kenya)	2:05:15
2009	S. Wanjiru (Kenya)	2:05:10
2010	T. Kebede (Eth.)	2:05:19

Year	Women	hr:min:sec
2008	I. Mikitenko (Ger.)	2:24:14
2009	I. Mikitenko (Ger.)	2:22:11
2010	L. Shobukhova (Russia)	2:22:00

Berlin Marathon

Year	Men	hr:min:sec
2008	H. Gebrselassie (Eth.)	2:03:59
2009	H. Gebrselassie (Eth.)	2:06:08
2010	P. Makau (Kenya)	2:05:08

Year	Women	hr:min:sec
2008	I. Mikitenko (Ger.)	2:19:19
2009	A. Habtamu Besuye (Eth.)	2:24:47
2010	A. Kebede (Eth.)	2:23:58

Chicago Marathon

Year	Men	hr:min:sec
2008	E. Cheruiyot (Kenya)	2:06:25
2009	S. Wanjiru (Kenya)	2:05:41
2010	S. Wanjiru (Kenya)	2:06:24

Year	Women	hr:min:sec
2008	L. Grigoryeva (Russia)	2:27:17
2009	L. Shobukhova (Russia)	2:25:56
2010	L. Shobukhova (Russia)	2:20:25

New York City Marathon

Year	Men	hr:min:sec
2008	M. Gomes dos Santos (Braz.)	2:08:43
2009	M. Keflezighi (U.S.)	2:09:15
2010	G. Gebremariam (Eth.)	2:08:14

Year	Women	hr:min:sec
2008	P. Radcliffe (U.K.)	2:23:56
2009	D. Tulu (Eth.)	2:28:52
2010	E. Kiplagat (Kenya)	2:28:20

World Volleyball Championships

Year	Men	Women
2006	Brazil	Russia
2008*	United States	Brazil
2010	Brazil	Russia

\*Olympic champions.

## WEIGHTLIFTING

### World Weightlifting Champions, 2010

#### MEN

Weight class	Winner and country	Performance
56 kg (123.5 lb)	Wu Jingbiao (China)	292 kg (643.8 lb)
62 kg (136.5 lb)	Kim Un-Guk (N.Kor.)	320 kg (705.5 lb)
69 kg (152 lb)	Liao Hui (China)	358 kg (789.3 lb)
77 kg (169.5 lb)	Tigran Gevorg Martirosyan (Arm.)	373 kg (822.3 lb)
85 kg (187 lb)	Adrian Zielinski (Pol.)	383 kg (844.4 lb)
94 kg (207 lb)	Aleksandr Ivanov (Russia)	403 kg (888.5 lb)
105 kg (231.5 lb)	Marcin Dolega (Pol.)	415 kg (914.9 lb)
+105 kg (+231.5 lb)	Behdad Salimikordasabi (Iran)	453 kg (998.7 lb)

#### WOMEN

Weight class	Winner and country	Performance
48 kg (106 lb)	Nurcan Taylan (Tur.)	214 kg (471.8 lb)
53 kg (117 lb)	Chen Xiaoting (China)	222 kg (489.4 lb)
58 kg (128 lb)	Deng Wei (China)	237 kg (522.5 lb)
63 kg (139 lb)	Maiya Maneza (Kazakh.)	248 kg (546.8 lb)
69 kg (152 lb)	Svetlana Shimkova (Russia)	256 kg (564.4 lb)
75 kg (165 lb)	Svetlana Podobedova (Kazakh.)	295 kg (650.4 lb)
+75 kg (+165 lb)	Tatyana Kashirina (Russia)	315 kg (694.5 lb)

## WRESTLING

### World Wrestling Championships—Freestyle

Year	55 kg	60 kg	66 kg	74 kg
2008*	H. Cejudo (U.S.)	M. Batirov (Russia)	R. Sahin (Tur.)	B. Saytiyev (Russia)
2009	Yang Kyong-Il (N.Kor.)	B. Kudukhov (Russia)	M. Taghavi (Iran)	D. Tsargush (Russia)
2010	<b>V. Lebedev (Russia)</b>	<b>B. Kudukhov (Russia)</b>	<b>S. Kumar (India)</b>	<b>D. Tsargush (Russia)</b>
Year	84 kg	96 kg	120 kg	
2008*	R. Mindorashvili (Geo.)	S. Muradov (Russia)	A. Taymazov (Uzbek.)	
2009	Z. Sokhiev (Uzbek.)	K. Gatsalov (Russia)	B. Makhov (Russia)	
2010	<b>M. Ganev (Bulg.)</b>	<b>K. Gazyumov (Azer.)</b>	<b>B. Makhov (Russia)</b>	

\*Olympic champions.

### World Wrestling Championships—Greco-Roman Style

Year	55 kg	60 kg	66 kg	74 kg
2008*	N. Mankiyev (Russia)	I.-B. Albiyev (Russia)	S. Guénnot (Fr.)	M. Kvirkelia (Geo.)
2009	H. Soryan-Reihanpour (Iran)	I.-B. Albiyev (Russia)	F. Mansurov (Azer.)	S. Cebi (Tur.)
2010	<b>H. Soryan-Reihanpour (Iran)</b>	<b>H. Aliyev (Azer.)</b>	<b>A. Vachadze (Russia)</b>	<b>S. Cebi (Tur.)</b>
Year	84 kg	96 kg	120 kg	
2008*	A. Minguzzi (Italy)	A. Khushtov (Russia)	M. López (Cuba)	
2009	N. Avluca (Tur.)	B. Kiss (Hung.)	M. López (Cuba)	
2010	<b>H. Marinov (Bulg.)</b>	<b>A. Aliakbari (Iran)</b>	<b>M. López (Cuba)</b>	

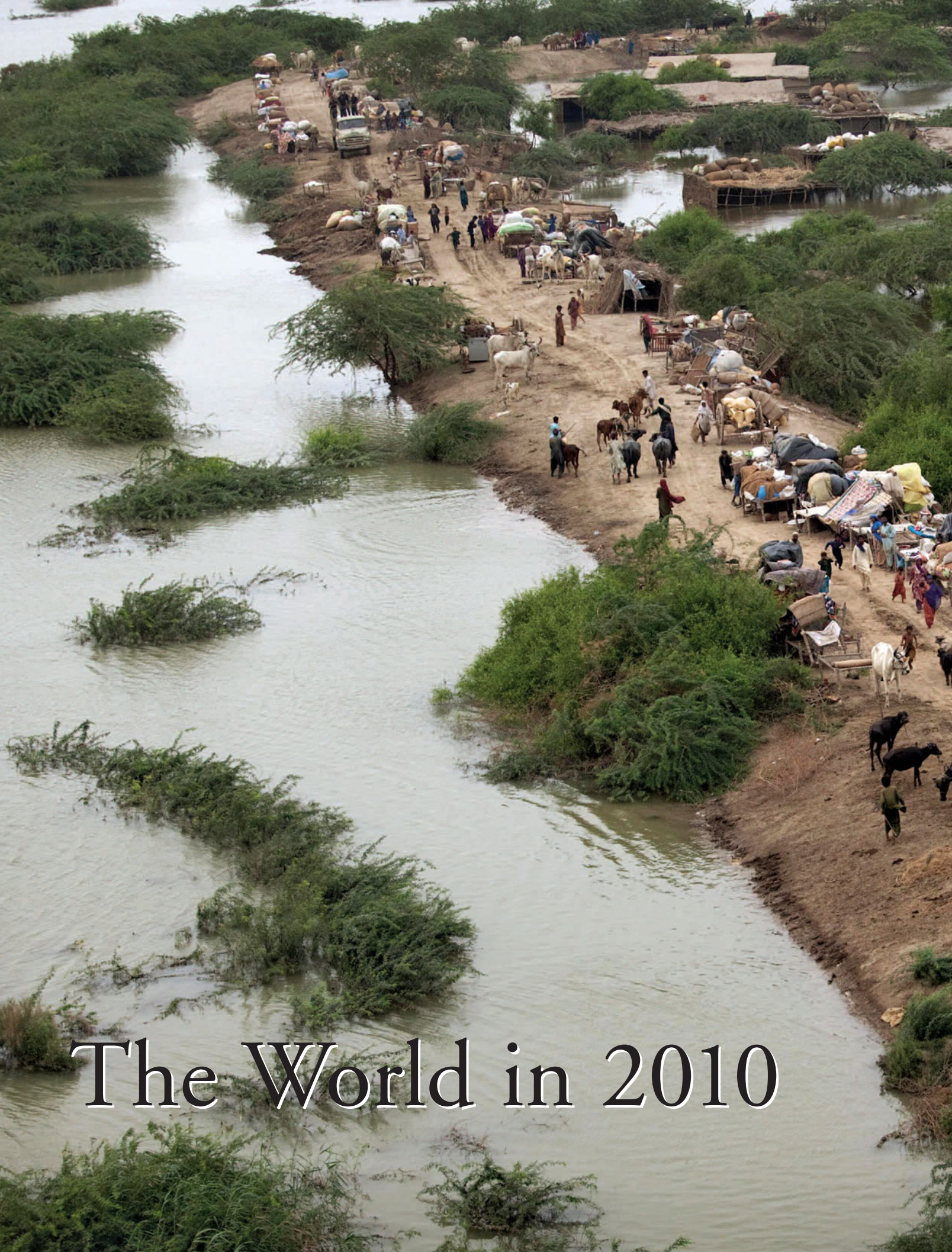
\*Olympic champions.

### Sumo Tournament Champions, 2010

Tournament	Location	Winner	Winner's record
Hatsu Basho (New Year's tournament)	Tokyo	Asashoryu	13–2
Haru Basho (spring tournament)	Osaka	Hakuho	15–0
Natsu Basho (summer tournament)	Tokyo	Hakuho	15–0
Nagoya Basho (Nagoya tournament)	Nagoya	Hakuho	15–0
Aki Basho (autumn tournament)	Tokyo	Hakuho	15–0
Kyushu Basho (Kyushu tournament)	Fukuoka	Hakuho	14–1







The World in 2010





*In southern Pakistan's Sindh province, survivors displaced from their homes by the massive flooding of the Indus River take refuge in August on a narrow strip of dry embankment.*

Kevin Frayer/AP



# World Affairs

The economic **DOWNTURN** continued to **PLAGUE** many countries, especially the so-called **PIIGS**. New **LEADERSHIP** took over in Australia, Poland, the U.K., and elsewhere, while Brazil and Costa Rica each elected its **FIRST WOMAN** president. Meanwhile, Haiti and Chile were **CRIPPLED** by **EARTHQUAKES**, Iceland suffered a **VOLCANIC ERUPTION**, Indonesia was assailed by a **TSUNAMI** and a volcanic burst that occurred on opposite ends of the country, **PAKISTAN** coped with massive **FLOODING**, and **HUNGARY** was beset by a river of **TOXIC SLUDGE**. A number of African countries celebrated **50 YEARS** of independence, as did Cyprus.

## UNITED NATIONS

**T**he year 2010 marked the 65th anniversary of the United Nations and brought forth new challenges as the UN system pushed forward with a complex global agenda in the context of continuing global economic and financial uncertainty. The year began with the prospect of the return to greater engagement in multilateral affairs of the U.S., led by the administration of Pres. Barack Obama. As the year drew to a close, however, the midterm congressional elections dealt Obama and his ruling Democrats a substantial blow. (See Sidebar on page 482.) The year represented the culmination of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001–10) and was the designated International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. The General Assembly also named 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity and, beginning in August, the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding. In September the member states of the UN met in summit format in New York City to take stock of progress toward attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and lay the foundation for further action. UN agencies responded vigorously to

humanitarian crises of near-unprecedented levels in Haiti (see Sidebar on page 407) and Pakistan (see MAP on page 446).

**Peace and Security.** The year was a busy one for UN peace and security operations. As of October 31, the UN Depart-

*In the midst of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancún, Mex.—held in late November—early December—an activist advertises his opposition to the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD).*



Jorge Silva—Reuters/Landov

ment of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) had fielded 15 peacekeeping operations comprising 121,639 personnel, of which 99,212 were in uniform. The total approved peacekeeping budget was set at \$7.26 billion for the period from July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011. By Oct. 31, 2010, however, the peacekeeping budget was about \$3.15 billion in arrears for the year. Some 116 member states contributed uniformed personnel, with the largest numbers offered by Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India, followed by Nigeria, Egypt, and Nepal.

The UN's work continued in post-conflict peacebuilding centred around the Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005, and the Peacebuilding Support Office in the Secretariat. The world body operated 12 political and peacebuilding missions: UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UN-AMI), Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UN-SCOL), Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East (UNSCO), UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), and Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa (UNOWA). A total of 4,139 personnel were serving in these missions, only 352 of whom were uniformed personnel. There were 1,069 international civilians, 2,587 local civilians, and 131 UN Volunteers. The Peacebuilding Commission was engaged in efforts in five countries—Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The UN Peacebuilding Fund provided financial assistance to countries emerging from conflict. As of February, the fund had allocated more than \$196 million to 16 countries for a total of 115 projects.



## EUROPEAN UNION

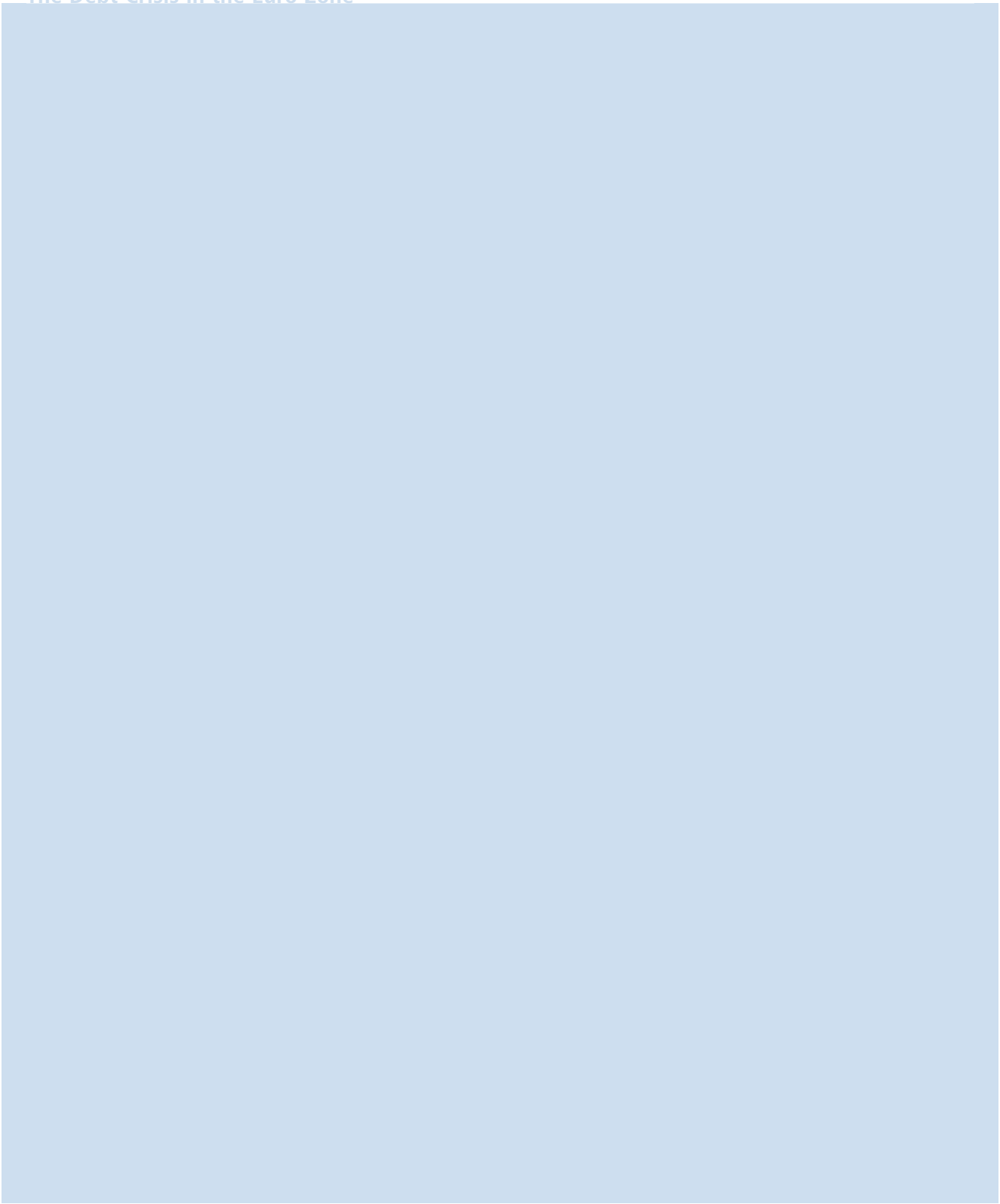
Eleven years after the introduction of the euro in 11 member countries of the European Union, the entire venture was thrown into crisis in 2010 by a combination of national economic mismanagement and global instability. When the EU launched its single currency as a noncash monetary unit on Jan. 1, 1999, the grand idea was to bind those countries' economies closer together while making it easier and cheaper for businesses to trade across national borders inside the "euro zone." There also was a wider political goal. For those who had always wanted to fold Europe's nation states into a full-blown political and economic union, the creation of one currency was an essential step along the road. In the intervening years the euro had replaced the local currency as the sole legal tender in 16 EU member countries, with another, Estonia, scheduled to join the euro zone on Jan. 1, 2011. Rather than serving as a continued spur to the goal of "ever-closer union," of which its founders had dreamed, however, the euro's structural weaknesses were exposed in 2010—when it became a point of vulnerability in the entire European venture—and its survival was called into question.

The year began with the Greek economy in crisis, struggling under spiraling debts and gripped by uncertainty about how to finance them. As the markets lost faith, they forced up interest charges on government bonds, adding to the dire financial position. Ireland also ran into difficulties, and near year's end there were signs that Spain and Portugal could be heading the same way. (*See Sidebar.*) In mid-November the problems for the euro remained so grave that the community's first permanent president, Herman Van Rompuy of Belgium, entertained the possibility that the euro and the EU could both collapse. "We all have to work together in order to survive with the euro zone," he said. "Because if we don't survive with the euro zone we will not survive with the European Union."

On Dec. 1, 2009, the 27-country bloc celebrated the formal coming into force of the much-debated (and much-argued-over) Lisbon Treaty—a new miniconstitution that created the posts of permanent president and foreign policy chief and set the stage for the EU to have its own diplomatic service. The treaty also aimed to simplify the way decisions were made and to give the EU a sharper presence and clearer



The Debt Crisis in the Euro Zone



## MULTINATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A marked shift occurred in 2010 in the perceptions of the roles of the United States and other major and emerging powers in multinational and regional organizations. This was particularly evident in the shift from the Group of Seven/Eight (G7/8) to the Group of Twenty (G20) as the primary forum for global economic issues. In June the G20 meeting in Toronto overshadowed the G8 summit that preceded it. When the G20 met again in Novem-

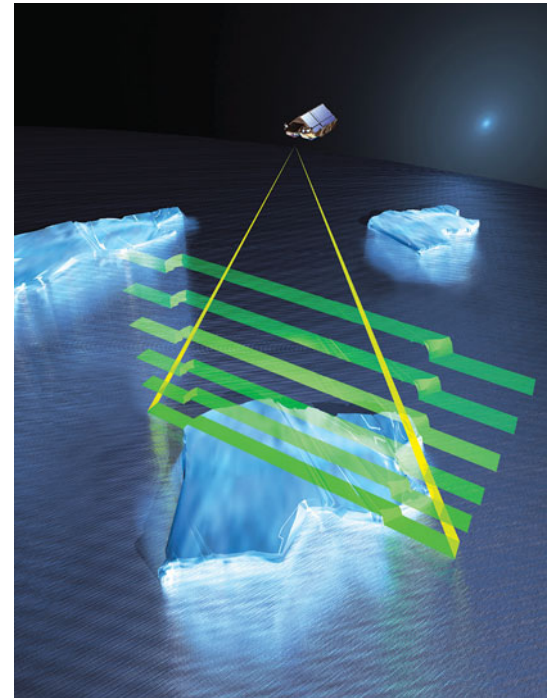


## DEPENDENT STATES

**Europe and the Atlantic.** Greenland's first prime minister, Jonathan Motzfeldt of the left-of-centre Siumut Party, died in the capital, Nuuk, on Oct. 28, 2010, at age 72. As a young man, Motzfeldt joined other Inuit activists who campaigned for the territory's independence from Denmark. After Greenland gained home rule (1979), he served as the head of government from May 1979 to March 1991 and again from September 1997 to December 2002.

Oil drilling in the Arctic waters around Greenland began in mid-2010.





## ANTARCTICA

Ice averaging roughly 2,160 m (7,085 ft) in thickness covers more than 98% of the continent of Antarctica, which has an area of 14 million sq km (5.4 million sq mi). There is no indigenous human population, and there is no land-based industry. Human activity consists mainly of scientific research. The 48-nation Antarctic Treaty is the managerial mechanism for the region south of latitude 60° S, which includes all of Antarctica. The treaty reserves the area for peaceful purposes, encourages cooperation in science, prescribes environmental protection, allows inspections to verify adherence, and defers the issue of territorial sovereignty.

At the 33rd Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM), held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on May 3–14, 2010, approximately 350 diplomats, Antarctic program managers, logistics experts, and polar scientists from 48 countries—including the 28 consultative parties with a scientific presence in Antarctica—gathered to discuss issues ranging from protecting the environ-

ment to the effects and implications of climate change for the continent. Representatives of 16 international and intergovernmental organizations also participated as observers. During the ATCM the Committee for Environmental Protection also met and discussed new and revised management plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas.

During the 2009–10 austral summer, 36,875 tourists visited the continent, with some 36,303 arriving by ship. Of those, 21,277 landed in the Antarctic Treaty area. About 233 participated in multiday land-based expeditions to the continental interior, and another 345 traveled by air and ship to Antarctica and landed on the continent. In December 2010 the expedition ship *Clelia II* encountered rough seas while traveling north through the Drake Passage. A wave 9 m (30 ft) high struck the ship, breaking a window, disabling communications, and affecting the engines. No passengers were injured, and as seas calmed, the ship was able to proceed with its transit back to Argentina.

In January 2010 a joint New Zealand and U.S. project that constructed three wind turbines at New Zealand's Scott Base on Ross Island was dedicated, and



## ARCTIC REGIONS

The Arctic regions may be defined in physical terms (astronomical [north of the Arctic Circle, latitude 66° 30' N], climatic [above the 10 °C (50 °F) July isotherm], or vegetational [above the northern limit of the tree line]) or in human terms (the territory inhabited by the circumpolar cultures—Inuit [Eskimo] and Aleut in North America and Russia, Sami [Lapp] in northern Scandinavia and Russia, and 29 other peoples of the Russian North, Siberia, and East Asia). No single national sovereignty or treaty regime governs the region, which includes portions of eight countries: Canada, the United States, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Greenland (part of Denmark). The Arctic Ocean, 14.09 million sq km (5.44 million sq mi) in area, constitutes about two-thirds of the region. The land area consists of permanent ice cap, tundra, or taiga. The population (2010 est.) of peoples belonging to the circumpolar cultures is about 530,000 (Aleuts [in Russia and Alaska], more than 4,000; Athabascans [North America], 40,000; Inuits [or Eskimos, in Russian Chukotka, North America, and Greenland], 150,000; Sami [Northern Europe], 85,000; and 41 indigenous peoples of the Russian North, totaling about 250,000). International organizations concerned with the Arctic include the Arctic Council, the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Council, and the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat. International scientific cooperation in the Arctic is the focus of the International Arctic Research Center of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks and the University of the Arctic, a circumpolar network of member institutions.

On April 14, 2010, the Eyjafjallajökull volcano erupted in Iceland. Meltwater from the glacier covering the volcano caused the eruption to send a cloud of ash as high as 11 km (about 7 mi) into the atmosphere, where the ash entered into the jet stream and interfered with air traffic. The ash cloud coverage extended from North America to the Mediterranean to the Russian Arctic. Much of European airspace was closed during the following week.

Arctic ocean shipping interest and activity continued to increase in 2010. Once again, summer sea ice melt allowed for greater shipping activity in the Northwest and Northeast passages. The first-ever Arctic transit of a supertanker took place when the *Baltica* carried 70,000 metric tons of gas from Murmansk, Russia, to China. The transit took 11 days, or roughly half the time that it would take to sail through the Suez Canal. At the same time, the first passenger ferry crossing of the Arctic took place in Russian waters, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.



## AFGHANISTAN



**Area:** 652,864 sq km (252,072 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 26,290,000 (excluding Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran)

**Capital:** Kabul

**Head of state and government:** President Hamid Karzai

Foreign military support for the Afghan government of Pres. Hamid Karzai peaked at about 150,000 troops during 2010, but insurgent attacks increased in intensity and extent. Afghan support for foreign troops faltered, however, when civilians were killed, and NATO shifted its strategy from counterterrorism, which focused on destroying the enemy, to counterinsurgency, which aimed at protecting civilians and depriving the insurgents of support. U.S. Pres. Barack Obama promised that some U.S. forces would begin to be withdrawn in July 2011. In February 2010 NATO launched an offensive centred on a Taliban stronghold in Helmand province. Taliban control was weakened, but the goal of establishing effective government institutions there remained elusive. In September another NATO operation succeeded in reducing Taliban activity in and around Kandahar. Drawing on its experience of fighting in Iraq, the U.S. proposed arming villagers in areas beyond government control to form village police units to deal with local threats. President Karzai at first opposed the idea, but by summer the plan had been approved, and the first units had been deployed by autumn.

In the ninth year of fighting in Afghanistan, it was widely recognized that a purely military solution was unlikely, and resolution of the conflict required other approaches as well. At a conference in London in January 2010, Karzai presented a program for reconciling with and reintegrating insurgents. Those who renounced violence, refused to support al-Qaeda, and accepted Afghanistan's constitution would be welcomed with aid and jobs. The idea was endorsed by the international community, and in June Karzai summoned a meeting of 1,600 leading Afghans to offer advice on reconciliation. One result was the appointment in September of a 70-member High Peace Council. Pakistan insisted on partici-

## ALBANIA



**Area:** 28,703 sq km (11,082 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,205,000

**Capital:** Tirana

**Chief of state:** President Bamir Topi

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Sali Berisha

In early 2010 the opposition Socialist Party of Albania (PS) continued the boycott of the Albanian parliament that it had begun in September 2009 after the government rejected party leader Edi Rama's demand for a recount of the general election of June 28, 2009. On February 25, responding to mediation efforts by the Council of Europe, the 64 PS deputies returned to the parliament. Nonetheless, PS involvement in actual legislative work was sporadic. Moreover, the opposition launched street protests in April and May with up to 100,000 demonstrators, while some 200 PS supporters, including 22 parliamentarians, began a hunger strike on April 30. The hunger strike lasted more than two weeks before ending at the behest of the EU. The lack of cooperation between the governing coalition and the opposition led in November to an EU rejection of Albanian candidacy for membership, for which it had applied in April 2009. Ultimately, political tensions eased when Rama and Prime Minister Sali Berisha accepted the Council of Europe's recommendation that the Albanians request the European Com-

## ALGERIA



**Area:** 2,381,741 sq km (919,595 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 35,866,000

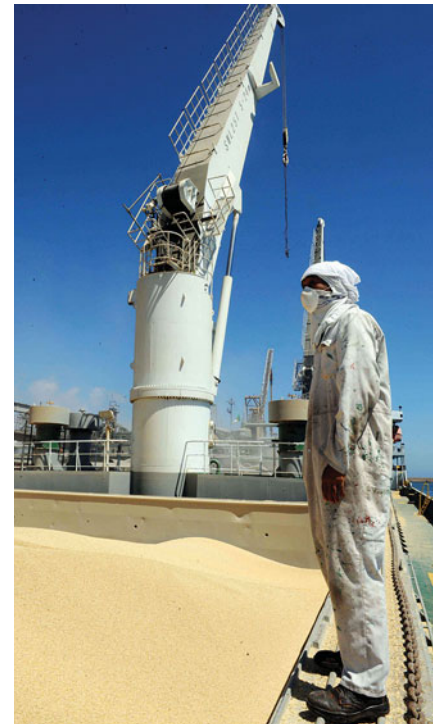
**Capital:** Algiers

**Head of state and government:** President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, assisted by Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia

The Algerian economy improved throughout 2010 as oil prices recovered from a dip in 2008 that had caused a 34.1% fall in external revenues in 2009 and a budget deficit of 7.5% of GDP, the highest since the 1990s. A wave of strikes over economic conditions that had begun in October 2009 continued into the first half of 2010 despite an increase of 25% in the minimum wage in December 2009. The government, buoyed by a good harvest, which enabled it to avoid cereal imports and even to export excess barley, subsidized 15 consumer staples to ease social discontent. In midyear it also proposed a \$286 billion five-year infrastructure and housing-development plan.

In the first half of the year, Sonatrach, Algeria's oil and gas company, was rocked by a corruption scandal in which senior staff were implicated. The incident eventually brought down the country's long-serving energy minister, Chakib Khelil, whose proposal for a "gas OPEC" raised an international alarm. The resulting government reshuffle in late May also led to the sidelining of long-standing Interior Minister Nouredine Zerhouni. The security establishment was thrown off balance by the murder in late February of the country's police chief, Ali Tounsi; he was killed by a subordinate over allegations of corruption.

Despite repeated clearing operations conducted by the army, low-level violence continued in eastern and central Algeria. In the Sahara, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM) was involved in several kidnappings, which climaxed in the execution of a French hostage in



## ANDORRA



**Area:** 464 sq km (179 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 83,900  
**Capital:** Andorra la Vella

**Heads of state:** Co-princes of Andorra, the president of France and the bishop of Urgell, Spain

**Head of government:** Chief Executive Jaume Bartumeu Cassany

Andorra enjoyed several years of double-digit economic growth prior to a decline that started in 2005, and in 2010 the economy continued to slow down, prompting lawmakers to introduce some unprecedented proposals. Those under consideration included a requirement for every Andorran company to publish its accounts so that the government could calculate an exact GDP figure; the imposition of the first-ever direct taxes, in the form of a corporate levy; and the establishment of a new system of value-added taxation of about 4.5%. Because Andorra had to relax its banking-secrecy rules, in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, there were worries that that sector of the economy would suffer because it would not be viewed as attractive as a tax haven.

Nevertheless, travel guide *Lonely Planet* named Andorra one of the “world’s 10 happiest places” in 2010, citing the good health and longevity of its population. Andorrans had a life expectancy of 81.7 years—one of the highest in the world. In other news, a Salvador Dalí bronze sculpture, *Nobil-*

*ity of Time*, was donated by Enric Sabater (Dalí’s former personal secretary) and installed in the Plaça de la Ronda, the capital city’s central square. (ANNE ROBY)

## ANGOLA



**Area:** 1,246,700 sq km (481,354 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 18,993,000

**Capital:** Luanda

**Head of state and government:** President José Eduardo dos Santos, assisted until February 5 by Prime Minister António Paulo Kassoma

Angola began 2010 by hosting the African Cup of Nations association football (soccer) tournament, the most popular sporting event on the continent. On January 10, six heads of neighbouring countries, including Jacob Zuma of South Africa and Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), attended the glittering opening ceremony in Luanda. The government showcased the games by building four huge new stadia—with seating capacities ranging from 20,000 to 50,000—in Luanda, Benguela, Lubango, and Cabinda. In part, this effort was meant to demonstrate the impressive strides

that the government had made in economic development since the end of the civil war in 2002 and to attract new investment. Unfortunately, the tournament was marred by tragedy. Two days prior to the beginning of the games, rebels in Cabinda province opened fire on a bus carrying the Togolese team from its training camp in the DRC to Cabinda city, killing two Togolese officials and an Angolan bus driver and wounding several players. Despite players’ willingness to continue, the Togolese government withdrew the team from the competition.

The Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) claimed responsibility for the incident involving the Togolese team, highlighting an insurgency in Cabinda province that had simmered in various forms since the 1960s. FLEC had split into rival factions. The Angolan government claimed to have signed peace terms with one faction in 2006, but informed sources believed that this deal was a sham. Meanwhile, in July leaders of the faction known as FLEC-FAC (Armed Forces of Cabinda), exiled in Paris, repeated its rejection of the agreement and called on insurgents to continue resistance. As a result, the government continued to maintain a large military presence in Cabinda. The province, a major driver of the national economy, accounted for 60% of Angola’s oil production and had important reserves of gold, diamonds, uranium, and hardwoods.





In 2010 Argentine Pres. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner and her spouse, former president Néstor Kirchner (2003–07), consolidated their grip on power in the run-up to the 2011 presidential election. While the Peronist Kirchners' prospects for victory in 2011 increased as the year progressed, the anti-Kirchner Peronist and non-Peronist political opposition often found itself on the defensive as well as increasingly fragmented and subject to internecine feuds.

The year began with President Fernández de Kirchner's attempt to pay foreign debt by using international reserves held by the nominally autonomous Argentine Central Bank. After a series of moves and countermoves, the gambit was ultimately successful but resulted in the dismissal of the Central Bank president, Martín Redrado, as well as further weakened confidence in the country's institutions.

Additional achievements, including a popular bicentennial celebration held in May and the passage in July of Latin America's first law legalizing same-sex marriage, helped to boost the Kirchners' approval ratings modestly during 2010. Another accomplishment was a successful debt swap with two-thirds of the "holdout" creditors who had rejected Argentina's 2005 restructuring of debt upon which the country had defaulted in 2001. This swap, combined with that of 2005, ensured that more than 90% of

## ARGENTINA



**Area:** 2,780,403 sq km (1,073,520 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 40,666,000

**Capital:** Buenos Aires

**Head of state:** President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



**Area:** 442 sq km (171 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 90,300

**Capital:** Saint John's

**Chief of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Dame Louise Lake-Tack

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Baldwin Spencer

In early 2010 Antigua and Barbuda's ruling United Progressive Party (UPP) faced the wrath of the Stanford Victims Coalition (SVC), a group representing investors in CDs issued by the now-defunct Stanford International Bank, which was based in Antigua. Texas-based bank founder Robert Allen Stanford faced trial in the U.S. on charges of financial fraud. The SVC mounted a campaign to persuade tourists to cancel holidays on the island until the gov-



## ARMENIA



**Area:** 29,743 sq km (11,484 sq mi). About 13% of neighbouring Azerbaijan (including the 4,400-sq-km [1,700-sq-mi] disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh [Armenian: Artsakh]) has been under Armenian control since 1993.

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,090,000 (plus 142,000 in Nagorno-Karabakh)

**Capital:** Yerevan

**Chief of state:** President Serzh Sarkisyan

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Tigran Sarkisyan

Widespread apathy in Armenia was reflected in the low turnout for a mid-January 2010 Yerevan by-election that was contested by political prisoner Nikol Pashinian and in low attendance at protest meetings convened by the opposition Armenian National Congress in Gyumri on May 24 and in the capital on June 12. An appeal on March 30 by the parliamentary opposition Heritage party for dialogue and cooperation between leading opposition forces elicited no response. Public apathy diminished, however, and there was a widespread outcry following a series of noncombat deaths in the army in July–August that was apparently the result of hazing or “suicides.”

The economy rebounded in 2010 following a 14.4% decline in GDP in 2009. Initial robust growth during the first quarter was offset, however, by a summer slump in agricultural output owing to adverse weather conditions, which resulted in overall GDP growth of just 4%.

No further progress was registered in the rapprochement between Armenia and Turkey that began in 2008. On January 12 the Armenian Constitutional Court ruled that the twin protocols on normalizing relations signed in Zürich in October 2009 did not violate Armenia’s 1990 declaration of independence. The Turkish Foreign Ministry on January 18 protested the wording of that ruling as implying that Armenia would continue to lobby for international recognition of the 1915 genocide.

The Armenian parliament on February 25 amended the law on international treaties to allow for the suspension or termination of such agreements

## AUSTRALIA



**Area:** 7,702,501 sq km (2,973,952 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 22,403,000

**Capital:** Canberra

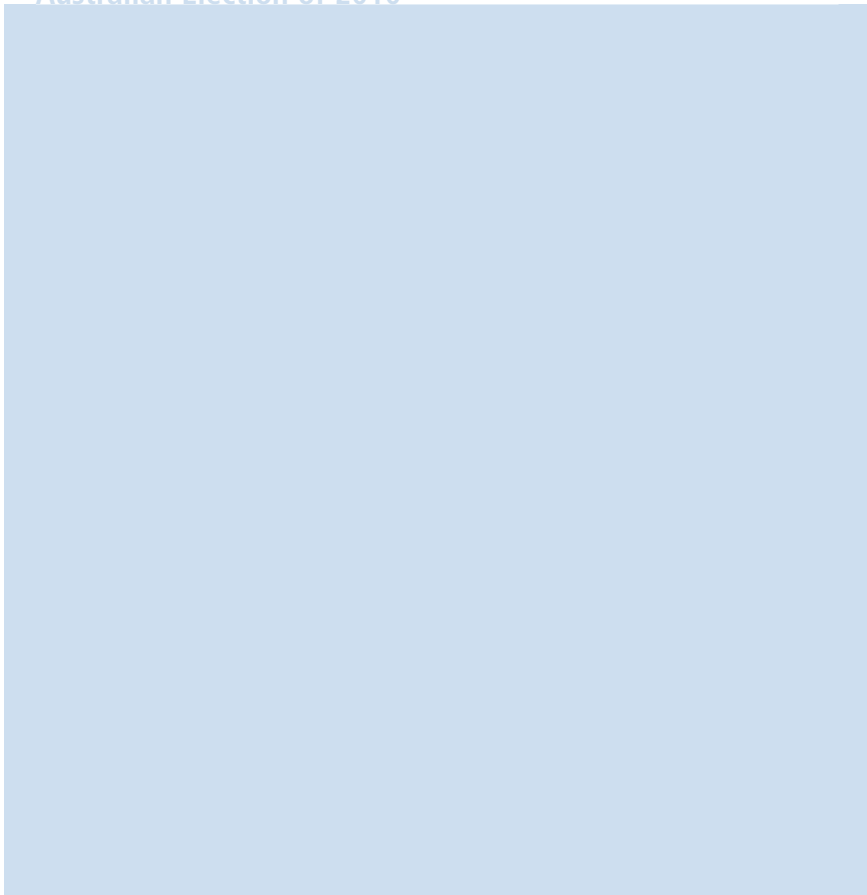
**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Quentin Bryce

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Kevin Rudd and, from June 24, Julia Gillard

**Domestic Affairs.** Australia in 2010 was gripped by a series of political dramas that saw the unexpected replacement of



## Australian Election of 2010



## AUSTRIA



**Area:** 83,879 sq km (32,386 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 8,382,000

**Capital:** Vienna

**Head of state:** President Heinz Fischer

**Head of government:** Chancellor Werner Faymann

In 2010 Austria's grand coalition between the centre-left Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ) and the centre-right Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) was characterized by cooperation as the coalition partners worked together to lead the country out of the worst recession it had experienced since World War II. Pres. Heinz Fischer (SPÖ) was re-elected to his post in a landslide victory in April. However, following a spate of poor electoral outcomes in 2009, the SPÖ continued to lose ground in local elections in 2010. The SPÖ suffered

losses in municipal elections held in Niederösterreich, Vorarlberg, and Tirol on March 14 and in Steiermark on March 21. On May 30 the Social Democrats also lost their absolute majority in the state assembly in Burgenland. These defeats reflected increasing voter frustration with the party's performance at the federal level, but there was no clear alternative to the ruling grand coalition. Support for the right-wing Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) was strong, but because of anti-Muslim and anti-Jewish messages employed in some FPÖ electoral campaigns, it was unlikely that any of the mainstream parties would find domestic or international acceptance for a possible partnership with the Freedom Party. Nevertheless, the FPÖ seemed poised to remain one of the largest forces in Austrian politics. By contrast, support for the right-wing Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ) waned. In December 2009 the BZÖ chapter in Kärnten—by far the party's largest chapter—had split from the national party to join the FPÖ in the Austrian parliament, and backing for the BZÖ continued to fall in 2010.

Austria's economy weathered the financial crisis plaguing much of the euro area relatively well, with resilient domestic demand and the lowest unemployment rate in the European Union. Following a contraction of GDP by 3.9% in 2009, the economy in 2010 returned to a pattern of growth, largely underpinned by the recovery of the large manufacturing sector and resurgent exports. The primary reasons for the increase in Austrian exports were the economic growth of some of Austria's main trading partners, particularly Germany, as well as the weaker euro, which helped Austria regain international competitiveness.

The government continued to implement some fiscal-stimulus measures early in the year, but with GDP once again expanding, it shifted its focus from bolstering demand to supporting the banking industry and reining in the country's burgeoning budget deficit. On June 25 the Austrian National Bank announced that the country's bank-aid package—which included guarantees for banks' assets and interbank loans as well as measures to recapitalize banks if necessary—would be extended until the end of 2011. According to stress tests conducted by the National Bank and the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS), Austria's major banks were reasonably well capitalized and could withstand another

economic crisis. Meanwhile, the austerity measures contained in the Budget Framework Act for 2011–14, passed in March 2010, were expected to shrink the deficit from an officially estimated 4.7% of GDP in 2010 to less than 3% of GDP by 2013. Among the measures, a significant proportion of which were to be introduced in 2011, were the freezing of public-sector wages during 2011–12 and the implementation of a number of new taxes, including a levy on banks. Austria's debt-to-GDP ratio continued to rise in 2010, but it remained significantly below that of some of the European Union's peripheral countries. Consequently, Austria was not directly affected by the sovereign debt crisis that saw several countries in the euro area come under speculative attack in the international bond markets. (MEGAN GREENE)

## AZERBAIJAN



**Area:** 86,600 sq km (33,436 sq mi), including the 5,500-sq-km (2,100-sq-mi) exclave of Nakhichevan and the 4,400-sq-km (1,700-sq-mi) disputed region (with Armenia) of Nagorno-Karabakh

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,062,000

**Capital:** Baku

**Head of state and government:** President Ilham Aliyev, assisted by Prime Minister Artur Rasizade

Azerbaijani opposition parties embarked on negotiations in January 2010 on forming one or more blocs to participate in the parliamentary elections scheduled for November 7. Those talks resulted in the collapse in July of the main opposition Freedom (Azadliq) bloc.

In all, 33 political parties, 13 of them aligned in five blocs, registered for the parliamentary ballot. The ruling New Azerbaijan Party (YAP) won 74 of the 125 seats, and small opposition parties won 13. The main opposition Azerbaijan Popular Front (AXC) and New Equality (Musavat) parties lost their handful of parliament mandates. International observers, citing voter fraud and other violations, said that the regime failed to create equal conditions for all candidates. Opposition parties unsuccessfully called for the annulment



Despite the likelihood of a substantial reduction in government revenue from import duties, The Bahamas continued to move decisively during 2010 to pursue full WTO membership. According to The Bahamas government spokesmen, the process involving WTO scrutiny of the country's future trade regime would take three years to complete.

By June, The Bahamas had signed Tax Information Exchange Agreements with 22 countries, well beyond the minimum of 12 that met the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) threshold for compliance with tax-cooperation rules on international money laundering. This effort was lauded by the OECD, which underscored the key role The Bahamas played in offshore banking and finance.

In July a joint venture (established in 2009) between energy companies Statoil (of Norway) and the Falkland Islands-registered company BPC Ltd. announced plans to start the search for oil offshore The Bahamas by 2013. Following the evaluation of the results of seismic surveys taken in 2008, BPC seemed particularly optimistic about a Bahamas discovery, having negotiated five other licenses. The last exploration effort offshore ended when in 2006 Kerr-McGee (now Anadarko) halted an unsuccessful drilling program.

The government's privatization policy was reaffirmed in July. An announcement revealed that the sale of 51% of Bahamas Telecommunications Co. would proceed. (DAVID RENWICK)

## BAHAMAS, THE



**Area:** 13,939 sq km (5,382 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 347,000  
**Capital:** Nassau  
**Chief of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governors-General Arthur Dion Hanna and, from April 14, Sir Arthur Foulkes  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham

## BAHRAIN



**Area:** 757 sq km (292 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 1,216,000  
**Capital:** Manama  
**Head of state:** King Hamad ibn Isa al-Khalifah  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Khalifah ibn Sulman al-Khalifah

It was a turbulent year in Bahrain as the Shi'ite opposition struggled with the Sunni-led government and the Sunni Khalifah ruling family for greater power in 2010. The Shi'ite majority asked for important changes in the government and the constitution,

## BANGLADESH



**Area:** 147,570 sq km (56,977 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 158,066,000  
**Capital:** Dhaka  
**Head of state:** President Zillur Rahman  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wazed (Wazed)

Bangladesh entered an important phase in its history in 2010 when the government started proceedings to bring to trial the Islamist elements who had committed war crimes—including genocide, murder, and torture—during the country's 1971 war of independence. An estimated three million people were killed in the liberation struggle. Some of the perpetrators were arrested





## BARBADOS



**Area:** 430 sq km (166 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 276,000

**Capital:** Bridgetown

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II,  
represented by Governor-General Sir  
Clifford Husbands

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers  
David Thompson and, from October 23,  
Freundel Stuart

Barbados in early 2010 was already leading its fellow Caricom countries in renewable energy, thanks to its aggressive solar water-heating program. It took a step further when in March the government announced that it would seek help from the Inter-American Development Bank for legislation allowing the local power company to purchase electricity from independent power producers generated by renewable means.

The government said in March that it could no longer ignore the number of illegal immigrants now residing in Barbados from other Caricom territories and would take steps to repatriate those who could not establish ties with the country. The number of illegals was estimated at about 20,000.

At a meeting in Barbados in April, U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates pledged \$45 million for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the purpose of which was to better prepare countries in the region for fighting terrorism, drug trafficking, and the illegal gun trade. Gates also conceded that the Caribbean countries faced "enormous challenges" in this regard.

The arrival in Barbados in June of the first direct flight from Brazil was indicative of the closer relations the Caribbean was trying to forge with an emerging world power. Brazil had increasingly shown interest in moving closer to the region economically. In October 48-year-old Prime Minister David Thompson, who had headed the government since 2008, succumbed to pancreatic cancer. (DAVID RENWICK)

## BELARUS



**Area:** 207,595 sq km (80,153 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,457,000

**Capital:** Minsk

**Head of state and government:** President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, assisted by Prime Ministers Syarhey Sidorski and, from December 28, Mikhail Myasnikovich

A fractious presidential election and fluctuating relations with Russia dominated 2010 in Belarus. The relationship with Russia deteriorated as a result of several factors. In April deposed Kyrgyz president Kurmanbek Bakiyev surfaced in Minsk, and Belarusian Pres. Alyaksandr Lukashenka refused to extradite him, angering Russia. In June Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev threatened to cut gas supplies to Belarus by 85% if it did not pay Russia an accumulated debt of \$192 million. Lukashenka maintained that Russia owed \$200 million in transit fees. Belarus received a \$200 million loan from Azerbaijan to pay the debt.

The key questions involved Belarus's participation in the customs union with Russia and Kazakhstan (Common Economic Space, CES), the price for im-

ported Russian gas, and Belarus's payment of customs duties on imported Russian oil. In addition, Belarus refused Russia's request to recognize the breakaway Georgian republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Russia's NTV ran a scathing four-part documentary about Lukashenka called *The Godfather*, and on October 3 Medvedev denounced Lukashenka in a message on his video blog.

On December 9, however, the two presidents met prior to a summit of the Eurasian Economic Community in Moscow. Customs duties were removed—a savings of about \$3 billion to Belarus—and Belarus agreed to join the CES by Jan. 1, 2012. Formation of the CES was seen as a major step toward full economic integration, which was expected to include adoption of a single currency.

Belarus's GDP grew by 7.2% between January and November, but the country was in need of short-term loans. In March it received \$670 million as the last tranche of a \$2.5 billion IMF loan initiated in January 2009. The IMF, however, expressed concern over wage and pension increases as well as the president's promise to increase the average monthly salary from a government-reported \$400 to \$1,000 by 2015.

During a visit to Minsk in November, Polish and German Foreign Ministers Radoslaw Sikorski and Guido Wester-

welle informed Lukashenka that if the presidential election was conducted fairly, Belarus would be eligible for a loan of around \$3.8 billion from the European Union and other sources. Some opposition candidates, conversely, sought support from Russia.

Ten candidates gathered the requisite 100,000 signatures to be able to run in the election: Viktor Tyareshchanka, an economist; Dzmitry Vus, a businessman; Vital Rymasheuski (Christian Democrats); Ales Mikhalevich, a lawyer and publisher; Ryhor Kastusyou (Popular Front); Mikalay Statkevich (Social Democrats); Lukashenka; Yaraslau Ramanchuk (United Civic Party); Andrei Sannikau (European Belarus); and Uladzimir Nyaklayeu (Speak the Truth). Although the candidates were allowed to campaign freely, observers noted several irregularities during the December 19 election. Moreover, independent opinion polls suggested that Lukashenka led with 30–38% of the vote, denoting the need for a second round, but the Central Election Commission declared Lukashenka's victory with 79.65% of the vote.

After a pro-government exit poll claimed that he had won, thousands of protesters gathered in October Square and then moved to Independence Square. An assault on a main government building, evidently provoked by security forces, resulted in a mass attack on demonstrators by riot police. More than 600 people were arrested. Nyaklayeu and Sannikau were severely beaten, and together with Statkevich, Rymasheuski, and Mikhalevich, they were held in KGB cells. The attacks received widespread condemnation, and the United States refused to recognize the election as legitimate.

(DAVID R. MARPLES)



## BELGIUM



**Area:** 30,528 sq km (11,787 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,868,000

**Capital:** Brussels

**Head of state:** King Albert II

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Yves Leterme (acting from April 26)

For two-thirds of 2010, Belgium was effectively ruled by a caretaker govern-

## BELIZE



**Area:** 22,965 sq km (8,867 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 345,000

**Capital:** Belmopan

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II,  
represented by Governor-General Sir  
Colville Young

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Dean Barrow

The year 2010 began with Belize's economy in recession and an external debt that exceeded 1 billion Belize dollars (about U.S.\$500 million). By June GDP had grown a reassuring 2.7%, fu-

eled by an 11% expansion in government services and a 5.3% increase in wholesale and retail spending. The manufacturing sector, however, declined by 2.6%, owing to a reduction in citrus concentrate production.

An unprecedented surge in violent crime—largely among urban youth in the economically depressed sections of Belize City—proved to be a major national challenge. A study by a social anthropologist at the University of the West Indies revealed that 91% of urban males between the ages of 9 and 13 had been exposed to gun violence. In response, the government launched a comprehensive anticrime effort called RESTORE (Re-Establish Security Through Outreach Rehabilitation and Education) Belize, which would focus on social assistance, public education, and improved law enforcement.

After the Gulf of Mexico oil spill began in April, many Belizeans called for a ban on oil exploration and drilling offshore and in protected areas. On June 29, Maya communities in southern Belize achieved a significant legal victory when the Supreme Court upheld their customary land tenure.

(HERMAN J. BYRD)

## BENIN



**Area:** 114,763 sq km (44,310 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,056,000

**Capital:** Porto-Novo (executive and ministerial offices remain in Cotonou)

**Head of state and government:** President  
Thomas Yayi Boni

In 2010 more than 130,000 people in Benin lost their savings as the result of the largest financial fraud to hit the country since independence in 1960. The scheme involved Investment Consultancy and Computerizing (ICC) Services, which promised quarterly returns to investors of up to 200%, but by July the firm had been forced to close, and over a dozen employees were arrested. Some members of the government were identified as having links to ICC Services, and on July 7 Pres. Thomas Yayi Boni fired Interior Minister Armand Zinzindohoué for his alleged role in the apparent pyramid scheme. Mass protests by victims took place in Coto-





## BHUTAN



**Area:** 38,394 sq km (14,824 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 700,000

**Capital:** Thimphu

**Head of state:** Druk Gyalpo (King) Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Lyonchen Jigmi Thinley

The year 2010 was a historic one for Bhutan, which on April 28–29 in Thimphu hosted the 16th summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the first such international conference held in the country. The meeting was attended by eight heads of state and government along with observers from such countries as China, the U.S., Japan, Australia, South Korea, and Iran.

Bhutan maintained its robust economic growth by exporting hydropower to India. The two countries finalized four hydroelectric projects—two of them to be completed by 2016. During the year the national census concluded, and the National Statistical Bureau of Bhutan put the total population at 695,819. Bhutan's parliament passed a bill in March to pave the way for local government elections. In ad-

dition, a program conducted by the Institute of Management Services took place in August to encourage women to enter politics; fewer than 14% of women participated in politics.

In foreign affairs the 19th round of Bhutan-China border talks concluded successfully on January 13 in Thimphu. In April Bhutan established diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. Negotiations between Nepal and Bhutan for the repatriation of Bhutanese refugees remained stalled. Since the launch in November 2007 of a resettlement program by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, more than 35,000 refugees from Bhutan had departed to the United States and other countries. (KESHAB POUDEL)

## BOLIVIA



**Area:** 1,098,581 sq km (424,164 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,947,000

**Capitals:** La Paz (administrative); Sucre (constitutional)

**Head of state and government:** President Evo Morales Ayma

Social and political tension in Bolivia eased somewhat in 2010 with a radically reformed constitution in place and Pres. Evo Morales reelected in 2009 to a second, five-year term. In January Morales pledged to “deepen and accelerate” change in Bolivia by giving broader rights to the country's poor and

indigenous majority and a stronger economic role to the state. He pushed ahead with his program of nationalizing key energy resources, expropriating three electricity producers (two of them foreign-owned) and a power-distribution firm. As with previous government takeovers, this led to warnings that private-sector funds would become scarce, and in the much larger natural-gas sector, Bolivia sought investment agreements with state-owned Russian and Chinese firms to allow it to exploit more of its vast reserves.

Nationalization boosted state resource revenues and allowed the government to expand the scope of social programs. These included specialized clinics aimed at lowering Bolivia's mortality rate for pregnant women and new mothers, the second highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (behind Haiti). Authorities moved to end what they described as conditions of servitude and forced labour among Guaraní Indian ranch workers, ordering expropriation of the properties on which they toiled. They also pursued other initiatives aimed at distributing land to impoverished Indians. Morales appointed a former Miss Bolivia, British-born Jessica Anne Jordan, to promote community programs and combat drug trafficking in the Amazon basin, with a budget of \$700 million. He also continued to promote development of legal products made from coca leaf, the raw material for cocaine. A Bolivian firm began producing and selling a coca-based soft drink, Coca Colla.

On the global front, President Morales pushed for action to address the causes and effects of climate change. An international environmental conference held

In October 2010 more than 56% of Bosnia and Herzegovina's 3.1 million eligible voters elected representatives to the country's tripartite presidency, the federal parliament, and the assemblies of the republic's two entities: the Serb-run Republika Srpska (RS) and the Bosniac-Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, voters in the RS elected their republic's president, and voters in the Federation cast ballots for 10 cantonal assemblies.

The election results indicated that ethnic divisions would continue to impede the country's efforts toward meeting eligibility standards for integration into the EU. The dominant nationalist parties retained their power at nearly every level of government. Although moderates took control of the tripartite presidency with the election of Bakir Izetbegovic (Bosniac; son of the late president Alija Izetbegovic) and the re-election of Zeljko Komsic (Croat; representing the moderate wing of the Social Democratic Party), the presidency's hard-line Serb representative, Nebojsa Radmanovic, was reelected as well. Radmanovic's party, the Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD), continued to advocate a weaker central government and increased autonomy for the RS. The leader of the SNSD and incumbent prime minister of the RS, Milorad Dodik, was elected president of the Serb entity.

The October poll was the country's sixth election since the 1995 Dayton Accords had ended more than three years of war. Among voters' concerns were unemployment, the possibility of a new constitution, crime, and political corruption and cronyism. Campaigning by moderate voices was clouded by nationalist rhetoric, however, and beleaguered Bosnians continued to express their widespread dissatisfaction with politicians in general. An opinion poll conducted by the U.S.-based National Democratic Institute in August showed that 87% of Bosnians felt that the country was moving in the wrong direction, and the same percentage expressed dissatisfaction with the government's handling of important issues. Only 12% said that their lives had improved over the preceding four years.

The IMF projected real GDP growth of more than 0.5% in 2010—a significant improvement over the 2009 figure of -3.5%—and announced progress in several key sectors of the economy. The EU continued to invest in the country, with more than €1 billion (roughly \$1.5 billion) earmarked to finance trans-

portation infrastructure improvements. Bosnia's power utility, Elektroprivreda BiH, also announced plans to construct 25 hydropower plants by 2025. Yet the government in August reported an unemployment figure of 44%, which, even while taking into account the 30% of Bosnians employed in the large informal sector, was discouragingly high. Regarding predictions of economic recovery with skepticism, some Bosnian observers warned that widespread corruption and inflammatory nationalist rhetoric undermined both reform efforts and the benefits of foreign aid and investment. (MILAN ANDREJEVICH)

## BOTSWANA



**Area:** 582,356 sq km (224,848 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,029,000

**Capital:** Gaborone

**Head of state and government:** President Ian Khama

Though there were signs of an economic upturn, 2010 was a difficult year for Botswana. The ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) continued to be plagued by factionalism between the so-called A-Team, led by Vice Pres. Mompoti Merafhe, and the Baratha-Phati ("those who love the party"), which was headed by Daniel Kwe-lagobe. After some members of the latter faction were suspended in March, they founded the Botswana Movement for Democracy. Later in the year, however, the BMD lost two of its six MPs back to the BDP.

February saw the death, apparently by suicide, of Louis Nchindo, once the country's most powerful businessman. Nchindo, the former managing director of the diamond-mining firm Debswana, had been indicted for corrupt land dealing. He allegedly had profited personally after having obtained state land grants under the pretense that the grants were in the national interest and slated for Debswana (half of which was state owned). Charges of cronyism led eventually to the indictment of Ramadeluka Seretse—the minister of defense, justice, and security—for having contracted his own company to provide police equipment. Seretse resigned from the cabinet in August to face charges in court.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



**Area:** 51,209 sq km (19,772 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,839,000

**Capital:** Sarajevo

**Heads of state:** Nominally a tripartite (Serb, Croat, Bosniac [Bosnian Muslim]) presidency with a chair that rotates every eight months; members in 2010 were Nebojsa Radmanovic (Serb; chairman from November 10), Zeljko Komsic (Croat; chairman until March 6), Haris Silajdzic (Bosniac; chairman from March 6 to November 10), and, from November 10, Bakir Izetbegovic (Bosniac). Final authority resides in the Office of the High Representative and EU Special Representative, Valentin Inzko (Austria)

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Nikola Spiric



## BRAZIL



**Area:** 8,514,877 sq km (3,287,612 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 193,253,000  
**Capital:** Brasília  
**Head of state and government:** President  
 Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

On Oct. 31, 2010, more than 100 million Brazilians went to the polls to participate in the second-round runoff election for president. More than 55 million of them (56%) cast their vote for Dilma Rousseff (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) of the Workers' Party (PT), who was elected the first female president of Brazil. She defeated José Serra of the Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PSDB), the former governor of São Paulo state. The election witnessed Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's active support of Rousseff, his former chief of staff and the former minister of mines and energy, who successfully capitalized on Lula's popularity with the electorate. Nevertheless, Rousseff, who had never run for elective office, was forced into the runoff with Serra by the strong first-round finish of Green Party (PV) candidate and former PT militant Sen. Marina Silva, who received 19% of the vote to deny Rousseff the more than 50% she needed to triumph in the first round on October 3. Rousseff campaigned on a platform of economic stability,

increased infrastructure investment, and more stringent budget management. Her victory was a testament to the success of Lula's social and economic policies.

On June 4—with attention focused on the elections for president, governorships, the Chamber of Deputies, and two-thirds of the Senate—Lula signed Law No. 135, known as the Clean Slate Law, which prevented the candidacy of convicted felons in leadership elections. The law, a product of a grassroots effort to combat government corruption (some 1.9 million people signed the petition that sought the legislation), had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies on May 5 and by the Senate on May 19. On June 17 the Federal Elections Court ruled the law to be retroactive and applicable to the 2010 elections. This meant that any politician with a felony on record or who had resigned from elected office to avoid prosecution would not be permitted to run for election. Over the course of the year, many politicians with questionable backgrounds tested the validity of the law and its applicability to the 2010 elections. Some took their cases all the way to the Supreme Court.

Throughout 2010 there were great advances in hydroelectric, oil, and natural gas development projects. On February 1 the Brazilian Environmental Agency (IBAMA) approved the economic-impact assessment for the planned Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. The Belo Monte facility—to be

located on the Xingu River in Pará state—would be the third largest hydroelectric plant in the world. Driven by the great volume of investments needed to extract and produce oil and gas found in the subsalt layer of the Santos Basin, Petrobrás, the Brazilian state oil company, launched the world's largest initial public offering of stock to date in 2010. With \$70 billion raised, Petrobrás became the world's fourth largest company in terms of market capitalization, with a value of \$214 billion, behind Exxon Mobil, Apple, and PetroChina. Petrobrás would apply the new funds to execute its \$224 billion capital-investment plan for 2010–14. In advance of these massive investments, the Brazilian legislature debated the new regulatory regime to exploit the subsalt layer, which mandated Petrobrás as the exclusive operator and set the division of royalties for states and municipalities.

On November 21 the city of Rio de Janeiro faced tumult when organized-crime elements seized and destroyed vehicles to protest the occupation and pacification of criminal strongholds and the transfer of prisoners from Rio de Janeiro prisons to prisons in the far-off states of Roraima and Rondonia. (From these remote locations it was more difficult for imprisoned members of the Red Command to oversee their drug-trafficking operations.) Rio de Janeiro authorities struck back quickly and, with the help of armoured Brazilian navy units, stormed and took control of the Vila Cruzeiro slum on November 25. Shortly before 8:00 AM the following Sunday, a security force comprising members of the state police, army, navy, and federal police entered the Complexo Alemão slum, to which many of the criminals from Vila Cruzeiro had fled. The security force quickly took control and launched a house-to-house roundup of criminals, munitions, drugs, and other contraband. The taking of the crime-ridden Complexo Alemão, one of the largest slums in Rio de Janeiro, was of historic importance as security forces prepared Brazil and Rio de Janeiro to host, respectively, the 2014 association football (soccer) World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. Over the course of this pacification, more than 30 people were



## BRUNEI



**Area:** 5,765 sq km (2,226 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 414,000

**Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan

**Head of state and government:** Sultan and Prime Minister Sir Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah

In April 2010 former Malaysian prime minister Abdullah Badawi revealed the

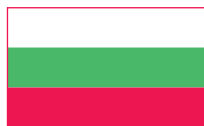
details of a March 2009 agreement between his country and Brunei to resolve their territorial disputes. Brunei effectively agreed to drop its claim to Limbang, an area between western and eastern Brunei that had long been in Malaysian hands. In addition, Malaysia agreed to drop its claim to two oil-rich areas in the South China Sea in favour of Brunei, but Brunei agreed to let Malaysia jointly exploit resources there for 40 years.

A major government cabinet reshuffle occurred in May. In the mandatory five-year rotation, several senior ministers left office, including Pehin Mohammed Zain (religion), Pehin Ahmad Jumat (culture), and 40-year veteran Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib (education), who had promoted the modernization of education. For the first time, a woman was appointed to the cabinet, as the deputy minister for culture, youth and sports.

During the year, the Brunei Methanol Co. (BMC) started exporting methanol in commercial quantity, which marked an important milestone on the country's road to economic diversification. The first shipment, 10,000 metric tons of methanol, was dispatched to China in May. BMC sent additional shipments to the U.S., South Korea, the Philippines, and Taiwan.

The five-year marriage of Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah to his third wife, Azrinaz Mazhar Hakim, a former TV3 reporter from Malaysia and the mother of two of his children, ended in divorce in June. The sultan revoked all of her royal titles. (B.A. HUSSAINMIYA)

## BULGARIA



**Area:** 111,002 sq km (42,858 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 7,562,000

**Capital:** Sofia

**Chief of state:** President Georgi Parvanov

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Boiko Borisov

Against the backdrop of Europe's ongoing financial crisis, Bulgaria's economy performed well in 2010. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly 30% of Bulgaria's banks were owned by firms based in Greece (Europe's most economically troubled country) and that

they were expected to become illiquid, the Bulgarian financial system remained relatively stable. Moreover, in December 2009 Standard & Poor's upgraded Bulgaria's credit rating to BBB (neutral) from negative. Annual GDP was projected to increase by 1% and to reverse for Bulgarians the recessionary trends that had afflicted much of the global economy. Indeed, driven by the weak euro, booming Bulgarian exports to non-EU countries—especially China—contributed to significant growth in the first half of 2010. But despite the government's implementation of fiscal austerity measures, Bulgaria's budget deficit reached 3.8%. In response, the European Commission issued an ultimatum to Prime Minister Boiko Borisov's government to shrink the deficit to 3%. The need for deficit reduction, combined with the desire to increase the flexibility of Bulgarian monetary policy, prompted the government to put off accession to euro zone membership. In the realm of tourism—which accounted for 8.7% of the country's 2010 GDP and grew slightly from 2009 totals—most continued to be of the student and budget-package variety. The ongoing reliance on budget tourism was symptomatic of the Bulgarian economy's struggle to climb up the quality ladder.

In international relations, Bulgaria's centre-right government backtracked on its announcement that it was pulling out of an agreement with Russia and Greece for a Burgas-Alexandroupolis oil pipeline after Russia threatened to indefinitely delay construction of the South Stream pipeline. Turkey was angered by the \$18 billion in reparations sought for property lost by ethnic Bulgarians forced to leave the Ottoman Empire at the onset of World War I. The request for reparations came as a condition for Bulgarian support for Turkey's application for EU membership.

Although the government cracked down on public-sector corruption and deployed special forces to fight organized kidnapping, high-profile killings continued. Notably, journalist Bobi Tsankov was publicly executed by gunmen hired by Bulgaria's mafia bosses.

In sports in 2010, tennis player Tsvetana Pironkova became the first Bulgarian to reach the women's singles semifinals at Wimbledon. Meanwhile, Bulgarian Veselin Topalov lost to Viswanathan Anand in the world chess championship.

(IVA TEIXEIRA; BORIS YOVCHEV)

## BURKINA FASO



**Area:** 270,764 sq km (104,543 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 16,287,000  
**Capital:** Ouagadougou  
**Head of state:** President Blaise Compaoré  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Tertius Zongo

On March 12, 2010, Burkina Faso Pres. Blaise Compaoré began preparations for the November 21 presidential elections with a minor cabinet reshuffle. On August 7 the ruling Congress for Democracy and Progress Party selected Compaoré as its candidate by acclamation and called for an end to term limits. Despite a massive issuance in 2009 of birth certificates designed to facilitate expansion of the electorate, fewer than half of the country's estimated 7.5 million eligible voters managed to register. Compaoré won more than 80% of the vote. In response to Compaoré's bid to revise the 2000 constitution to allow him to run for another term in 2015, 15 opposition parties formed a coalition on April 29 to fight this attempt.

Bowing to trade union pressure, the government scrapped plans to privatize the electricity and water industries. The country's fifth operating gold mine—in the Inata region, 290 km (180 mi) north of the capital—was officially inaugurated on April 8. Skyrocketing prices on the world market made gold Burkina Faso's largest export, pushing cotton into second place.

In efforts to improve the state of public health, the government distributed eight million specially treated mosquito nets without charge. In addition, it was constructing 55,000 public lavatories and other essential sanitary equipment.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## BURUNDI



**Area:** 27,816 sq km (10,740 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 8,519,000  
**Capital:** Bujumbura  
**Head of state and government:** President Pierre Nkurunziza



Most of 2010 was overshadowed by flawed elections and a deterioration of Burundi's hard-won peace after the 13-year civil war between the Hutu and Tutsi ended with the 2006 cease-fire. Presidential and local elections were blemished by polling violence, voter intimidation, bombings at polling places, election boycotts, and the threat of the reemergence of the rebel movement.

The country's electoral process was fraught from the start. The former rebel National Liberation Forces (FNL) claimed that the only voters who had been registered in January by the UN-supported process were supporters of the ruling National Council for the Defense of Democracy—Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD). In February international observers as well as opposition parties voiced concern over increased incidents of voter intimidation perpetrated by the police and the youth wing of the CNDD-FDD. During the run-up to local elections in May, the Burundian government expelled the Human Rights Watch representative working in the country.

Contentions of fraud over results of the May 24 local elections, in which the ruling party won 64% of the vote, fueled protests and unrest in the capital and led all of the opposition candidates to withdraw their nominations for the presidential election. During June, violence increased dramatically, leaving

more than 8 dead and 50 wounded in 60 grenade attacks. In the June 28 presidential poll, Pres. Pierre Nkurunziza ran as the sole candidate and was re-elected, winning 91% of the vote. The CNDD-FDD swept the uncontested parliamentary elections in July, as all opposition parties also boycotted these elections. Fears that a renewed rebel movement was forming were fueled in September by the discovery of seven bodies, apparently hacked to death and dumped in a swamp near Bujumbura, as well as fresh attacks on villagers, leaving five dead, also near the capital.

During February nearly 15,000 people faced with starvation were forced to migrate from northern Burundi owing to ongoing drought and famine in the region. In response to the crisis, the African Union provided \$200,000 in food aid.

(MARY EBELING)

## CAMBODIA



**Area:** 181,035 sq km (69,898 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 14,414,000  
**Capital:** Phnom Penh  
**Head of state:** King Norodom Sihamoni  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Hun Sen

On July 26, 2010, in Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (officially the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia [ECCC]) reached its first verdict, finding Kaing Guek Eav (known as Duch), the chief of a notorious Pol Pot-era prison, guilty of crimes against humanity and breaches of the Geneva Conventions. Duch was sentenced to an additional 19 years in prison beyond the 11 years he had already served. The court cited significant mitigating factors in deciding not to ask for life imprisonment: "cooperation with the Chamber, admission of responsibility, limited expressions of remorse, the coercive environment in Democratic Kampuchea, and the potential for rehabilitation." The successful completion of this first trial was lauded, although many Khmer Rouge-period survivors complained that the sentence was too light. Prosecutors planned to appeal, as did Duch himself. On September 15 the court formally indicted four senior Khmer Rouge leaders already in custody: Nuon Chea,





## CAMEROON



**Area:** 476,350 sq km (183,920 sq mi), including the 700-sq-km (270-sq-mi) Bakassi Peninsula

**Population** (2010 est.): 19,640,000

**Capital:** Yaoundé

**Chief of state:** President Paul Biya

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Philemon Yang

On April 10, 2010, 10 opposition parties in Cameroon along with 10 non-governmental organizations demanded the dissolution of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) that had overall charge of the 2011 presidential election. They claimed that the IEC's

appointees were too closely tied to Pres. Paul Biya's ruling party.

Cameroon's ongoing anticorruption campaign targeted a group of high-ranking civil servants, who were arrested on January 5 and accused of having misappropriated large amounts of government funds. Two journalists were detained on February 5 by agents of the security service and apparently questioned about the publication of reports based on a leaked memo detailing the purchase of a yacht by the chairman of the state-owned oil corporation. On August 13 it was announced that 40 officials of the Department of Agriculture were to be charged with having embezzled €1 million (about \$1.3 million) in subsidies meant for small farmers in the production of corn (maize), the country's main staple.

On May 18 President Biya, speaking before a conference of UN and African Union officials, demanded that at least one permanent seat on the Security Council be granted to Africa. On August 11, Environment Minister Pierre Hélé accused European countries of treating Africa "like a garbage can," citing evidence that toxic material had been dumped by a ship off the west coast of Africa. In September the worst cholera epidemic in 20 years prompted the government to launch a UN-sponsored program to provide 1.6 million schoolchildren with information on control of the disease.

A Nigerian group calling itself the Africa Marine Commando kidnapped seven Chinese fishermen off the coast of the Bakassi Peninsula on March 12. Following meetings with Chinese and Cameroonian diplomats, they were released five days later. The army stationed a rapid response battalion to prevent further incidents.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## CANADA



**Area:** 9,984,670 sq km (3,855,103 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 34,132,000

**Capital:** Ottawa

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governors-General Michaëlle Jean and, from October 1, David Johnston

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Stephen Harper







Also discussed were a special visa arrangement for Cape Verdeans traveling to Europe and increased funding by the European Commission.

Though remittances from Cape Verde's large diaspora decreased owing to the global recession, they remained substantial. For the first time, however, tourism revenues (about 20% of GDP) became the largest contributor to the economy. In response to the economic downturn, the government funded infrastructural projects and strengthened trade and business ties with Angola. In August it was announced that the country's best-known singer, Cesária Évora, would return to the stage after recovering from heart surgery.

(CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)

joined the call for a full inquiry into allegations that Massi was tortured to death.

Ugandan rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army continued to operate in CAR during the year, kidnapping men, women, and children from remote villages. On February 4 the UN allocated a further \$20 million for reform of the security sector and other peace-building ventures. An army base in Birao, northern CAR, was attacked on July 19 allegedly by a force of former combatants, who had been promised resettlement payments by the government. They were driven off, but no casualty toll was available.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



**Area:** 622,436 sq km (240,324 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 4,845,000

**Capital:** Bangui

**Head of state:** President François Bozizé

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Faustin-Archange Touadéra

Though presidential and legislative elections were scheduled to take place on April 25, 2010, in the Central African Republic (CAR), they were postponed several times during the year. On March 13 a plot was uncovered that allegedly implicated supporters of former president Ange-Félix Patassé in the planning of a coup d'état. Patassé, who had been deposed in 2003 by Pres. François Bozizé, denied involvement. On May 26 the Constitutional Court announced that it would permit the president's mandate, due to expire on June 11, to continue until the next election, which all factions agreed to hold on Jan. 23, 2011.

The UN Security Council voted unanimously on May 25 to withdraw its peacekeepers from CAR and Chad by year's end. The 3,300-strong force had been put in place in 2009 to protect hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the Darfur conflict in Sudan.

The unexplained death of rebel leader Charles Massi in a prison near Bangui in January triggered demands by France for an investigation into CAR's policies on human rights. Patassé

## CHAD



**Area:** 1,284,000 sq km (495,755 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 11,344,000

**Capital:** N'Djamena

**Head of state:** President Lieut. Gen.  
Idriss Déby

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers  
Youssef Saleh Abbas and, from March 5,  
Emmanuel Nadingar

In January 2010 the governments of Chad and Sudan reached a historic agreement that ended years of conflict between them. The pact, signed in the capital of N'Djamena, provided for mechanisms to control the common border and assurances that neither country would allow armed groups to use its territory against the other. Though Chad had maintained a long history of good relations with the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the main rebel group in the Darfur region of Sudan, Pres. Idriss Déby stood by the agreement and cut his ties with the JEM, which was expelled from its bases in eastern Chad. As a result, the JEM launched attacks into Darfur to establish new bases. Fighting flared up again in April between the Chadian government and rebels in the east, but the rebels were soon crushed. In mid-2010 there were still 170,000 internally displaced people in eastern Chad in 38 camps, 270,000 Sudanese refugees in 12 camps, and 81,000 refugees from the Central African Republic in 11 camps in the southeast.

## CAPE VERDE



**Area:** 4,033 sq km (1,557 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 509,000

**Capital:** Praia

**Chief of state:** President Pedro Pires

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
José Maria Neves

Cape Verde remained one of the most stable and best-governed African countries in 2010. In December 2009 the country had become the first to be given the opportunity by the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation to develop a second funding proposal. The year 2010 marked the end of the three-year transitional period instituted in 2007 after the UN upgraded the country's status from least developed to middle income. To ensure that Cape Verde's exports to Europe would not suffer once the transition period had expired, Prime Minister José Maria Neves met in Brussels with the European Commission to finalize an Economic Partnership Agreement that would allow Cape Verde to continue to enjoy favourable terms for its exports.

## CHILE



**Area:** 756,096 sq km (291,930 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 16,746,000

**Capitals:** Santiago (national) and Valparaíso (legislative)

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Michelle Bachelet and, from March 11, Sebastián Piñera

It would be an understatement to say that Chile had an eventful year in 2010. The presidential election brought a major political change, and there was a devastating natural disaster as well as a riveting man-made catastrophe. In the political realm, the election in January to replace highly popular Pres. Michelle Bachelet—who was ineligible for reelection—resulted in the triumph of a right-wing candidate for the first time since 1958. In February, Chile experienced a monumental earthquake, and as if that had not been traumatic enough, in August 33 miners were trapped 700 m (2,300 ft) below ground in a mining accident that captivated the entire country.

In the Jan. 17, 2010, presidential runoff election, the two candidates were Sebastián Piñera (see BIOGRAPHIES) of the centre-right Alliance for Chile and former Chilean president (1994–2000) Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle of the centre-left Concertación coalition; they had secured the most votes in the December 2009 balloting, in which none of the four candidates gained a majority. The results of the January contest were dramatic and signaled a major political shift. Piñera emerged with a 52–48% victory over Frei, who was seen by many as emblematic of the fatigue that afflicted the coalition's leadership, and Piñera broke the Concertación's string of four consecutive presidencies and 20 years in power. Frei's candidacy also suffered from competition from two other candidates representing the left. Marco Antonio Enríquez-Ominami, a young renegade whose campaign focused on a critique of "politics as usual," attracted 20.15% of the first-round vote. Jorge Arrate, who represented a dissident coalition to the left of the Concertación, also sapped potential votes from Frei, whose first-round total was 29.6%. Moreover, Enríquez-Ominami threw his support to Frei only days before the January runoff.

Piñera, a wealthy businessman from National Renovation (RN), the more moderate of the two right-wing parties that composed the Alliance, positioned himself in the political centre. Although his family had strong connections to the repressive regime of Augusto Pinochet, Piñera stressed his "no" vote in the 1988 plebiscite that had effectively ended Pinochet's dictatorship. Piñera's campaign focused not on criticism of the Concertación program or of the popular Bachelet but instead on Piñera's ability to increase economic growth, act strongly against crime, and run an efficient administration while continuing many of Bachelet's social programs. Piñera contrasted his can-do energy with the Concertación's increasing exhaustion and vulnerability to corruption.

On February 27 Chile was devastated by a magnitude-8.8 earthquake, one of the strongest ever recorded. It was centred near the country's highly populated south-central region, only 105 km (65 mi) from one of Chile's largest cities, Concepción. The earthquake spawned a tsunami that literally wiped towns and villages off the map. The death toll, estimated at 562 victims, paled next to the vast physical devastation, which left more than a million people homeless and caused extensive damage to roads and bridges, thus isolating some areas from immediate help. Still, the Chilean authorities reacted quickly. Chile's growing economy, coupled with a rainy-day savings fund established by Bachelet's administration when copper prices were high, helped fund reconstruction.

Once in office, Piñera not only had to respond to the earthquake but also had to oversee rescue efforts for the miners trapped by an August 5 accident at the San José gold and copper mine in the

northern desert. An all-out rescue effort was launched that kept the country and indeed much of the world riveted. On October 13, to great national jubilation, all 33 miners were safely extracted one by one from the mine.

(LOIS HECHT OPPENHEIM)

## CHINA



**Area:** 9,572,900 sq km (3,696,100 sq mi), excluding Taiwan and the special autonomous regions of Hong Kong and Macau

**Population** (2010 est., excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau): 1,338,085,000

**Capital:** Beijing

**Head of state:** President Hu Jintao

**Head of government:** Premier Wen Jiabao

In 2010 China became the world's second largest economy and held the Expo 2010 Shanghai China. (See Sidebar.) Domestically, China prepared for an expected leadership transition in 2012, while internationally it pursued a more confident foreign policy, particularly in East Asia.

**Domestic Affairs.** Shanghai, China's most advanced city and the centre of its economic miracle, hosted the exposition, which showcased the city and China's concomitant rise to the country's own citizens—much as the Beijing Olympics had done so to the world in 2008. Despite its tremendous success, the expo was criticized by author and former race car driver Han Han for overdeveloping Shanghai, when what the city really needed was greater openness and less control. A fire in a Shanghai apartment building that killed 58 people in mid-November also prompted criticism that Shanghai's development had sacrificed the welfare and safety of its residents. Dissident artist and activist Ai Weiwei announced a citizen's investigation of the fire. Ai had been placed briefly under house arrest earlier that month to prevent him from attending an art event he had planned in Shanghai. His installation work *Sunflower Seeds* was exhibited at the Tate Modern gallery in London, attracting a protest by an expatriate Chinese artist.

China tolerated little political dissent during the year as it prepared for a leadership transition in 2012. Promi-

## The Shanghai Expo

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## COLOMBIA



**Area:** 1,141,748 sq km (440,831 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 44,205,000

**Capital:** Bogotá

**Head of state and government:** Presidents  
Álvaro Uribe Vélez and, from August 7,  
Juan Manuel Santos

Colombia held both legislative and presidential elections in 2010, its bi-centennial. Three months separated the two elections, with the congressional contest transpiring amid uncertainty about the candidacy of then president Álvaro Uribe. Nonetheless, a pair of parties from the governing coalition, the Social Party of National Unity (PSUN) and the Colombian Conservative Party, rode the coattails of the popular president (whose approval rating was 67% in March) to garner roughly 50% of seats in both houses.

After the Constitutional Court ruled against allowing a referendum to be held that would have sought to permit President Uribe to run for office for a third time, his preferred successor, Juan

Manuel Santos (*see* BIOGRAPHIES), the former minister of defense and PSUN candidate, became a front-runner. Although Green Party candidate Antanas Mockus, the former mayor of Bogotá, finished a distant second in the first round of voting, he faced Santos in the second-round runoff. Santos used the period between the two rounds to shore up alliances and won election.

The postelection period was marked by escalating diplomatic conflict with Venezuela, which reached its peak after the Colombian government took a case to the Organization of American States against Venezuela for having provided safe haven for armed guerrillas. The Colombian government's evidence included photographs and the geographic coordinates of alleged locations of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) encampments in Venezuela. These claims were quickly dismissed by the Venezuelan government, which broke off diplomatic relations with Colombia. Relations between the two countries were reestablished, however, after Santos assumed office in August and after the Constitutional Court ruled that the bilateral agreement with the United States to give the U.S. access to more military bases in Colombian territory was unconstitutional. Similarly, Ecuadoran charges against Santos regarding the bombing of FARC camps in Ecuador (brought when he was minister of defense) were dropped after he became president.

The new government also inherited a pair of scandals: one that involved former minister of interior Sabas Pretelt, who was found guilty of interference with the legislative process that resulted in the approval of the reform allowing for Uribe's first reelection, and another, called "DAS-gate," that involved phone tapping by the Department of Administrative Security (DAS) and gained new energy after a DAS agent confessed to having installed surveillance equipment in the main chamber of the Supreme Court. On a brighter note, former presidential candidate Ingrid Betancourt refrained from claiming compensation from the Colombian state for her captivity by the FARC.

In terms of macroeconomics, the country showed a marked decrease in consumer price levels, evidenced by a historically low inflation rate of 2% in 2009. The unemployment rate, estimated at 12.6%, remained among the highest in Latin America. Moreover, the growing deficit was projected to reach

4% of GDP by the end of 2010. The Colombian peso, nonetheless, experienced one of the highest revaluations in the region, having gained almost 13% in value against the U.S. dollar from January to July 2010. Foreign direct investment also increased by 9.5% during the first semester of 2010.

The FARC killed eight police officers in San Miguel, Putumayo, near the Ecuadoran border, in September. Later that month government forces attacked rebel encampments in the region, killing 27 rebels, including leader Sixto Cabana (also known as Domingo Biojo). The FARC was dealt an even more serious blow when "Mono Jojoy" (Víctor Julio Suárez Rojas; also known as Jorge Briceño), its leader of military operations, was killed less than a week later. He was under indictment by both the Colombian and U.S. governments, with the latter offering a \$5 million reward for his arrest. (*See* OBITUARIES.)

Crime continued to be one of Colombia's greatest challenges. Emergent, nonpolitical organized crime groups gained strength in regions such as Meta, Córdoba, Nariño, and Antioquia, where radical rightist groups had been demobilized. Most dramatically, violence escalated in Medellín as the drug-trafficking organization "Office of Envigado" joined other criminal organizations to control illegal activities in the city. In addition to the FARC and the ELN, other groups—such as the Águilas Negras ("Black Eagles"), the Rastrojos ("Stubble"), and the "Paisas"—engaged in drug trafficking and other illegal activities throughout the country as traditional actors were brought to justice or demobilized.

(BRIAN F. CRISP;  
SANTIAGO OLIVELLA)

## COMOROS



**Area:** 1,862 sq km (719 sq mi), excluding the 374-sq-km (144-sq-mi) island of Mayotte, a de facto dependency of France since 1976

**Population** (2010 est.): 691,000 (excluding 201,000 on Mayotte)

**Capital:** Moroni

**Head of state and government:** President  
Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi

Political tensions threatened the relative stability of Comoros for most of





## CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE



**Area:** 2,345,410 sq km (905,568 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 67,827,000

**Capital:** Kinshasa

**Head of state and government:** President  
Joseph Kabila, assisted by Prime Minister  
Adolphe Muzito

Official celebrations in 2010 for the 50th anniversary of independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were restrained. King Albert II of Belgium joined Presidents Jacob Zuma (South Africa) and Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe) in Kinshasa to mark the occasion. At home and abroad the anniversary sparked a bitter debate about Belgium's colonial role in Congo; indeed, a team of international lawyers ruffled feathers in Brussels when they sought to prosecute former Belgian

colonial administrators, now in their 80s and 90s, on charges relating to the 1961 assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the DRC's first postindependence prime minister.

While Pres. Joseph Kabila endeavored to use the occasion of the anniversary to revamp the DRC's negative image, it was virtually impossible to ignore the ongoing conflict in the eastern provinces and the country's prevailing lack of infrastructure, rampant corruption, poor governance, and deteriorating human rights. For 12 years the DRC had been embroiled in what many viewed as an African "world war," fought with the assistance of Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Chad against insurgent groups from Uganda and Rwanda. To date, casualties from fighting, disease, and malnutrition were estimated at about three million. In June fears concerning the DRC's stability deepened when human rights advocate Floribert Chebeya was found dead under suspicious circumstances. Despite such problems, in July the government announced the formation of a new independent national electoral commission to prepare for elections in 2011.

The DRC's economy showed signs of improvement in 2010. In July the World Bank and the IMF approved a \$12.3 billion debt-relief agreement. Structural reforms progressed in public financial and oil resource management. The transnational mining firm Rand-

gold Resources announced plans to start mining Africa's largest undeveloped gold deposit, in Kibali. In three eastern provinces, the government suspended mining indefinitely to curtail illegal production and trade of "conflict" minerals (the mining of which contributes to or benefits from violations of human rights) by armed militias.

Meanwhile, the government pressured the UN to begin winding up the activities of its 20,000-strong peacekeeping force (MUNOC) before 2011's DRC elections. Because of continuing conflict, the Security Council reluctantly agreed to transform the operation into a stabilization mission (MONUSCO), authorized to remain in the country for another year. At the same time, the Security Council stressed that the government had to develop effective non-military solutions to restore state authority. Of particular concern was the need to address endemic violence against women and children. In 2010 the UN reported 8,000 known cases of rapes of women in 2009 in the DRC, which had earned the unenviable title of the "rape capital of the world." In April the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative revealed that 60% of rape victims in South Kivu province had been gang raped by armed men. More worrying was evidence of the normalization of rape—an increasing proportion of rapes (perhaps as many as one-third) were committed by civilians. (LARAY DENZER)

## CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE



**Area:** 342,000 sq km (132,047 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 3,932,000  
**Capital:** Brazzaville  
**Head of state and government:** President Denis Sassou-Nguesso

On Aug. 15, 2010, UN General Assembly Pres. Ali Abdussalam Treki, along with dignitaries from Africa and France, attended ceremonies in Brazzaville marking the Republic of the Congo's 50th year of independence from France. In celebration of the event, Pres. Denis Sassou-Nguesso announced that by January 2011 civil servants would begin receiving raises (of 25%) and promotions, both of which had been frozen for 15 years.

The IMF and the World Bank agreed in January to jointly provide \$1.9 billion in debt relief. Both Italy and the U.S. followed suit by annulling all debts owed to them by Congo, and France forgave Congo's entire €646 million debt (about \$835 million). The IMF approved a disbursement of \$1.83 million in international credits as part of its program to assist the world's most indebted nations.

On February 23 the UN Development Programme granted Congo \$830,000 for environmental protection and the fight against climate change. The next day the African Union announced that it would contribute \$200,000 toward the relief of an estimated 115,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo situated in camps in northern Republic of the Congo. A rare polio outbreak, primarily in the port city of Pointe Noire, killed more than 200 people.

On March 31, French oil giant Total announced a project to extract up to 300 million bbl from existing offshore wells where production had been halted. Congo, which earned more than €125 million (about \$168 million) from its exports of timber to the EU, signed an agreement in May with the EU that committed both parties to the fight against illegal harvesting of hardwoods. On July 8 a €76 million (about \$96 million) project was launched in the suburb of Kintélé, 25 km (16 mi) north of the capital, to construct 1,000 housing units over the next four years.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## COSTA RICA



**Area:** 51,100 sq km (19,730 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 4,516,000  
**Capital:** San José  
**Head of state and government:** Presidents Óscar Arias Sánchez and, from May 8, Laura Chinchilla Miranda

The year 2010 in Costa Rica was highlighted by the national elections, held on February 7. For the first time in the history of the country, a woman, Laura Chinchilla (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) of the incumbent National Liberation Party (PLN), claimed presidential victory, sweeping all but 2 of the country's 81 cantons and winning 46.9% of the votes cast. Coming in second, with 25.1% of the vote, was Ottón Solís of the Citizen Action Party (PAC), followed by Otto Guevara of the Libertarian Movement Party (PML), with 20.9%. The once-powerful opposition party, the Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC), was rocked by corruption scandals and received only 3.9% of the vote. Though the PLN won 24 of the 57 seats in the unicameral legislature, far exceeding the PAC's 11, it was necessary to form a coalition to achieve a majority. Women took nearly 38% of the seats, the highest total in history, and Chinchilla appointed women to two-fifths of the ministerial positions. Voter abstention among the registered electorate declined to 30.9% from a high point of 34.8% in 2006.

Chinchilla took office on May 8, promising to focus on problems of security and poverty, which had begun to creep up in recent years. In response to concerns about rising crime, many new police officers were trained, a national antidrug commission was established, and collaboration with other Central American countries and the U.S. increased. A national referendum on same-sex civil unions proposed by conservative elements was quashed by the constitutional court (Sala IV) on the grounds that this matter should be handled by the legislature rather than at the ballot box.

The economy rebounded sharply from its declines in 2009 linked to the worldwide recession. Though growth was seen in almost all sectors, by the second half of 2010, it had begun to slow once again. (MITCHELL A. SELIGSON)

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE



**Area:** 320,803 sq km (123,863 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 21,059,000  
**De facto capital:** Abidjan  
**Head of state:** Presidents Laurent Gbagbo and, from December 4, also Alassane Ouattara (parallel administration)  
**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Guillaume Soro (from December 4, under Ouattara) and, from December 7, Gilbert N'gbo Aké (under Gbagbo)

After Côte d'Ivoire's Pres. Laurent Gbagbo dissolved both his government and the independent electoral commission on Feb. 12, 2010, violent demonstrations spread to towns and cities across the country. On February 22, Burkina Faso's Pres. Blaise Compaoré arrived in Abidjan to mediate the crisis. The next day Gbagbo named a new government, but it contained no opposition members. Talks continued, however, and three days later a new electoral commission, chaired by a member of the opposition, was announced, and nearly half of the 27-person cabinet portfolios went to opposition parties. Presidential and legislative elections scheduled for March were postponed for the sixth time in five years.

Negotiations among all factions continued for months, focusing mainly on the hotly disputed question of voter eligibility. Gbagbo had maintained for years that only those born in the country of native-born parents would be counted as citizens. On August 5, Prime Minister Soro declared that the electoral roll had been verified and that the presidential election would take place on October 31.

The top two winners in the October election were Gbagbo and former prime minister Alassane Ouattara. The runoff election was held on November 28. After a slight delay, the independent electoral commission announced that Ouattara won, with 54% of the vote, but the country's Constitutional Council, headed by a Gbagbo ally, rejected a portion of the results and declared Gbagbo to be the winner, with 51% of the vote. The international community maintained that Ouattara was the legitimate winner.

Gbagbo, supported by the military and many government officials, was sworn





In Croatia the year 2010 began in the midst of presidential elections to replace Stipe Mesic, a member of the Croatian National Party who had overseen a decade of democratization and who had remained popular throughout his presidency. Tensions within the governing Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) had been illustrated by the party's difficulty in achieving consensus on a single presidential candidate. In the event, 12 candidates stood in the first round of voting on Dec. 27, 2009. The chosen HDZ candidate, Andrija Hebrang, won only 12% of the vote, while two former HDZ ministers running as independents, Nadan Vidosevic and Dragan Primorac, secured just 11.3% and 5.9%, respectively. The two front-runners who advanced to the second round of voting on Jan. 10, 2010, were the long-standing Zagreb mayor, Milan Bandic, who ran as an independent, and the opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) candidate, Ivo Josipovic. Bandic garnered 14.8% of the vote in the first round and 40% in the second, while Josipovic won 32.4% in the first round and increased that to 60% in the second, thus securing the presidency.

Josipovic, an academic lawyer who had represented Croatia at international tribunals, stood on an anticorruption and pro-human rights platform. During his first months in office, he largely continued the liberal, antinationalist agenda that Mesic had pursued before him. Early on, Josipovic announced his ambition to work with Serbian Pres. Boris Tadic toward withdrawing their mutual genocide suits—stemming from the war that followed the disintegration of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s—at the

International Court of Justice. Later in the year he became the first Balkan leader to support the idea of a regional truth and reconciliation commission.

As President Josipovic's high profile helped to build support for the SDP, the fortunes of the ruling HDZ government declined. Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor had consolidated her power within the party; she had survived an apparent putsch attempt by her predecessor, Ivo Sanader, in January and subsequently had him ejected from the HDZ's leadership. Nevertheless, Kosor's personal popularity steadily fell as her government's response to the ongoing economic crisis was perceived as inadequate and confused. In January Kosor promised government guarantees and central bank support for companies to set up credit schemes, but it took many months to get the program under way, and interest among companies was weak. In April she announced a second anticrisis package. Its primary aims were tax reform, the reduction of the public-sector wage bill by 10% and public-sector employment by 5%, and the privatization of assets remaining in partial state control. The IMF and the World Bank welcomed the plan, as did Josipovic and the country's central bank. Ultimately, though, Kosor was no more able than her predecessors to win the support of the powerful interest groups that opposed such reforms in Croatia. In July, Kosor's increasingly fragile minority government lost the support of the Social Liberals. On October 28 her government survived a no-confidence vote initiated by the SDP, which contended that the HDZ was rife with corruption.

Progress toward EU accession remained on track in 2010. Kosor's 2009 resolution of an impasse with Slovenia over the countries' mutual border briefly appeared in jeopardy as the Slovenes held a referendum on the deal, but ultimately it gained their support. The border agreement, together with a good report in June from Serge Brammertz, chief prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, cleared the way for Croatia to join the EU as soon as it completed negotiations. Accession looked likely in 2012, although Croatia still had to resolve some tricky issues regarding competition policy, judicial reform, and the fight against corruption.

(LIZ DAVID-BARRETT)

## CROATIA



**Area:** 56,542 sq km (21,831 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 4,426,000

**Capital:** Zagreb

**Head of state:** Presidents Stipe Mesic and, from February 18, Ivo Josipovic

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor



## CUBA



**Area:** 109,886 sq km (42,427 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 11,239,000

**Capital:** Havana

**Head of state and government:** President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers Raúl Castro Ruz

In July 2010 Fidel Castro reemerged as a voice of the Cuban government after four years of relative silence and inactivity brought on by illness that had forced him to turn over the presidency of Cuba to his younger brother, Raúl. Beginning in 2006, Fidel's role was limited to writing opinion articles in the state media, but on July 12 he appeared on Cuban television, and in the weeks that followed, he visited local landmarks, spoke at the University of Havana, and even addressed the Cuban National Assembly dressed in olive green fatigues, which had long been his signature look. Fidel gained worldwide attention for an interview with an American reporter in which he candidly stated that "the Cuban model doesn't even work for us anymore," though he later said that his remarks had been misinterpreted. The first major appearances by the "maximo lider" came against the backdrop of Cuba's most significant political and economic changes in years.

The Cuban government agreed on July 7 to begin releasing 52 political prisoners detained since a crackdown in the spring of 2003, the biggest prisoner release since the visit of Pope John Paul II in 1998. The announcement followed months of negotiations between the cardinal of the Cuban Roman Catholic Church, Jaime Ortega, and Pres. Raúl Castro. Dozens of prisoners flew to Spain in the ensuing weeks. Still, it remained unclear whether the Cuban government would free those dissidents who refused to leave the country upon their release.

This dialogue on human rights in Cuba originated with a notable failure: after a hunger strike that lasted more than 12 weeks, jailed Cuban dissident Orlando Zapata died on February 23. Fellow dissident Guillermo Fariñas began his own hunger strike the following day, and the negative international attention attracted by these two cases



contributed to the government's decision to negotiate a prisoner release with the Roman Catholic Church. Fariñas ended his hunger strike in July, after the release was announced.

The pace of reform had lagged throughout the first years of Raúl Castro's administration, but in 2010 the Cuban government announced some of its most drastic policy changes in decades. After months of hinting that the country's huge state employment sector was unwieldy and inefficient, Raúl said that a million government jobs would be eliminated in the coming year. An official government statement followed, announcing 500,000 layoffs to take effect by March 2011. The government promised to mitigate the repercussions of the layoffs with increases in self-employment licenses during the same time period.

These major policy statements from the Castro government occurred during a year of poor economic performance in Cuba, with growth stagnant at less than 2%. Food production and agricultural imports declined significantly in 2010, with production of beans dropping 27%, according to Cuba's National Statistics Office. Cuba relied heavily on imports, which supplied two-thirds of

the island's food needs. With credit sparse and the government facing budgetary shortfalls, Cuba was forced to cut back on food imports, reportedly reducing orders from Vietnam by 100,000 metric tons of rice. Cuba also bought less food from the United States, with imports down 36% from the previous year through July. A loophole in the long-standing U.S. economic embargo of Cuba had allowed agricultural trade, which peaked in 2008 at \$710 million. During the first five months of 2010, however, trade between the United States and Cuba totaled only \$182.3 million.

In general U.S.-Cuba political ties remained cool as the United States maintained a strong political and nonagricultural economic embargo of Cuba. Moreover, the potential for détente deteriorated when Cuban officials arrested a U.S. government contractor, Alan Gross, in December 2009 for distributing technological equipment on the island. The Gross case stymied bilateral relations during 2010 as negotiators from Cuba demanded leniency from Washington in the case of the five Cuban spies currently held in U.S. prisons. Still, dialogue continued as Cardinal Ortega visited Washington twice, meeting with National Security Adviser Gen. Jim Jones and the assistant secretary of state for Western Hemisphere affairs, Arturo Valenzuela. In August, Gov. Bill Richardson of New Mexico visited Havana. (PAUL WANDER)

## CYPRUS



**Area:** 9,251 sq km (3,572 sq mi) for the entire island; the area of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), proclaimed unilaterally (1983) in the occupied northern third of the island, 3,355 sq km (1,295 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): island 1,085,000; TRNC only, 280,000 (including Turkish settlers and Turkish military)

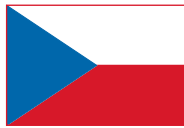
**Capital:** Nicosia (also known as Lefkosa/Lefkosa)

**Head(s) of state and government:** President Dimitris Christofias; of the TRNC, Presidents Mehmet Ali Talat and, from April 23, Dervis Eroglu

In 2010 Cyprus remained divided, but with tension and violence increasingly



## CZECH REPUBLIC



**Area:** 78,865 sq km (30,450 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,526,000

**Capital:** Prague

**Head of state:** President Vaclav Klaus

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Jan Fischer and, from July 13, Petr Necas

The year 2010 brought political change in the Czech Republic as one centrist and two centre-right parties emerged from the May 28–29 elections to the

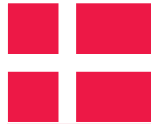
Chamber of Deputies to form a coalition government with a substantial parliamentary majority. That result was rather surprising, as many pundits had been predicting another stalemate, with the left- and right-wing forces relatively equally divided. The election results were especially crucial, given the important policy decisions facing the new Czech government. The interim government of Prime Minister Jan Fischer, in office since May 2009, had avoided taking any major action on taxes, public expenditure cuts, or the adoption of the euro, leaving this responsibility for the future cabinet.

The Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) narrowly won the most votes in the May elections but was unable to form a cabinet. The CSSD and its only viable partner, the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM), controlled just 82 of the 200 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In contrast, the CSSD's chief rival, the Civic Democratic Party (ODS)—together with two newcomers, the right-of-centre Tradition Responsibility Prosperity 09 (TOP 09) and the centrist Public Affairs (VV)—had a comfortable majority of 118 seats. Appointed under the leadership of ODS chairman Petr Necas, the new cabinet had the strongest parliamentary majority of any Czech government since the early 1990s.

One factor that helped tilt the balance in favour of the centre-right was the



## DENMARK



**Area:** 43,098 sq km (16,640 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,546,000

**Capital:** Copenhagen

**Head of state:** Queen Margrethe II

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Lars  
Løkke Rasmussen

The 2010 New Year celebrations were barely over when the bitter legacy of the Muhammad cartoon scandal returned to haunt Denmark. Overnight on January 1–2 an ax- and knife-wielding Somali Muslim broke into the home of Kurt Westergaard, a cartoonist who had produced one of the infamous drawings under the heading “Muhammad’s Face” that sparked violent protests across the Muslim world in 2006. Westergaard was unharmed in the attack. He escaped to a safe room in his home in Århus, in western Denmark, and alerted the police, who apprehended the attacker after shooting and wounding him. Reportedly, the Somali man had close links to both the radical Islamist Somali al-Shabaab organization and al-Qaeda in eastern Africa. The assailant was charged with terrorism and attempted murder of Westergaard and a police officer, offenses punishable under Danish law by a life sentence. Westergaard, whose name appeared on Islamic militant death lists with a \$1 million price on his head, had lived under police protection since 2008. That the cartoon affair was far from forgotten—and that Denmark remained a target for terrorists—was underlined by the arrests in summer 2010 by Indonesian police of three extremists suspected of having plotted an attack on the Danish embassy in Jakarta. Moreover, on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the September 11 attacks, Danish police apprehended a Chechen Muslim—a resident of Belgium—after he set off a minor explosion in a Copenhagen hotel while apparently preparing a letter bomb to be sent to the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*. In late December police in Denmark and Sweden detained five suspected Islamist militants of Swedish, Tunisian, Lebanese, and Iraqi origin believed to be planning an attack on the Copenhagen offices of the newspaper. According to the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET), the suspects,

## DJIBOUTI



**Area:** 23,200 sq km (8,950 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 833,000

**Capital:** Djibouti

**Head of state and government:** President  
Ismail Omar Guelleh, assisted by Prime  
Minister Dileita Muhammad Dileita

The long-running border skirmish that had started in April 2008 between Djibouti and its northern neighbour, Eritrea, endured during much of 2010. This dispute began when Eritrean troops infiltrated the Ras Doumeira area within Djibouti, close to the border. The UN Security Council imposed sanctions on Eritrea in December 2009 for refusing to withdraw its troops and



2009 was “null and void.” In Skerrit’s case this assertion rested on the fact that he held dual citizenship (Dominican and French), which was disallowed under the electoral law. The judge, however, threw out a charge, filed by the opposition United Workers Party against the DLP, that related to voter irregularities, bribery, and corruption on the part of the DLP on election day.

(DAVID RENWICK)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



**Area:** 48,671 sq km (18,792 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,884,000

**Capital:** Santo Domingo

**Head of state and government:** President  
Leonel Fernández Reyna

observer mission from the Organization of American States did not dispute the overall results, it noted flaws in the electoral process, including the purchase of votes, flagrant abuse of government resources to benefit PLD candidates, an inadequate response to allegations of election violations, and the absence of a cap on campaign spending.

Although politically reinforced by the election results, the government failed to capitalize on the new leverage they provided. Inability to curb corruption and stand up to vested interests blunted the government’s efforts at structural reform, more efficient tax collection, and deficit control. Prodigious waste was documented. Unbridled patronage had created a bloated public and foreign service. One report cited a total of 325 deputy ministers for 20 government ministries, along with 20 supernumerary ministers without portfolio.

Macroeconomic indicators were generally strong but masked the country’s poor performance in providing public education, its chronic sectors of acute poverty, and its high unemployment rate. Organized crime—linked to the northward transit of drugs—and domestic narcotics consumption grew.

Fernández maintained his high regional profile through his attempt to broker a settlement between the exiled former Honduran president Manuel Zelaya and the government of his replacement, Pres. Porfirio Lobo. Fernández also responded to the earthquake in

## DOMINICA



**Area:** 751 sq km (290 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 72,200

**Capital:** Roseau

**Head of state:** President Nicholas Liverpool

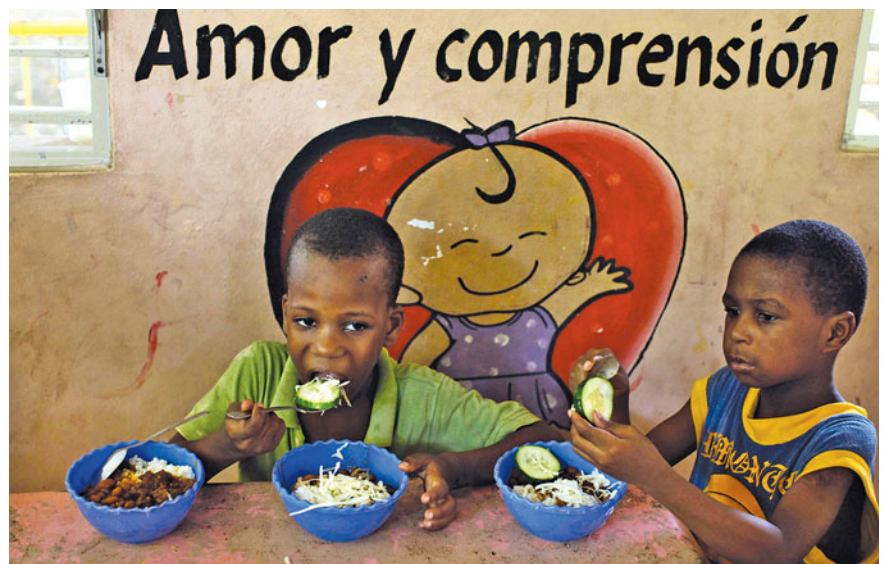
**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Roosevelt Skerrit

In a stunning victory in the 2010 midterm elections in the Dominican Republic, Pres. Leonel Fernández Reyna’s Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) obtained all but one seat in the Senate and nearly two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The scope of the victory was a tribute to the president’s skills as a communicator, as well as a testament to the division and mismanagement of the opposition. While the

Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit ordered a review in April 2010 of Dominica’s Economic Citizenship program, which allowed foreigners to acquire Dominican citizenship for a fee of \$75,000. The government suspected that some people might be using the program to commit illegal acts.

In August the government took a firm step toward responding to the drop in tourist income that resulted from the worldwide economic downturn by infusing up to \$1 million into the agriculture sector on a fifty-fifty loan-grant basis. The money was to be disbursed to farmers through the state-owned Agricultural, Industrial and Development Bank.

The governing Dominica Labour Party (DLP) faced the possibility of losing some of its parliamentary seats when in August a High Court judge ruled that Prime Minister Skerrit and his education minister, Peter Saint Jean, should answer charges that their election to the parliament in December



## EAST TIMOR (TIMOR-LESTE)



**Area:** 14,919 sq km (5,760 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.) 1,143,000

**Capital:** Dili

**Head of state:** President José Ramos-Horta

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão

In March 2010 an East Timor court convicted 23 people on charges stemming from the attempted assassinations in February 2008 of Pres. José Ramos-Horta and Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão. In August, however, in a controversial move, Ramos-Horta granted clemency to the rebels. In February Adérito Soares had become the country's first anticorruption commissioner. Soares's appointment came about after Gusmão was accused of having blocked investigations of senior government officials. In July Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) proposed construction of a processing centre for Australia-bound asylum seekers in East Timor. Timorese lawmakers voted unanimously against Gillard's plan.

East Timor's government announced in late 2009 that it was considering plans to promote tourism to sites significant in the country's 25-year struggle for independence from Indonesia. Meanwhile, disagreement continued over plans for the Greater Sunrise offshore gas and oil fields, revenues from which were to be divided evenly between East Timor and Australia. In January East Timor rejected a pipeline proposed by the Australian company Woodside Pe-

troleum because it would not take natural gas to East Timor's coastline for processing. In late September, however, Woodside offered to consider processing gas in East Timor.

(JANET MOREDOCK)

## ECUADOR



**Area:** 256,370 sq km (98,985 sq mi), including the 8,010-sq-km (3,093-sq-mi) Galapagos Islands

**Population** (2010 est.): 14,219,000 (Galapagos Islands, about 24,000)

**Capital:** Quito

**Chief of state and head of government:** President Rafael Correa Delgado

Ecuadoran Pres. Rafael Correa survived an armed uprising in late September by hundreds of police angry over benefit cuts. Correa was tear-gassed while trying to address the officers, taken to a police hospital, and eventually freed in an assault by army commandos. The rebellion, which left eight people dead, enhanced Correa's popularity, and he rebounded to successfully conclude negotiations with most foreign oil firms under a new hydrocarbons regime that established state ownership of all pe-

troleum resources. The new system, a key element of Correa's program of "21st century socialism," replaced joint production-sharing agreements with service contracts. It was expected to raise the government's share of revenue from privately produced oil to at least 85% from 65%.

The law passed automatically after Ecuador's divided congress failed to vote on it in the allotted time span. The change provided more ammunition for President Correa's critics, who had accused him for some time of trying to centralize too much power in the hands of the state. Earlier, Indian groups had succeeded in blocking congressional passage of a water-management bill, saying that it could lead to privatization. A proposed communications law that would force news media to register annually with the government and require editors and reporters to possess a university journalism degree was criticized for raising the spectre of government censorship and narrowing the range of freedom of expression. For his part, Correa said that "all-or-nothing" leftists, environmentalists, and Indian groups that opposed all resource development constituted the biggest obstacle to Ecuador's economic progress. At the same time, Ecuador agreed to forgo development of heavy-oil deposits (estimated at \$7.2 billion) beneath the Yasuni rainforest, one of the world's most biodiverse regions. It was to receive half that amount in return from a UN

trust fund, with the money raised from other countries and private donors. Meanwhile, lawyers for Chevron Corp., battling a \$27 billion lawsuit over environmental damage in Ecuador's oil zone, claimed that outtakes from a documentary film about the issue show that plaintiffs' lawyers had told a key expert witness how to shape his analysis to fit the plaintiffs' case.

Political changes in the U.S. and Colombia augured well for improved relations with Ecuador. On a visit to Quito, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said that the U.S. and Ecuador could be friends despite ideological differences. Colombia's new foreign minister, María Ángela Holguín, stated that Bogotá hoped to return to normal diplomatic relations with Quito, which





## EGYPT



**Area:** 1,002,000 sq km (386,874 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 84,474,000  
**Capital:** Cairo  
**Head of state:** President Hosni Mubarak  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Ahmad Nazif

Uncertainty and increased activism marked the political scene in Egypt for most of 2010. The 29-year-old state of emergency was extended for two more years; two legislative elections were held; and speculation was rife on whether aging Pres. Hosni Mubarak would seek a sixth term in the 2011 presidential elections or allow his second son, Gamal, to succeed him. The debate was intensified by the return to Cairo in February of Mohamed ElBaradei, the former director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to found and lead an opposition movement, the National Association for Change. ElBaradei sought to collect one million signatures to endorse his seven-point program for political and constitutional change, which called for, among other things: ending the state of emergency, having the judiciary supervise the presidential elections, monitoring by national and international observers, guaranteeing the unrestricted right of every Egyptian to run for office, and limiting the existing open-ended presidential tenure to two terms. ElBaradei did not clarify, however, whether he would run for the office himself.

The first test of the two-year extension of the emergency law came in June when two state security agents allegedly beat to death a young man in Alexandria while trying to arrest him. A government forensic expert report said that 28-year-old Khalid Sa'ïd died of asphyxiation after having swallowed a packet of narcotics. This was strongly contested by eyewitnesses and led to numerous and massive protest demonstrations, one of which was led by ElBaradei. In June the prosecutor general charged the two security agents with

cruelty and physical torture in an unwarranted arrest. In requesting the extension of the state of emergency, the government said that its provisions would extend only to drug trafficking and terrorism and not to political opponents.

Anxiety over the future of the presidency, which heated up in March after President Mubarak underwent surgery in Germany for gallbladder removal, divided the leadership of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) and the public. Though NDP Secretary-General Safwat al-Sharif announced that Mubarak would be the party's only presidential candidate in 2011, other senior cadres, mainly influential businessmen who constituted the core support group for Gamal, declared that if the president did not run, Gamal would be the candidate.

Political opposition parties and associations, nongovernmental organizations, and the general public were restive over election fraud and the growing perception that the presidency would pass on to Gamal under a pseudolegal format. "Antibequeathing" organizations and political movements organized protest demonstrations in various cities, and a coalition of four opposition parties presented the NDP leadership with a list of demands outlining a set of guarantees they wanted to prevent election fraud.

The opposition parties' coalition, however, failed to agree on a boycott strategy for the parliamentary elections held on November 28 with a runoff on December 5. The New Wafd—the country's oldest liberal political party—and the Muslim Brotherhood broke ranks and indicated that they would also participate in the elections. Amid widespread charges of fraud, bribery, thuggery, and ballot-box stuffing, and amid clashes with security forces, President Mubarak's NDP swept the elections for the 508 elected seats of the People's Assembly, winning 420 seats against 68 for independents, 6 for the New Wafd, and 5 for the leftist National Progressive Unionist Party. The Muslim Brotherhood, which together with the New



Wafd decided to boycott the second round, won one seat (for a renegade member), as did three minor parties. A number of eminent jurists declared that in view of the fraud, the next parliament would be null and void and hence would call into question the legitimacy of the 2011 presidential election.

Public apprehension over election fraud arose following partial elections in June to fill 88 seats in the 264-seat Shura (consultative) Council, the upper house of the parliament. The ruling NDP captured 80 seats, while all other parties and independent candidates won 8. The Muslim Brotherhood gained none. In addition, President Mubarak exercised his prerogative by appointing 44 members.

Coptic-Muslim religious tension reignited when in January a man opened fire on a congregation exiting an Eastern Orthodox church's Coptic Christmas mass in Naj' Hammadi, Upper Egypt, killing six Copts and a Muslim policeman. Allegations in September that the Coptic Church had detained a Coptic woman who had converted to Islam incited protests on both sides. The woman, Camillia Shehata, later appeared in a video clip to deny that she had converted. A ruling by an administrative court that permitted divorced Copts to remarry riled church elders, led by Pope Shenouda III, who said that the church would not comply. A higher court later repealed the ruling.

(AYMAN M. EL-AMIR)

## EL SALVADOR



**Area:** 21,040 sq km (8,124 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 6,052,000

**Capital:** San Salvador

**Head of state and government:** President Carlos Mauricio Funes Cartagena

Pres. Mauricio Funes enjoyed wide popularity in El Salvador as 2010 opened. A poll in late December 2009 had shown that 87.9% of Salvadorans approved of his job performance. That approval slipped somewhat in 2010 but remained remarkably high. Many welcomed the president's formal apology in January for human rights abuses committed by the state during the 1980–92 civil war. In March Funes also apologized for the 1980 murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero.

Funes distanced himself from his leftist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) party while promising to improve housing and job opportunities. He also pledged to fight the violent crime that plagued the country, which had the highest number of murders per capita in Latin America. Using the army for law enforcement, Funes clamped down on the *maras*, or street gangs. Gang attacks on buses were especially serious, and at

least 101 transit workers had been killed by August. In protest against a new law that made mere membership in a gang a criminal offense, the *maras* forced a complete shutdown of the public transit system in September.

Reconstruction of infrastructure, damaged by the deadly storms of November 2009, continued. More heavy rains from May to September washed out additional roads and bridges, leaving many homeless and short of food.

In September Funes met with Mexican Pres. Felipe Calderón in an effort to reduce violence directed at Salvadorans migrating across Mexico to the United States. The two leaders formed a commission to develop a strategy against drug gangs, which were believed to be primarily responsible for the antimigrant violence. Funes's moderate left-wing government also sought to maintain cordial relations with the United States. In January El Salvador followed the U.S.'s lead in recognizing Honduran Pres. Porfirio Lobo, elected following a coup d'état in 2009, although Funes remained critical of the coup's leaders.

The economy continued to rely heavily on remittances from the estimated 2.5 million Salvadorans residing in the United States. In mid-2010 the U.S. government extended temporary protected status for another 18 months to more than 217,000 Salvadorans who had been in the United States since 2001. In May El Salvador joined other Central American states in approving a free-

trade agreement with the European Union. Later that month El Salvador opened the new port of La Unión on the Gulf of Fonseca, the culmination of a 10-year project funded by a loan from Japan. Funes announced that the port would become an attractive terminal for cargoes bound for Central America.

(RALPH LEE WOODWARD, JR.)

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA



**Area:** 28,051 sq km (10,831 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 651,000

**Capital:** Malabo

**Head of state and government:** President Brig. Gen. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, assisted by Prime Minister Ignacio Milam Tang

Though Equatorial Guinea produced almost 500,000 bbl of oil daily, the country remained known in 2010 mainly for its systematic human rights violations and the autocratic rule of Pres. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. In an attempt to improve relations with the international community, Obiang made many official visits to other countries and spoke of introducing reforms at home and of his desire for Equatorial Guinea to become a full member of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). He persuaded the African Union to hold its 2011 summit in Equatorial Guinea, but his sponsorship of the \$300,000 UNESCO–Obiang Nguema Mbasogo International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences aroused controversy. As a result, UNESCO postponed conferring the award.

Four military and government officials allegedly implicated in an attack in February 2009 on the presidential palace in Malabo were reportedly kidnapped in January 2010 from Benin. In August they were put on trial in the capital before a military court, convicted, and immediately executed. Equatorial Guinea's main opposition party continued to operate from Madrid, where its leader lived in exile. Evidence emerged that Obiang's son had moved more than \$100 million through American banks. Few were surprised when the CPLP declined to accept Equatorial Guinea as a member. (CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)



## ERITREA



**Area:** 121,144 sq km (46,774 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,224,000

**Capital:** Asmara

**Head of state and government:** President  
Isaias Afwerki

Bowing to pressure from abroad, Eritrea took tentative steps in 2010 toward making peace with its neighbours and sought to improve its relations with the wider African and international community. Eritrean Pres. Isaias Afwerki's regime failed, however, to find solutions for a list of deep political, economic, and social problems that afflicted the small country.

Early in the year African and Western countries accused Eritrea of having continued to foment trouble in the Horn of Africa by escalating its border disputes with neighbours Djibouti and Ethiopia, as well as by supporting an antigovernment insurgency in Somalia. In March the EU imposed military and economic sanctions on Eritrea. The action, which included an arms embargo and travel restrictions, was similar to sanctions with which the UN punished Eritrea in late 2009 at the request of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

Three months after imposition of the EU sanctions, President Afwerki's government pledged to make peace with Djibouti in a pact brokered by the Qatari government. The peace deal, confirmed by the UN in June, included Eritrea's agreement to withdraw troops from a contested border area. The UN also stated that Eritrea had shown a willingness to recognize the transitional government in Somalia and to help bring peace to that war-torn country.

The border dispute between Eritrea and Djibouti dated to 2008, when troops from the countries fought at their common border on the shores of the Red Sea. The clash, in which six Djibouti soldiers died, had erupted after Eritrea sent troops to occupy contested frontier areas then under Djibouti control.

While Afwerki's government tried to improve Eritrea's international relations, its domestic agenda in 2010 remained largely unchanged from past years. The regime continued to pursue a poor model of command economics, to

spend heavily on defense, and to crack down on political dissent. Those actions contributed to Eritrea's having retained its distinction as one of the world's most difficult countries in which to do business. It also was viewed as a country that was likely to become a failed state.

In efforts to help alleviate poverty in Eritrea, the African Development Fund in April agreed to provide the country with a \$20 million grant for the development of higher-education. The International Fund for Agricultural Development in September also extended Eritrea a \$12.6 million grant to help the country expand its fishing sector.

(PATRICK L. THIMANGU)

## ESTONIA



**Area:** 45,227 sq km (17,462 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,340,000

**Capital:** Tallinn

**Head of state:** President Toomas Hendrik  
Ilves

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Andrus  
Ansip

Despite the lingering impact of economic recession in Estonia, the position in 2010 of Prime Minister Andrus Ansip's Reform Party (RE) appeared its strongest ever heading into the 2011 parliamentary elections. Ansip, who had led various cabinets since April 2005, continued to benefit from an image of efficiency and a commitment to rebuilding prosperity. Close behind the RE in popularity was Edgar Savisaar's Centre Party, which had a well-established constituency that included older, less-well-to-do, and especially Russian-speaking voters. Several of the smaller parties, including the agrarian-oriented People's Union and the Greens, experienced infighting and leadership issues, which contributed to a considerable decline in their popular support.

The recession helped Estonia bring down its inflation rate to an acceptable level and thus aided the country in realizing one of its most important long-term goals—accession to the euro area. Estonia was to become the 17th member of the euro area on Jan. 1, 2011. Public opinion remained divided on transition to the new currency, with only a slight majority in favour, as some con-

sumers feared a resulting rise in prices. Despite continued high unemployment, economic recovery began early in the year and was among the fastest in the EU. After a 14% decline in GDP in 2009, modest growth occurred in 2010. International recognition of Estonia's prudent economic policies, including efforts to maintain the lowest state debt in the EU, came in May with an invitation to join the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Though ethnic relations had improved in recent years, with growing contact between ethnic groups and better command of the Estonian language by non-Estonians, ethnic Russians were increasingly less interested in acquiring Estonian citizenship, partly because travel to Russia was cheaper without an Estonian passport. The 75th birthday of Arvo Pärt, Estonia's best-known composer, was celebrated in August and September with concerts throughout the country. The year ended with the capital buried under a record-setting December snowfall.

(TOIVO U. RAUN)

## ETHIOPIA



**Area:** 1,063,652 sq km (410,678 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 79,456,000

**Capital:** Addis Ababa

**Head of state:** President Girma  
Wolde-Giyorgis

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Meles  
Zenawi

Ethiopia held important national and regional legislative elections in May 2010. The ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) and allied parties extended their domination of the political landscape, winning 545 out of 547 seats in the House of Peoples' Representatives, the lower house of the national legislature. Only one opposition party candidate and one independent candidate won seats. This was the culmination of a consolidation of political power that followed the highly disputed, violent election of 2005. Much of the opposition leadership from that election remained abroad, and one leader, Birtukan Mideksa, was in and out of prison, released from her life sentence





Australian-owned media company News Ltd. sold the country's largest paper, the *Fiji Times*, to a Fijian businessman.

During the year Bainimarama reiterated his government's determination to replace communal electoral rolls (which presented candidates for legislative office on the basis of ethnic constituencies) with common electoral rolls. Its goals were to reduce the significance of ethnicity in domestic politics and to exclude in the future the parties that had benefited from exploiting ethnicity for political ends. In June the prime minister accused the secretary-general of the Pacific Islands Forum—from which Fiji was suspended in 2009—of working against Fiji and of seeking to move the forum's secretariat from Suva. In July, Bainimarama threatened to put off elections, scheduled for 2014, because of political interference from Australia and New Zealand. In July the country expelled Australia's acting high commissioner after she questioned Fiji's actions as chair of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG); the group's leaders were also divided over Fiji's chairmanship and postponed a summit that was to have been held that month in Suva. In September, Fiji suspended its membership to allow members to resolve the issue. Despite concerns over Fiji's unelected government, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced in October that Fiji had been selected as the hub for its Pacific aid program, in part to counter China's growing influence in the country. (CLUNY MACPHERSON)

## FIJI



**Area:** 18,272 sq km (7,055 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 844,000

**Capital:** Suva

**Head of state:** President Ratu Epeli Nailatikau

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama (interim)

Fiji's relations with its neighbours were strained throughout 2010. In June interim Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama's government passed legislation that limited foreign ownership of news media to 10%, effectively forcing the government's most vocal critics to sell their newspapers. In September the

## FINLAND



**Area:** 338,424 sq km (130,666 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,364,000

**Capital:** Helsinki

**Head of state:** President Tarja Halonen

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Matti Vanhanen and, from June 22, Mari Kiviniemi

In June 2010 Finnish Prime Minister and Centre Party leader Matti Vanhanen stepped down from both posts for reasons he promised to fully disclose only in the distant future. Vanhanen had been implicated in the campaign contributions scandal of 2008–09 that was still reverberating. The party secretary,

## FRANCE



**Area:** 543,965 sq km (210,026 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 62,962,000  
**Capital:** Paris  
**Chief of state:** President Nicolas Sarkozy  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister François Fillon



The year 2010 was a stormy one for Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy and for France. The president had to contend with the European economic crisis, growing resistance to his economic reforms, low personal poll ratings, financial excess and scandal touching his ruling centre-right Union for a Popular Movement (UMP) party, and defeat in regional elections at the hands of a revived Socialist opposition. Supporters hoped that Sarkozy's international activism, which had proved popular during the first three years of his presidency, would be the party's saving grace as France took over the presidency of the Group of 20 (G20) countries in November and of the Group of 8 (G8) in January 2011.

For the country, an undoubted low point was the French national football

(soccer) team's fate in the World Cup. The French team, a tournament winner in 1998, was eliminated in South Africa without having won a single game. This outcome was not surprising, given the team's off-pitch performance. After a star player was sent home for yelling at the coach, the rest of the team went on strike and refused to train.

**Domestic Affairs.** France weathered recession better than some of its neighbours, but voters still showed their discontent in the March regional elections. In the second round of the election, the Socialists and their allies captured 21 of 22 regional councils in mainland France with 53.07% of the vote. The UMP and its allies garnered just 36.22%. The Socialists appeared to have won the votes of almost all those who had voted Green in the first round, while the UMP attracted few defectors from the far-right National Front, whose support stayed fairly solid throughout the polling, finishing with 9.17% of the second-round vote.

In reaction, Sarkozy carried out his first reshuffle of the year in the government led by Prime Minister François Fillon, dropped a proposed carbon tax that evidently had failed to win over Green voters, and backed a government bill to ban full facial coverings—i.e., the burka and the *niqab* styles of veil worn by some Muslim women—in public places. The ban, passed (with Socialist abstentions) by 335 votes to 1 in the National Assembly and by 246 votes to 1 in the Senate, was justified on grounds of public security. The law was approved in October by the Constitutional Council, but with one amendment: that the ban should not apply to public places of worship lest it contravene the right to freedom of religion.

In the wake of a clash in Grenoble in July between police and youths of North African origin, Sarkozy launched a crackdown on illegal immigration. Linking lax immigration policies to recent outbreaks of crime, Sarkozy soon targeted Roma (Gypsies), mostly from Romania and Bulgaria, who had remained in France longer than the period of residence without work permitted to citizens of fellow European Union countries. The Interior Ministry said that by late August it had closed 88 allegedly illegal camps and deported 850 Roma, mainly back to Romania and Bulgaria. It also warned that French people "of foreign origin" could lose their citizenship if convicted of endangering police.





gust 14 with multinational companies from India and Singapore to improve Gabon's road network, among other projects; and a commitment was made by the government on August 18 to increase the production of cash crops, particularly coffee and cocoa. Also, as part of Gabon's role in cohosting the 2012 African Cup of Nations, \$240 million was budgeted for necessary improvements to the country's infrastructure.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## GABON



**Area:** 267,667 sq km (103,347 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 1,501,000  
**Capital:** Libreville  
**Head of state:** President Ali Ben Bongo Ondimba  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Paul Biyoghé Mba

On Aug. 17, 2010, Gabon marked 50 years of independence from France with a huge military parade in the capital and a massive evening concert. On the political front, four deputies lost their mandate in the National Assembly after violating electoral law by leaving the ruling Democratic Party of Gabon (PDG) to join the opposition National Union Party (NU). In the June 6 special election to fill these seats and another vacancy, the PDG gained three seats, while the other two went to former ministers who were members of the NU. In December the National Assembly approved a controversial constitutional amendment that gave the president the option to extend his mandate in various crises.

Logging industry representatives were unhappy with a ban on the export of logs. They requested that a graduated ban be instituted until they could establish the necessary factories and infrastructure to produce more finished goods, but the ban took effect on May 15.

Several moves were made to diversify economically owing to the prospect of diminishing oil reserves. The government signed an agreement on May 14 with a Moroccan corporation to begin gold mining in the Bakoudou region; a \$4.5 billion contract was signed on Au-

## GAMBIA, THE

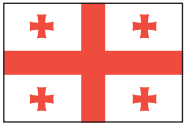


**Area:** 11,632 sq km (4,491 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 1,751,000  
**Capital:** Banjul  
**Head of state and government:** President Col. Yahya Jammeh

The chief challenge in 2010 to the autocratic rule of Gambian Pres. Yahya Jammeh remained the media, which tried to speak out against human rights abuses and challenge repressive acts (including the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of journalists) under the banner of the Gambia Press Union (GPU). In July the GPU marked the fourth anniversary of the disappearance of a leading journalist. Six military officials and two businessmen were sentenced to death that month for having attempted a coup in 2009, and President Jammeh celebrated 16 years in power.

The opposition remained fragmented and demoralized in 2010, and the ruling Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction was expected to be returned to power in 2011 with a large majority. The government reviewed its plans in its "Vision 2020" document and spoke of infrastructure projects and greater agricultural production. A Ukrainian investment group helped build a fertilizer plant, and Malaysian interests explored the construction of a new power plant. The Gambia's diplomatic relations with Iran and Senegal were strained after the October seizure of a large shipment of weapons in Nigeria, covertly sent from Iran and said to be destined for The Gambia. Senegal feared that the seized weapons were intended for rebels fighting in that country. (CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)

## GEORGIA



**Area:** 57,160 sq km (22,070 sq mi), excluding the disputed areas (from the early 1990s)/ autonomous regions of Abkhazia (8,640 sq km [5,336 sq mi]) and South Ossetia (3,900 sq km [1,506 sq mi])

**Population** (2010 est.): 4,356,000, excluding the populations of Abkhazia and South Ossetia

**Capital:** Tbilisi

**Head of state and government:** President Mikheil Saakashvili, assisted by Prime Minister Nikoloz (Nika) Gilauri

Domestic politics in Georgia were dominated by preparations for the local elections held in May 2010 and by a public debate on amending the constitution. Intensive discussions among opposition party leaders failed to yield agreement on a single candidate to challenge incumbent Giorgi (Gigi) Ugulava in the Tbilisi mayoral election on May 30. Backed by Pres. Mikheil Saakashvili's United National Movement (UNM), Ugulava won a second term with 55% of the vote. The UNM also won a majority of seats on the Tbilisi municipal council and on local councils countrywide.

Draft amendments to the constitution that, among other changes, would transfer some presidential powers to the prime minister were unveiled in June. The opposition construed the proposed shift as a means for President Saakashvili to retain supreme power as prime minister after the expiry of his second presidential term in January 2013. Parliament approved the amendments in the final reading on October 15.

Panic spread when on March 13 the Imedi TV channel screened a mock newscast that reported that Russia was attacking Georgia. Recordings posted on the Internet implied that Saakashvili had approved the broadcast, and opposition parties vowed to impeach him. On October 12 five prominent opposition politicians launched a new political party, the Georgian Party, and on November 25 thousands convened in the streets of Tbilisi as the People's Representative Assembly to express their opposition to the government.

The first round of talks on Georgia's associate membership in the European Union took place in Batumi on July 15. The NATO summit in Lisbon on November 19–20 reaffirmed that Georgia might join the alliance once it had met the conditions for membership.

After several rounds of internationally mediated talks between Georgia, Russia, and the leaders of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Russia in mid-October withdrew its troops from the Georgian

village of Perevi, near the South Ossetian border. On October 13 Georgia introduced visa-free entry for residents of Russia's North Caucasus republics.

In economic news, on September 14 Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Romania agreed to a joint venture for the export of Azerbaijani natural gas to Europe. Georgia's GDP was predicted to grow by 4.5% in 2010, an improvement over the previous year's decline of 3.9%.

(ELIZABETH FULLER)

## GERMANY



**Area:** 357,104 sq km (137,879 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 81,644,000

**Capital:** Berlin; some ministries remain in Bonn

**Head of state:** Presidents Horst Köhler, Jens Böhrnsen from May 31, and, from June 30, Christian Wulff

**Head of government:** Chancellor Angela Merkel

The year 2010 was another introspective one for Germany. While the increase in economic growth raised consumer confidence and spread a positive glow over the country, internal political strife fixed national attention on domestic events. A wave of resignations culminated in the withdrawal of Pres. Horst Köhler from politics. The ensuing political positioning not only put the viability of the ruling coalition into doubt but also highlighted internal divisions within the opposition. Increased judicial activism by the Constitutional Court caused ongoing tension between the branches of government, and a building project in southern Germany disturbed the peace. Internationally, Germany seemed to have lost the courage to keep its promise to lead the world in the response to climate change.

**Domestic Affairs.** In her New Year's speech, Chancellor Angela Merkel warned that Germans could expect a hard year. She spoke of the need to endure the economic slump until positive developments reached the ranks of citizens and improved daily life. It was not the economic situation, however, that provided the primary difficulties for the chancellor but rather the divisions within her own ruling coalition. After the 2009 election, a traditional ruling







## GHANA



**Area:** 238,533 sq km (92,098 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 24,340,000

**Capital:** Accra

**Head of state and government:** President  
John Evans Atta Mills

Ghana's Jubilee Field was slated to begin oil and gas production in the last quarter of 2010, with pipelines ready to carry gas to Bonyere (in the Western region) for the manufacture of ethanol, propane, and fertilizer. Initial daily yield of petroleum, which began at 55,000 bbl, was expected to reach 120,000 bbl in 2011 and then 250,000 bbl with the start of phase two in 2013. An initial daily yield of 16,700 metric tons of natural gas was expected in 2011. A prospective oil windfall of \$1 billion annually fueled debate concerning the impact of the new industry on the country. Policy makers urged adoption of development strategies that would avoid the "resource curse" that had afflicted other oil-based economies. They stressed the importance of expanding the middle class, reducing poverty, and developing a diverse economy that included strong agricultural, tourism, and mining sectors.

Meanwhile, during the first half of the year, the national economy grew by 5.9%, with agriculture and services leading the way. Cocoa and gold exports mitigated the effects of the global economic downturn; however, remittances from abroad and direct foreign investment declined sharply.

On the political front, the government established a Constitutional Review Commission to consider amending the 18-year-old constitution. Women's groups, in particular, sought more equitable representation: only 19 of the 230 parliamentary seats were held by women. (LARAY DENZER)



## GREECE



**Area:** 131,957 sq km (50,949 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 11,329,000

**Capital:** Athens

**Head of state:** President Karolos Papoulias

**Head of government:** Prime Minister George Papandreou

For Greece 2010 was marked by the country's deep financial and economic crisis and by the measures taken to tackle it. On February 3 Prime Minister George Papandreou announced a public-sector pay freeze and tax hikes to curb the extremely high budget deficit and public debt. The same day, the European Commission announced that it would monitor Greece's finances. In March further spending cuts and tax increases were announced, and at the end of the month, the government secured €5 billion (nearly \$7 billion) through the sale of bonds. In early April other euro zone countries offered Greece a €30 billion (about \$40 billion) loan, but when several rating agencies downgraded Greek bonds to junk status, the bailout package had to be increased to €110 billion (about \$150 billion) for three years to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debt, thereafter



In April 2010 Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago signed a maritime border delimitation treaty, which was expected to lead to renewed efforts to explore for oil offshore. Though both sides seemed to agree that the treaty was “just and equitable,” the main Grenadan opposition group, the New National Party, insisted that Prime Minister Tillman Thomas should not have agreed to settle the border issue until the location of potential hydrocarbon reserves had been identified.

In April the IMF agreed to provide a new \$13.3 million three-year Extended Credit Facility arrangement for Grenada to help ameliorate the “significant adverse impact” that the global economic downturn had had on the country. On the basis of IMF recommendations, Grenada introduced a value-added tax in February and began to ensure timely debt-service payments. The IMF projected real economic growth of at least 0.8% for Grenada in 2010, compared with a decline of 7.7% in 2009.

As part of the economic recovery process, Grenada launched a drive in June to secure further development assistance and investment, particularly targeting multilateral institutions in the EU, including the European Investment Bank. A government spokesman said that he regarded the world economic situation as having placed a “disproportionate burden” on small economies.

In June Grenada joined other members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States in signing a treaty of economic union within the wider Caricom grouping to which they belonged. The following month Grenada reaffirmed its firm commitment to regional economic integration in the interests of the “survival and development of the Caribbean.” (DAVID RENWICK)

affect the country early in the year until tropical storms contributed to the heaviest rainy season in 60 years. Landslides and floods destroyed roads, bridges, and buildings; killed hundreds of people; and displaced thousands more. Guatemala was also shaken in May by the eruption of the Pacaya volcano south of Guatemala City, which dumped heavy ash on the capital.

In June the resignation of Carlos Castresana, the Spanish judge heading the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), created a political uproar. The CICIG had been established in 2007 by the UN and Guatemala to investigate organized crime’s involvement in government. Its reports had led to the arrest of former president Alfonso Portillo on charges of embezzlement while in office. By April 2010 the CICIG had dismantled the “criminal structure” inside the Guatemalan national police by having brought about the dismissal of nearly 2,000 police officers and the arrest or imprisonment of 130 government officials and others. Castresana resigned after Pres. Álvaro Colom appointed

## GRENADA



**Area:** 344 sq km (133 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 108,000

**Capital:** Saint George’s

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Sir Carlyle Glean

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Tillman Thomas

## GUATEMALA



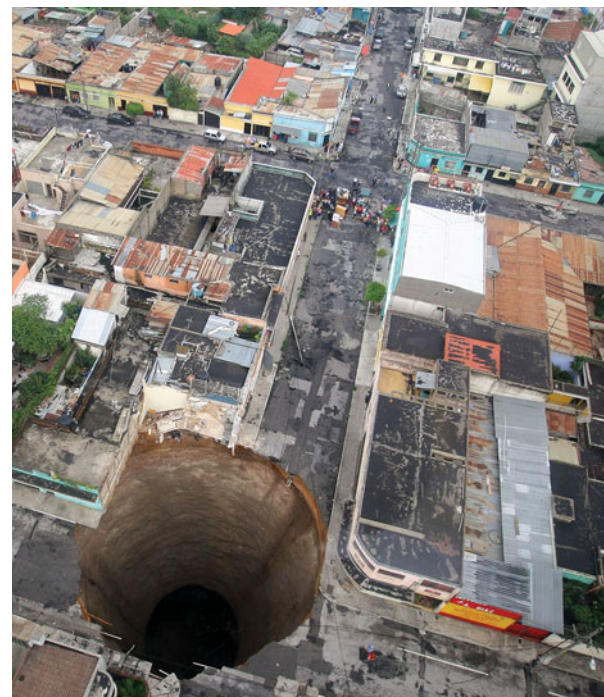
**Area:** 109,117 sq km (42,130 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 14,377,000

**Capital:** Guatemala City

**Head of state and government:** President Álvaro Colom Caballeros

Guatemala experienced a difficult year in 2010. Serious drought continued to





## GUINEA



**Area:** 245,836 sq km (94,918 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,324,000

**Capital:** Conakry

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Sékouba Konaté and, from December 21, Alpha Condé; assisted by Prime Ministers Kabiné Komara, Jean-Marie Doré from January 26, and, from December 24, Mohamed Said Fofana

For the first time in its history, Guinea in 2010 held free democratic presidential elections, choosing Alpha Condé to lead the country in a runoff election on November 7. The road to the election did not run smoothly, however.

The year began with the agreement of Capt. Moussa Dadis Camara, head of

the military junta, to remain in exile. Jean-Marie Doré was appointed interim prime minister and in February selected 34 members of a caretaker government charged with returning the country to civilian rule. On May 19 Pres. Sékouba Konaté appointed a task force to oversee a first round of presidential elections. In the June 27 poll, former prime minister Cellou Dalein Diallo received 44% of the vote, while veteran opposition leader Alpha Condé came in second with 18%. Although supporters of several losing candidates claimed widespread fraud, the Supreme Court validated the results on July 20. A runoff election was set for September 19. In early September, however, a court in Conakry convicted the chairman of the electoral commission, Ben Sékou Sylla, of fraud, and violent confrontations between backers of Diallo and Condé broke out on September 11–12. The government immediately prohibited further demonstrations and postponed the runoff. In late October both candidates accepted Gen. Siaka Toumani Sangaré as head of the electoral commission, and the election was rescheduled for November 7.

The election went off peacefully. Initial results suggested that Diallo might have won the runoff, but on November 15 it was announced that Condé had won. International observers described the process as free and fair, but sup-

porters of Diallo reacted with violence, and a state of emergency was declared on November 17. In early December the Supreme Court validated the election results, saying that Condé garnered 52.5% of the vote and Diallo received 47.5%. Condé was sworn in on December 21.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## GUINEA-BISSAU



**Area:** 36,125 sq km (13,948 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,593,000

**Capital:** Bissau

**Head of state:** President Malam Bacai Sanhá

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior

In early 2010 there was widespread optimism that Guinea-Bissau was on the road to greater political and military stability. Though Guinea-Bissau was ranked 173rd out of 182 countries on the UN's Human Development Index and the country's per capita GDP of \$477 was one of the lowest in the world, the EU and the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau worked with the government to reform



reaffirmed by Venezuelan Pres. Hugo Chávez. The leaders pledged their “unequivocal support” for the safeguarding of Guyana’s “territorial integrity and sovereignty and its right to develop its resources in the entirety of its territory.” The century-old border dispute was sent to the UN for mediation.

Guyana signed an agreement with Germany in April under which about \$6.7 million would be made available to establish new areas of rainforest and to protect endangered forests. Norway had already agreed in 2009 to assist with forest protection. Guyana had led the Caribbean in the drive to conserve tropical forests as a carbon-emissions-absorption mechanism. Guyanese Pres. Bharrat Jagdeo said that the country’s “climate change services” could produce significant revenue for Guyana.

(DAVID RENWICK)

## GUYANA



**Area:** 214,999 sq km (83,012 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 748,000

**Capital:** Georgetown

**Head of state:** President Bharrat Jagdeo

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Sam Hinds

Guyana’s response to drug trafficking remained a central issue in 2010. The U.S. State Department’s annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report gave the country improved grades in March for institutionalizing intelligence sharing between state agencies and undertaking more drug seizures, but it urged the government to identify and confront known major traffickers and their organizations.

In March Caribbean leaders rallied around Guyana in the face of Venezuela’s ongoing territorial claim to the Essequibo region, which had been

## HAITI



**Area:** 27,700 sq km (10,695 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,649,000, including 1,300,000 people displaced by the January 2010 earthquake

**Capital:** Port-au-Prince

**Head of state and government:** President René Préval, assisted by Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive

As 2010 began, Haiti seemed poised to continue the prior year’s progress in economic growth, poverty alleviation, and improved governance. Then, on January 12, a magnitude-7.0 earthquake shook heavily populated Port-au-Prince and environs, causing catastrophic death and injury, extensive population displacement, and severe damage to property, infrastructure, and an already weak economy. (See Sidebar.)

Demonstrations of solidarity within Haiti and by international donors, manifested through an outpouring of humanitarian aid, helped the country struggle through the quake’s immediate aftermath. When more than 4,000 prisoners escaped from the national penitentiary on January 12, security concerns heightened. Although the Haitian National Police captured many escapees, kidnappings increased and public safety concerns lingered. The UN authorized MINUSTAH, its Haiti stabi-

lization mission, to grow by more than 3,000 peacekeepers and police officers, bringing its strength to nearly 13,000. In mid-October MINUSTAH’s mandate was renewed for an additional year. Haitians living overseas—including many of an estimated 200,000 living in the U.S. illegally at the time of the quake whom the administration of U.S. Pres. Barack Obama offered temporary protected status—increased remittances, providing a lifeline to family members in Haiti.

The natural disaster underscored man-made problems that threatened prospects for rebuilding the country to a state better than the one that had existed prior to the quake. Weak government institutions, unable to respond to citizens’ needs, had resulted in a parallel dependence on nongovernmental organizations to deliver basic services, albeit with uneven coverage, quality, and sustainability. The country suffered another setback when in October an outbreak of cholera, a disease that had not been seen in the Caribbean in many decades, occurred in the Artibonite valley in northwestern Haiti. Lack of sanitation infrastructure allowed the disease to spread quickly. It reached Port-au-Prince in November, and there were violent protests against UN peacekeeping troops after reports surfaced linking the outbreak to them. The death toll had passed 2,000 and was still quickly rising at year’s end.

Parliamentary and presidential elections initially scheduled for February 28 were rescheduled for November 28. Election officials announced in December that Mirlande Manigat and ruling party candidate Jude Célestin would advance to a runoff election on Jan. 16, 2011. Many believed that Michel Martelly had polled higher than Célestin, and riots erupted amid charges of fraud. The electoral council planned a recount, though many called for a new election. (ROBERT MAGUIRE)

## HONDURAS



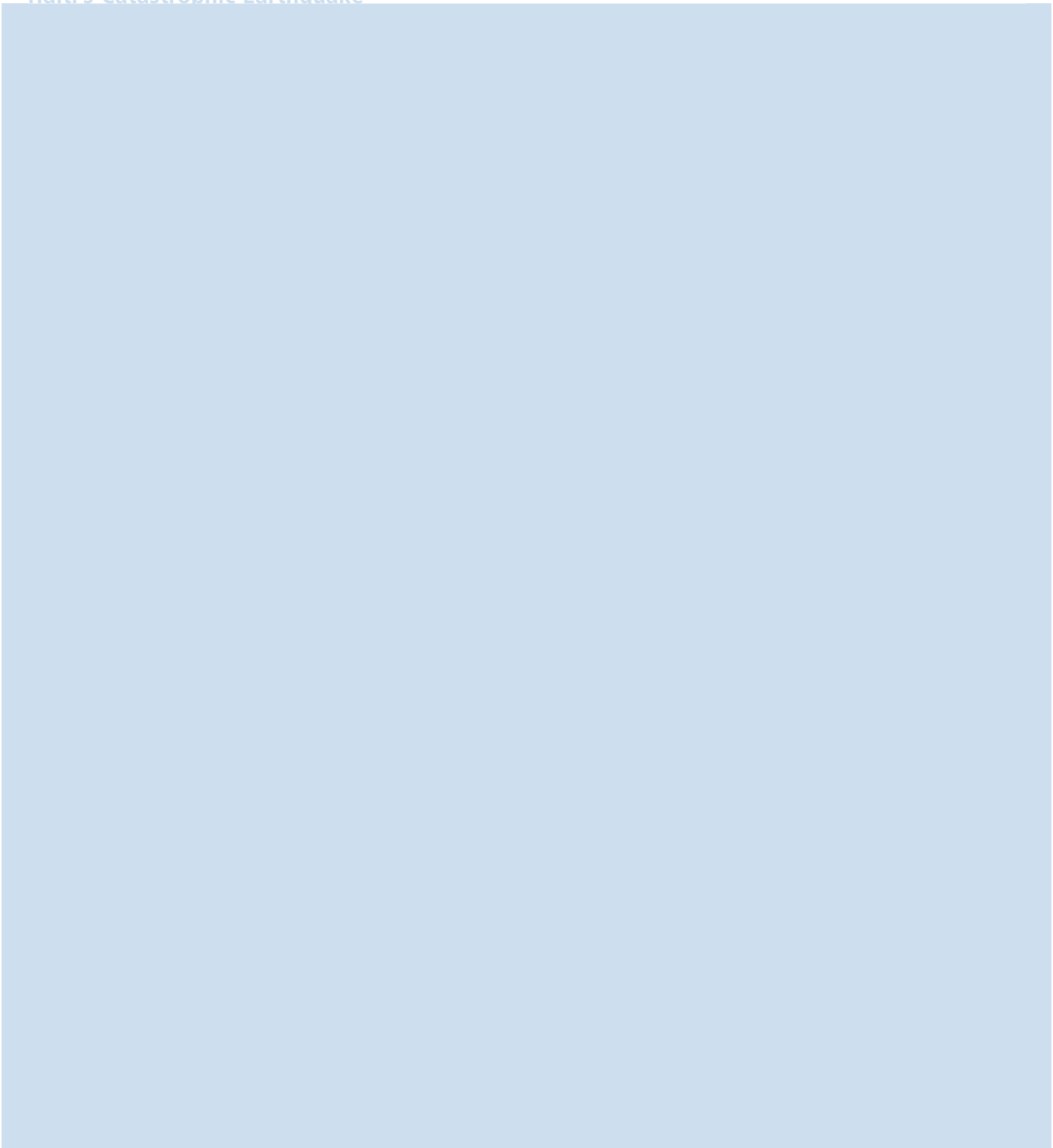
**Area:** 112,492 sq km (43,433 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 7,616,000

**Capital:** Tegucigalpa

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Roberto Micheletti and, from January 27, Porfirio Lobo

Haiti's Catastrophic Earthquake







Hungary held a pivotal election in 2010 that resulted in major changes in the country's political landscape and administrative structure. Led by Viktor Orbán, the centre-right Fidesz–Hungarian Civic Alliance (widely known as Fidesz) ran in coalition with the Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP) and returned to power after eight years in opposition, winning a landslide victory in the April general elections. Running together under the name Fidesz, the two parties captured more than two-thirds of the seats in the National Assembly, the largest governing majority

in Hungary's postcommunist history.

Fidesz's landslide win over incumbent Prime Minister Gordon Bajnai's Hungarian Socialist Party (MSzP) ended the bipolar party system that had characterized Hungary's political landscape since 1998. Support for the Socialists fell to less than half its level in the 2006 general elections, and they were forced into opposition with two new parties: the far-right Jobbik and the green Politics Can Be Different (LMP). The Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF) and the Alliance of Free Democrats (SzDSz)—parties with roots in the 1989 system change—ran in coalition but failed to reach the 5% threshold for parliamentary representation.

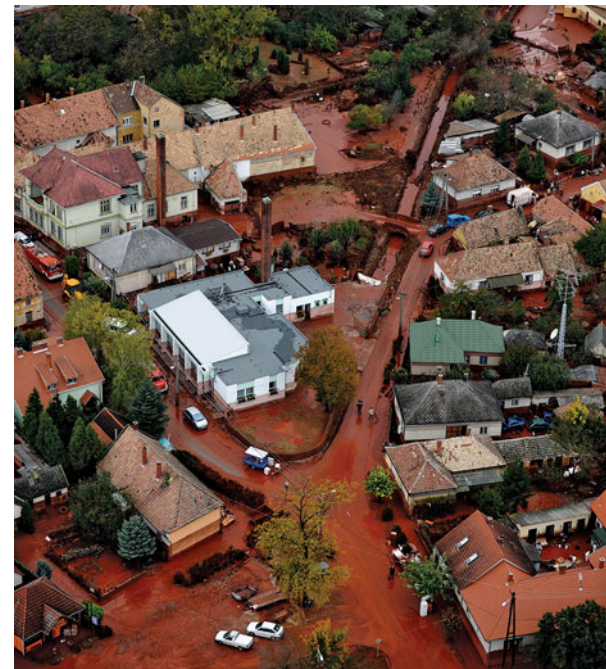
Fidesz's overwhelming victory was largely the result of the electorate's deep disillusionment with the Socialists, who were embroiled in corruption scandals and had lost credibility over their management of the economy. During the campaign, Orbán—the prime minister from 1998 to 2002—pledged to create one million new jobs within 10 years and to make Hungary again central Europe's leading economy.

Tensions were inflamed with Slovakia when the new Hungarian Assembly passed controversial legislation granting dual citizenship to ethnic Hungarians living in other countries. The government also merged several ministries in an effort to streamline policy making, and it prepared to comprehensively reform the public administrative and justice sectors, as well as the tax system.

Hungary's public debt in 2010 remained at almost 80% of GDP, and in-

vestor confidence in its currency was weak. In July the Assembly enacted a new tax on banks, insurance companies, and other financial firms in an attempt to bring the budget deficit under the 3.8% level required by the \$26 billion IMF-led rescue package secured in 2008. In 2010 the unemployment rate was over 11%, but the economy registered a positive GDP growth for the first time since May 2008.

Fidesz further secured its hold on power in Hungary when it dominated the municipal elections held across the country on October 3 and gained several key local administrative posts, including that of Budapest mayor, which had been held by an SzDSz politician since 1990. During the second half of the year, the Fidesz government engineered passage of laws aimed at altering the mass media's legal, institutional, and regulatory framework. The opposition, seemingly reduced to an almost voiceless minority, characterized the action as an attempt by Fidesz to strengthen its political influence on state and independent media outlets. The National Assembly also passed new laws that tackled corruption and reduced bureaucratic red tape, but some of Fidesz's campaign promises—



## HUNGARY



**Area:** 93,030 sq km (35,919 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,005,000

**Capital:** Budapest

**Head of state:** Presidents Laszlo Solyom and, from August 6, Pal Schmitt

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Gordon Bajnai and, from May 29, Viktor Orbán

## ICELAND



**Area:** 103,000 sq km (39,769 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 317,000  
**Capital:** Reykjavík  
**Head of state:** President Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir

In 2010 Iceland's economy continued to suffer from the impact of the collapse of its banking system and crash of its stock market in 2008. The country's GDP shrank by a further 3% in 2010, following a 6.5% contraction in 2009, though Iceland emerged from recession in the third quarter. Unemployment hovered around 10%, the highest rate in decades.

In April a special investigative commission examining the bank collapse issued a report that exposed a number of shady practices by banks and prominent individuals; both had speculated in the stock market with borrowed funds. The report also revealed a number of other dubious business practices, arousing the anger of the general public. In the wake of the report the Althingi (parliament) voted for former prime minister Geir H. Haarde to be prosecuted before a special tribunal for negligence of his duties.

At the beginning of 2010, Iceland's Pres. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson vetoed legislation whereby the Althingi had agreed to repay debts incurred in the U.K. and the Netherlands by a branch of Landsbanki, one of the banks that failed



in 2008. The governments of those countries had compensated local depositors when Landsbanki foundered, but, in turn, the British and Dutch governments demanded £2.3 billion (\$3.7 billion) and €1.3 billion (nearly \$1.9 billion), respectively, in repayment from the Icelandic government. A new agreement was signed with Britain in December.

On March 20 a volcanic eruption broke out in Fimmvörðuháls, a mountain pass in southern Iceland. This event was followed on April 14 by a much larger eruption at Eyjafjallajökull in the same area. The blast at Eyjafjallajökull sent volcanic steam and ash into high altitudes, where it drifted southeast, disturbing air traffic throughout much of northern Europe for the following two weeks.

(BJORN MATTHIASSEN)

## INDIA



**Area:** 3,166,414 sq km (1,222,559 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 1,173,108,000  
**Capital:** New Delhi  
**Head of state:** President Pratibha Patil  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Manmohan Singh

India appeared to be almost Dickensian in nature during 2010: in many ways it

was the best of times and also the worst of times. At a time when most of the world was still preoccupied with the global economic downturn and high rates of unemployment, India returned roughly to its preslowdown robust annual economic growth rate. India was easily elected as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council and enjoyed visits to New Delhi during the year from the heads of government of the five permanent members of the council. In a year with the economy chugging along handsomely and India's international image rising, however, the country remained preoccupied at home with problems of internal security, religious and political extremism, and a growing spectre of corruption in high places.

**The Economy.** After an unsettling 2009, with low economic growth caused by the global slowdown and the impact on the administration of general elections to the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament), India in 2010 returned to a year of stability and strong economic growth. The country's rate of annual growth of real GDP had slipped to 6.7% in the 2008–09 financial year (April–March) and had recovered marginally to 7.4% in 2009–10 after three consecutive years (2005–08) of nearly 9.5% annual growth. In the first two quarters of 2010–11 (April–September 2010), GDP was estimated to have grown at 8.9%, with forecasts raising hopes that the economy for the year would reach the 2004–08 level of almost 9% average growth.

The return to the precrisis growth path produced a higher budget deficit,



## INDONESIA



**Area:** 1,910,931 sq km (737,815 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 232,517,000

**Capital:** Jakarta

**Head of state and government:** President  
Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono





## IRAN



**Area:** 1,648,200 sq km (636,374 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 73,887,000

**Capital:** Tehran

**Supreme political and religious authority:**

*Rahbar* (Spiritual Leader) Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei

**Head of state and government:** President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

Iran's regime in 2010 became more divided and uncertain of its future during a period notable for a cleavage between Islamic hard-liners and reformists over issues of privatization, electoral change, and press freedom. The hangover effect of the rioting of June 2009 and a large and reassuring pro-regime demonstration in February preserved government control of the battle for popular support. A move toward consolidation of reformist groups was also visible. Ali Mutahari, a leading personality in the Majlis (parliament), in June proposed the establishment of a third political party to accommodate liberal factions.

Threats of change developed from heightened tension with the clerics versus the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps and the allies of Pres. Mahmoud

Ahmadinejad on the issue of a reduction in the clerics' role in exercising government control. Senior members of the ulama (community of Muslim scholars) were divided on the legality of their involvement in the administrative business of the state. The diminished influence of the clergy was aggravated by the president's bias toward secular candidates for official posts.

President Ahmadinejad took a less-vibrant position in affairs following bitter criticism in the Majlis of his mismanagement of the economy. A concerted verbal attack took place when in February the mayor of Tehran placed the blame for the economic stagnation affecting the country firmly on Ahmadinejad. Other disparaging comments came from the speaker of the Majlis, who claimed that Ahmadinejad was largely responsible for shortages of gasoline and rising import costs.

The country remained under oppressive control by the security apparatus, which had a major coup in the arrest of Abdolmalek Rigi, the leader of the militant Jundullah ("Soldiers of Allah"), in operations based in southeastern Iran. Rigi had conducted a long-term campaign in support of Sunni communities in Baluchistan-Sistan. Security-service activities were designed to crush peaceful political debate. Newspapers were rigorously controlled, and the main opposition title, *Bahar*, was banned in April. The regime remained nervous about a recurrence of mass resistance on the streets and offered no tolerance of would-be protesters.

Key domestic concerns of Iran's government were ending subsidies and implementing of a privatization program. Subsidies were important elements in the attempt to alleviate the condition of the poor after the 1978-79 revolution, but the costs of the scheme escalated out of control. Energy-sector corporations agreed to raise the price of natural gas and cut fuel subsidies. In all, subsidies were cut by \$20 billion for the following year. An initial series of price increases began on September 1, though fuel continued to be partly rationed. Privatization was at the top of the Majlis's planning priorities, but little was achieved owing to conflict with the cabinet.

Foreign affairs were dominated by Iran's confrontation with the U.S. and the EU over its pursuit of nuclear development. Economic sanctions were threatened by American and European governments should the Iranians not comply with UN resolutions. On Janu-

ary 28 the U.S. Senate passed legislation permitting action against companies supplying gasoline to Iran. This was followed on April 6 by a U.S. proclamation that it could deploy military force against states that contravened the terms of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Attempts by Iran on May 17 to use Brazil and Turkey as independent agents in a transfer and storage of low-grade uranium were unsuccessful. The U.S. on June 9 secured UN Resolution 1929, which established stiff obstacles to impede the supply of goods and services for Iran's nuclear program. The EU added to the U.S. package a number of sanctions on banking and transport. Importantly, Russia and China, despite their reservations, offered no opposition to the passage of Resolution 1929. The International Atomic Energy Agency failed to discover a large underground nuclear-production unit at Abyek, about 120 km (75 mi) from Tehran.

Accusations that the U.K. had been an instigator behind February's riots cast a shadow over its links with Iran, while relations with France were similarly strained as a result of alleged spying. Russia, which experienced difficulties with Iranian unreliability over the nuclear-swap deal, was criticized for its failure to block UN sanctions and its delay in supplying military equipment. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and other Arab states remained unsettled by Iranian attempts to articulate its power throughout the Middle East region. Iranians were also suspected of fostering a Shi'ite coup plot in Bahrain. Major diplomatic successes were achieved with Turkey and Brazil, while China expanded its role, including the provision of a railway link from Central Asia through Iran to the Iraqi border. President Ahmadinejad in mid-October paid a visit to southern Lebanon, where he was well received but at the expense of repudiation of his threats against Israel by much of the international community.

The Iranian economy grew at 10% in 2009-10 but faded badly in the later part of the year. Oil exports stood at \$64 billion, while nonoil imports totaled \$55.1 billion and other exports reached \$21 billion. The best unofficial estimates of unemployment ran at 22%, and per capita income stood at \$3,540 according to the World Bank. New cuts in subsidies for fuel and food went into effect on December 19 and were expected to substantially accelerate inflation. (KEITH S. MCLACHLAN)



## IRAQ



**Area:** 434,128 sq km (167,618 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 31,467,000 (including about 1,750,000 Iraqi refugees, of which about 750,000 are in Syria and about 500,000 are in Jordan)

**Capital:** Baghdad

**Head of state:** President Jalal Talabani

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki

Despite continuing protests, on Jan. 14, 2010, the Iraq High Electoral Commission (IHEC) disqualified 499 candidates who were preparing to run in the March general elections. The disqualification was based on de-Ba'athification laws meant to prohibit senior members of Saddam Hussein's regime from serving in the government. Those barred included prominent political figures and lawmakers. Scores of coalitions, fronts, political parties, and individuals had registered for the election, which took place on March 7 without major incident. The results, announced at the end of that month, indicated that Iraq's four major political alliances would dominate the 325-seat Council of Representatives, as expected.

The Iraqi National Accord (al-Iraqiyyah) won the most seats, with 91. Led by Ayad 'Allawi, a secular Shi'ite and former prime minister (2004–05), the Iraqi National Accord had campaigned on a secular, nonsectarian platform, attracting the majority of Sunni voters as well as some secular Shi'ites. State of Law (Dawlat al-Qanun), headed by Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, a Shi'ite, came in second with 89 seats. Maliki, encouraged by his good showing in the January 2009 provincial elections, appealed to the Shi'ite centrists on a platform of defending a strong central government and curbing Shi'ite sectarian extremists, such as Muqtada al-Sadr's Mahdi Army, which he fought in Basra and Sadr City in 2008.

The Shi'ite Iraqi National Alliance, formed in August 2009, won 70 seats. It comprised the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI), headed by 'Ammar al-Hakim, which received 17 seats; the Sadrist movement, which gained 40; and several smaller Shi'ite parties, which took the remaining 13.



ISCI polled lower than expected owing to its lack of a clear political program and its pro-Iranian leanings. The anti-American cleric Sadr showed that he still had strong backing from the poorer Shi'ite classes, who voted for him en masse. The Kurdistan Alliance, composed of the two main Kurdish parties, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), won 43 seats. A new Kurdish party, Change (Gorran) won eight seats, while other, smaller Kurdish parties won six. These parties, however, were expected to join the Alliance as a united front in support of Kurdish demands to consolidate and expand their autonomous region in northern Iraq. Kurdish hopes to incorporate the oil-rich Kirkuk province into the Kurdistan Regional Government were set back when the Kurdistan Alliance received weaker-than-expected support in the province. Kirkuk province voters were split between the Kurdistan Alliance and the Iraqi National Accord, with each winning six seats.

After the elections Maliki raised allegations of fraud and demanded a recount in Baghdad province. Following the recount the electoral commission announced that it had found no evidence of fraud and sent the results to the Supreme Court to be certified. Months of contentious negotiations

over coalition building followed, as the Iraqi National Accord and State of Law had won nearly equal numbers of seats and no party or bloc had obtained the majority necessary to enable it to unilaterally form a new government. Appeals to other parties also failed, and Iraqi politicians spent months shuttling between the capitals of neighbouring countries, such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Syria, seeking mediation. By doing so, politicians gave neighbouring countries more opportunities to intervene in Iraq's internal affairs.

In October Maliki's position improved when Sadr, with his 40 seats, joined Maliki's coalition, giving him 129 seats, though this was still short of the 163 needed for a majority. The Kurdistan Alliance refused to join any coalition unless its demands were met. On November 10, after eight months—the world's longest cabinet crisis of its kind in a parliamentary system—the four major blocs reached a deal after three days of meetings, first in Erbil and then in Baghdad. Leaders agreed that Jalal Talabani, a Kurd, would keep his position as president, Maliki would remain prime minister, and 'Allawi's alliance would be awarded the position of speaker of the Council of Representatives. A new national council on strategic policies with undetermined powers was placed under the Iraqi National Ac-

As 2010 began, Irish Prime Minister Brian Cowen's coalition government, though flagging in the opinion polls, hoped to run its full term. Indications that the economy was beginning to stabilize in the early months of the year had offered the prospect of better times. Indeed, in introducing his December 2009 budget, Finance Minister Brian Lenihan had declared that the "worst is over." Events proved him wrong.

The cost of overseas borrowing to finance Ireland's debt ballooned, triggered by concerns over the failure of Ireland's 2008 "rescue" of its banks. Amid concerns about the weaker members of the euro zone, international lenders raised bond yields, unhappy about slow progress in Ireland's resolution of its economic problems. In November Ireland was forced to apply for an IMF and European Central Bank loan package of €85 billion (about \$115 billion).

Within days Cowen published a four-year national recovery plan that cut welfare benefits, increased taxes by €15 billion (about \$21 billion), and deprived him of the support of his junior coalition partner, the Green Party, which called for an election in mid-January 2011. The scene was set for a showdown between a barely united minority government and a multifaceted opposition over a budget package for 2011 that included €6 billion (about \$8 billion) in cuts. On December 7 Cowen

succeeded in getting his austerity budget passed. On December 23 Ireland took majority control of Allied Irish Banks by transferring €3.7 billion (about \$4.85 billion) from the country's pension reserves into the bank.

Throughout the year Cowen's parliamentary majority dwindled as some members of his Fianna Fail party withheld support. To survive, the government had to rely on bilateral deals with independent backbenchers. Rising unemployment and anger over the cost of bailing out Ireland's banks resulted in historically low opinion poll ratings for Fianna Fail and a sense that the party and its coalition partner were living on borrowed time. Moreover, Lenihan, who had won a measure of personal approval for his firm approach to the banking crisis, announced that he had pancreatic cancer, though he insisted that it was under control. Meanwhile, Fine Gael, Ireland's second largest party, was the first to show strains over leadership. Poor ratings in opinion polls for its leader, Enda Kenny, led to a challenge in June from deputy leader Richard Bruton, who failed to topple Kenny.

Unemployment continued to rise and reached 13.5% in November, having tripled since 2007. In September workers in the hard-hit construction sector voted to reject a pay cut of 7.5%, though in June the government had reached an agreement with public-

## IRELAND



Area: 70,273 sq km (27,133 sq mi)

Population (2010 est.): 4,451,000

Capital: Dublin

Head of state: President Mary McAleese

Head of government: Prime Minister

Brian Cowen



## ISRAEL



**Area:** 21,643 sq km (8,357 sq mi), including the Golan Heights and disputed East Jerusalem, excluding the Emerging Palestinian Autonomous Areas

**Population** (2010 est.): 7,302,000, excluding 310,000 Jews in the West Bank

**Capital:** Jerusalem is the proclaimed capital of Israel (since Jan. 23, 1950) and the actual seat of government, but recognition has generally been withheld by the international community

**Head of state:** President Shimon Peres

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

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**The Emerging Palestinian Autonomous Areas (the West Bank and the Gaza Strip)**

**Total area under disputed administration:** West Bank 5,655 sq km (2,183 sq mi); Gaza Strip 365 sq km (141 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): West Bank 2,811,000, including 2,501,000 Arabs and 310,000 Jews; Gaza Strip 1,531,000

**Principal administrative centres:** Ramallah and Gaza

**Head of government:** President Mahmoud Abbas, assisted by Prime Minister Salam Fayyad

For Israel, 2010 was characterized chiefly by two interrelated developments. Intermittent peace talks with the Palestinians failed to make progress, and Israel's international standing saw further erosion.

After a 20-month hiatus, Israel and the Palestinians ostensibly resumed direct negotiations at a White House summit in the U.S. in early September. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, whose commitment to peacemaking had been questioned, said that he had arrived in Washington to find "an historic compromise"; Palestinian Pres. Mahmoud Abbas spoke about unwavering dedication to a successful outcome; and special U.S. peace envoy George Mitchell said that the two leaders had agreed that "the aim of the negotiations is to resolve all core issues" for a two-state solution—Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace—within a year. To signal wider Arab backing for the process, Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak and Jordan's King 'Abdullah also attended the Washington summit, and Mubarak hosted a follow-

up conference in Sharm el-Sheik. The Palestinians refused to continue the talks, though, after a 10-month moratorium Netanyahu had imposed on construction in Jewish West Bank settlements was allowed to expire on September 26—just three and a half weeks after the festive launch of the negotiations. To rescue the faltering process, the U.S. offered both parties guarantees of support on more significant issues but failed to achieve a breakthrough.

Under strong U.S. pressure, the Israelis and the Palestinians had begun a tentative process of indirect negotiations in May. But the so-called proximity talks, with Mitchell shuttling between Jerusalem and Ramallah, made little headway. Partly because of a lack of faith in the process, the Palestinians adopted a parallel unilateral strategy. With Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad talking about "a well-functioning state in just about every facet of activity" by mid-2011, the Palestinians warned that if the talks remained deadlocked, they would take their case to the United Nations and seek international recognition for a Palestinian state along the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, regardless of the Israeli position.

The unflagging U.S. effort to bring about a negotiated solution led at times to serious friction with Israel. For example, after an initial agreement to begin "proximity talks" in early March, U.S. Vice Pres. Joe Biden traveled to the region to announce the breakthrough; talks had broken down in December 2008. During his visit, however, Israeli officials approved plans for the construction of 1,600 housing units in a Jewish neighbourhood of Jerusalem on the Arab side of the 1967 Green Line, sparking a major crisis. The Palestinians retracted their agreement to negotiate, and the U.S. blamed Israel for what it saw as a deliberate slight, calculated to torpedo peace efforts.

Another source of friction arose over the differing approaches to curbing Iranian influence in the region. U.S. Pres. Barack Obama argued that a viable Israeli-Palestinian peace process would make it easier for Arab moderates to support U.S. efforts to stop Iran's development of nuclear weapons, whereas Netanyahu insisted that unless Iran was defanged first, it would undermine any Israeli-Palestinian peace effort. Netanyahu and Obama seemed to resolve their differences in a crucial meeting on July 6, with Netanyahu having convinced the president that he was





## ITALY



**Area:** 301,336 sq km (116,346 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 60,487,000

**Capital:** Rome

**Head of state:** President Giorgio Napolitano

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi

Domestic reversals dogged Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi in 2010, eroding his once-unassailable mastery of a conservative political establishment that he had helped create. Early in the year, former deputy prime min-





## JAPAN

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**Area:** 377,944 sq km (145,925 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 127,320,000

**Capital:** Tokyo

**Symbol of state:** Emperor Akihito

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Yukio Hatoyama and, from June 4, Naoto Kan

## JAMAICA



**Area:** 10,991 sq km (4,244 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,702,000

**Capital:** Kingston

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Sir Patrick Allen

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Bruce Golding

Jamaica solidified its reputation as the Caribbean leader in renewable energy when it broke ground in March 2010 for an expansion of its Wigton Wind Farm, increasing its production from 20.7 to 38.7 MW at a cost of \$49 million. The country's aim was to produce 20% of its electrical power from renewable sources by 2030.

In February the government attacked Jamaica's deep-seated economic problems by signing a 27-month stand-by arrangement with the IMF for \$1.27 billion. The deal required Jamaica to reduce its short-term domestic debt by exchanging \$7.75 billion of government bonds for securities of a similar value but with lower interest rates and longer maturities. This cut the amount of maturing debt scheduled for the next three years by 65%. Reduction of inflation and the public-sector deficit was also mandated. The Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, and China also made funding available to Jamaica in 2010.

In June, after 70 people died in street battles in Kingston's slums between the army and police and supporters of Christopher ("Dudus") Coke (the leader of Jamaica's infamous Shower Posse gang), Coke was extradited to the U.S. to face drug- and firearms-trafficking charges. The Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) government had stalled Coke's extradition for almost a year, allegedly because of his influence over voters in the Tivoli Gardens area, part of Prime Minister Bruce Golding's west Kingston constituency. (DAVID RENWICK)

**Domestic Affairs.** In 2010, for the fifth year in a row, a new prime minister assumed office in Japan. Yukio Hatoyama, who had taken the post with great fanfare in September 2009 after leading the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) to victory, announced his resignation on June 2, allowing another DPJ leader, Naoto Kan (*see* BIOGRAPHIES), to take his place two days later.

The premature departure of Hatoyama was prompted by the fears of DPJ members that the party would likely lose in upcoming elections for members of the upper house of the Diet (parliament) if it faced the voters under his leadership. Hatoyama's downfall stemmed largely from his decision early in his tenure to stake much political capital on an effort to force the U.S. to renegotiate a 2006 agreement that U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma on Okinawa would be relocated from Ginowan, in the most crowded part of Okinawa, to a new base near Nago, in a more rural area of the island. Hatoyama now sought to move the base off the island entirely. The U.S. refused to accept that demand, however, and the prime minister spent months struggling to present an alternative plan that would satisfy both the U.S. and the Okinawans. In late May, Hatoyama admitted that he had no alternative plan and accepted the base deal virtually unchanged, which prompted the DPJ's coalition partner the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) to leave the government. Voters were left frustrated by how much energy Hatoyama's government had consumed in fruitless negotiations even as the economy continued to struggle.

Hatoyama was also hurt by suspicions that his government was involved in corrupt dealings that differed little from the practices of the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which the DPJ had ousted from power the previous year. In December 2009 Hatoyama was investigated for having im-





## JORDAN



**Area:** 88,778 sq km (34,277 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 6,046,000 (including about 2,000,000 Palestinian refugees, most of whom hold Jordanian citizenship; excluding roughly 500,000 Iraqi refugees)  
**Capital:** Amman  
**Head of state and government:** King 'Abdullah II, assisted by Prime Minister Samir al-Rifai

Jordan's 2010 general elections, held on November 9, overshadowed the country's political scene months ahead of the vote. The main opposition bloc—the Islamic Action Front (IAF) and other opposition groups—decided to boycott the elections over concerns that the electoral process would not be fair. In September a statement issued by 306 political figures, including former cabinet ministers, claimed that King 'Abdullah had dissolved the parliament in November 2009 in order to pass a temporary electoral law in May 2010 that gave rural districts, which were more loyal to the regime, more representation than the densely populated urban districts, where Jordanians of Palestinian origin, who typically supported the Islamists, were the majority. The left-leaning Democratic Unity Party toed the same line and announced on August 7 that its members would not go to the polls. By refusing to contest the elections, the Islamists—who in the 1990s occupied almost half the Jordanian parliament—put to the test their influence on voter turnout. Whereas officials announced a turnout of 53%, the IAF claimed it was no more than 30%. The elections—which were marred by some irregularities, violence, and accusations of vote buying—resulted in a largely pro-government parliament.

In October authorities arrested some 40 members of the IAF—all students—on charges of having incited people to boycott the vote. While election fraud was the premise of the boycott call, its

proponents also cited Jordan's growing economic crisis and worrying unemployment rates, which reached 13.5% in the third quarter of 2010 (down only 0.5% compared with the third quarter of 2009).

The Hashemite kingdom's economy made a slight recovery from the 2009 economic crisis and showed an annual growth of 2.9% in the second quarter of 2010 but with little or no trickle-down effect. Foreign grants totaled \$294 million in the first seven months of the year, twice as much as what had been received during the same period in 2009 at the peak of the global economic crisis. Foreign aid narrowed Jordan's budget deficit to about \$397 million after receipt of the grants, compared with a deficit of about \$906 million in 2009.

Following the resumption of the short-lived U.S.-brokered direct peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians, which Jordan (and Egypt) pushed to achieve, the U.S. allocated \$363 million to Jordan for 2010. This represented about 40% of the total international economic assistance to the kingdom.

In September Jordan said that it would seek to triple its oil imports from Iraq to meet domestic needs. The kingdom—which imported 95% of its energy needs—signed a civil nuclear co-operation accord with Japan in September, providing for the export of nuclear technology to Jordan. In an effort to advance its ambition to build a nuclear reactor by 2019, officials said that Jordan would sign nuclear agreements with Romania and the Czech Republic by the end of 2010 and hoped to reach one with the U.S. soon after.

In August the Jordanian cabinet approved a controversial “cyber crime” law to regulate Internet content and usage. This sparked fears that the bill would lead to censorship, curb freedom of expression, and inspire neighbouring countries to do the same.

(AMIRA HOWEIDY)

## KAZAKHSTAN



**Area:** 2,724,900 sq km (1,052,090 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 16,310,000  
**Capital:** Astana  
**Head of state and government:** President Nursultan Nazarbayev, assisted by Prime Minister Karim Masimov

Kazakhstan's most important international event of 2010 was its assumption for the year of the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), thus becoming the first Asian state and the first member of the post-Soviet Commonwealth of Independent States to do so. Kazakh Pres. Nursultan Nazarbayev and Foreign Minister Kanat Saudabayev (the functioning OSCE chairman) hailed the occasion as a demonstration of Kazakhstan's status in the international community. Saudabayev told the U.S. Congress's Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) in February that Kazakhstan aspired for its chairmanship to build a bridge of understanding between East and West. Owing to continuing reservations about the country's human rights record, some members of the international community continued, however, to express reservations about the appropriateness of Kazakhstan's appointment, and Kazakh human rights activists complained that the OSCE's role as a defender of human rights was being neglected under Kazakhstan's chairmanship. Nonetheless, participating OSCE states agreed to attend an OSCE summit held in Astana, Kazakh., in December to address, among other issues, the question of a modernization of the European security architecture and the efforts of Saudabayev and other Kazakh officials to resolve the crisis in neighbouring Kyrgyzstan. The latter endeavours had received widespread international praise.

In February Saudabayev told the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly that Afghanistan should be a priority topic at the summit, but later in the year Kazakhstan's chairmanship was criticized by some in the international community for not having proposed a far-reaching program of assistance to OSCE Asian partner Afghanistan. Kazakhstan later ratified an agreement with the United States to allow the railway transit of “special cargo” to Afghanistan.

Kazakhstan was hard hit by the drought that also affected large portions of Russia; at the end of July, the agriculture minister announced that 70% of the crop had been lost in western Kazakhstan alone. As a result, reduced amounts of grain available for export affected prices in neighbouring countries such as Tajikistan, which had traditionally depended on imports from Kazakhstan.

## KENYA



**Area:** 582,646 sq km (224,961 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 40,863,000

**Capital:** Nairobi

**Head of state and government:** President Mwai Kibaki, assisted by Prime Minister Raila Odinga

Kenya promulgated its new constitution on Aug. 27, 2010, with an official ceremony attended by several heads of state, including controversial Sudanese Pres. Omar al-Bashir. The new constitution was designed to ameliorate the ethnic violence that had erupted after the disputed 2007 elections. The constitution had five key provisions: the reduction of presidential powers, the devolution of power to regional local governments, the creation of a public land commission, the establishment of a senate, and the recognition of Kadhi (Muslim) courts. It also included a bill of rights, but there was no provision to continue the office of prime minister; a post specially created in 2008 as part of the power-sharing agreement.

Fears concerning a possible renewal of violence during the referendum on August 4 were forestalled by an effective strategy based on public awareness and voter campaigns as well as improved training of police and armed forces. About 10,000 police were distributed in towns and villages throughout the country, while soldiers were deployed to the Rift Valley, where the most severe fighting took place in 2007. In addition, the authorities established new communication networks and enacted election reforms to increase transparency for the vote counting. Politicians in ethnically mixed areas



urged citizens to accept the results and refrain from rioting. Most important, the two rivals of 2007—Pres. Mwai Kibaki, dressed in a western suit, and Prime Minister Raila Odinga, bedecked head-to-toe in green, the colour of the “yes” campaign—made joint appearances at mass rallies aimed at reducing political tension. The new constitution passed with a 67% majority vote.

Peaceful transition to systemic political reform raised hopes for a “national rebirth,” the inculcation of a constitutional culture among politicians, and continued economic recovery. Increased agricultural output, which accounted for one-third of Kenya’s GDP, and low interest rates facilitated a rise in growth from 4% to 5%. In July the new five-member-state East African common market (a protocol of the East African Community) began operation, which provided a further boost to the economy. The main goals of the common market were to end trade barriers, to enable the free movement of people, capital, and services, and to establish a common currency (effective in 2012). As the economic powerhouse of the region, Kenya expected that the new arrangement would yield substantial benefits to the country.

Still the government had to deal with the critical issues of ethnic reconciliation, corruption, and human rights abuses. The Pre-Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC) established its headquarters and began formulating the procedures for trials

resulting from the 2007 electoral violence. The lead prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, warned against witness intimidation. Although no indictments had been issued, it was believed that they would include prominent Deputy Prime Minister Uhuru Kenyatta (also serving as finance minister) and former cabinet minister William Ruto (higher education) as well as other politicians. Meanwhile, the ICC was seriously embarrassed by the government’s official invitation to Bashir, who was under ICC indictment for crimes against humanity, and Kenya’s subsequent refusal, supported by the African Union, to arrest him.

In addition, reports of sexual abuse and other forms of violence increased, especially in regard to students and refugees. In the past two years, educational authorities had dismissed more than 1,000 teachers for behaving inappropriately with their female pupils, mostly in rural primary schools. A Human Rights Watch report documented a wide spectrum of harsh and/or inhumane treatment of Somali refugees. An estimated 300,000 registered refugees lived in three overcrowded United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees camps in Dadaab, northeast Kenya, but a little more than 300,000 unregistered refugees lived in Nairobi. Nearly 80% of the refugees were women and children. Both legal and illegal refugees reported frequent rapes, beatings, arrests, detentions, and theft—often perpetrated by the police. (LARAY DENZER)



## KIRIBATI



**Area:** 811 sq km (313 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 99,500

**Capital:** Government offices on three islets of South Tarawa

**Head of state and government:** President Anote Tong

As sea levels rose and coastal erosion raised issues about the nation's viability, Kiribati in 2010 continued to explore the long-term possibility of relocating the nation's population as a whole. In the shorter term, the government addressed severe overpopulation and coastal degradation on South Tarawa by proposing to move residents to the less-populated, but far-distant (3,200 km [2,000 mi] to the east), Kiritimati (Christmas) Atoll. The water supply on Kiritimati, which had limited groundwater and regularly suffered extended droughts, posed a major challenge. With aid from New Zealand, the government was planning a coordinated program to upgrade infrastructure ahead of a population move, including improvements to the atoll's port and runway.

The Asian Development Bank in 2010 initiated a new country partnership strategy that was aligned with Kiribati's development plan. The partnership aimed to support better management of public finances and development of water supply and other infrastructure. It also sought to foster economic growth and expansion of the private sector.

In September Kiribati finalized a joint venture with a Chinese fishing company to improve its extensive tuna fishery. The agreement would rebuild a fish-processing plant and cold-storage facility on Tarawa to produce fresh and frozen fish for export; the facility was to employ over 100 local people. The venture would take fish from 1,000 local fishing boats, and the Chinese company, Golden Ocean, would also contribute 20 new boats. Kiribati received recognition for its ongoing efforts to preserve the marine environment; in August the Phoenix Islands Protected Area—with an area of some 410,000 sq km (160,000 sq mi), the world's largest marine protected area—was named a UNESCO World Heritage site. (CLUNY MACPHERSON)

## KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF



**Area:** 122,762 sq km (47,399 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 24,249,000

**Capital:** Pyongyang

**Head of state and government:** Supreme Leader/Chairman of the National Defense Commission Kim Jong Il

North Korea took the Korean Peninsula closer to the brink of war in 2010. It sank the South Korean warship *Cheonan* on March 26, killing 46 sailors, and launched an artillery barrage on November 23 on the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong, where two marines and two villagers died in the assault. During the year North Korean ruler-for-life Kim Jong Il jump-started his nuclear programs, made two trips to China, and took the first public steps to prepare for a third generation of family rule.

Though the sudden explosion and sinking of the warship was initially shrouded in mystery, an international investigative team discovered North Korean torpedo parts near the sinking. North Korea, however, insisted that the findings were a "fabrication." The UN Security Council refused to criticize the country, while trade with North Korea's leading partners, China and South Korea, held steady or increased.

In September satellite imagery revealed renewed nuclear activity. Not only was North Korea building a new 25-MW plutonium-based reactor to replace its antiquated and partially dismantled 5-MW reactor, but it had also made dramatic strides in creating a parallel uranium-enrichment program. Meanwhile, Chairman Kim made an unprecedented two trips to China. His first trip in early May was the single most widely covered event in North Korea's media. China also dispatched senior leaders to attend several celebrations in Pyongyang. Trade and investment between the "lips and teeth" had tripled over the past decade.

In June, Kim Jong Il appointed his brother-in-law, Jang Sung-Taek, vice-chairman of the all-powerful National Defense Commission. Three months later Kim appointed his reclusive sister, Kim Kyung-Hui, and his 27-year-old son, Kim Jong-Eun, as four-star generals. The "Young General" was also appointed to a senior government post and featured prominently at the largest celebration in decades. Gen. Ri Yong-Ho, a close childhood friend of Kim Jong Il, was elevated to three senior positions.

The food situation remained precarious. The roughly 300 outdoor markets gradually returned to normal in the wake of the disastrous currency revaluation launched in late 2009, but inflation spiraled out of control. The World Food Programme announced in November that one in five North Koreans would face hunger in 2011. Though there was no discernible social unrest, a steady stream of North Koreans con-



## KOREA, REPUBLIC OF



**Area:** 99,678 sq km (38,486 sq mi)

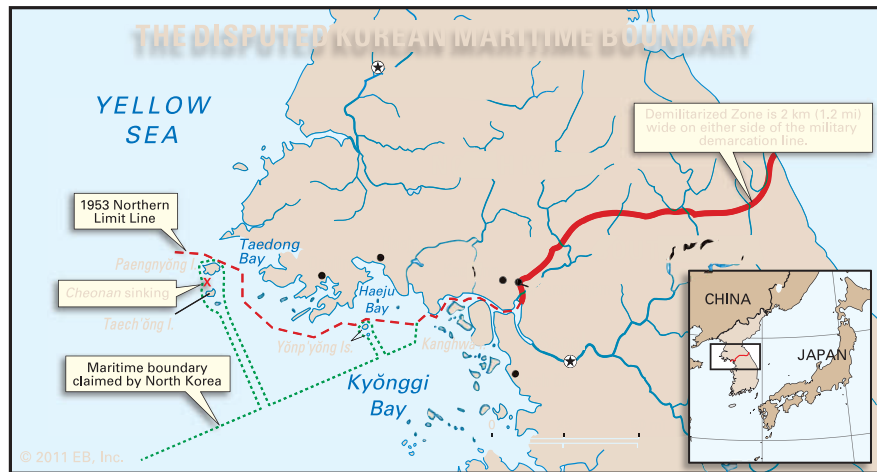
**Population** (2010 est.): 49,169,000

**Capital:** Seoul

**Head of state and government:** President Lee Myung-Bak, assisted by Prime Ministers Chung Un-Chan, Yoon Jeung-Hyun (acting from August 11), and, from October 1, Kim Hwang-Sik

It was the best and the worst of times for South Korea in 2010. Only a few days after basking in the refracted glory of having successfully hosted the Group of 20 (G20) gathering of the world's most powerful countries on November 11–12, South Korea suffered a barrage of North Korean artillery shells on the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong; it was the first time since the Korean War (1950–53) that the North had mounted an attack on civilian areas in southern territory.

Dismissed by the average South Korean as a brother from another planet, North Korea refused to be ignored, lashing out not once but twice during the year. The March sinking of the South Korean warship *Cheonan* claimed the lives of 46 sailors, and the November 23 artillery strike killed two marines and two civilians. The initial ambiguity about the perpetrator of the ship sinking and purely military nature of the target muted the public's wrath. Following the second attack, however, the ambiguity about the aggressor was dispelled, and citizens were outraged that a fishing village of 1,600 people had been targeted. The administration of Pres. Lee Myung-Bak came under sharp criticism for its halting and confused response. Outraged demonstrators held a mass protest in Seoul on November 27, decrying government inaction over the assault. By a 2–1 margin South Koreans favoured a strong military response should the North attempt another aggression. In December, Seoulites participated in the largest civil defense drill in decades amid North Korea's continuing verbal threats.



## KOSOVO



**Area:** 10,908 sq km (4,212 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,815,000

**Capital:** Pristina

**International Authority:** Final authority resides with the UN interim administrator, Lamberto Zannier (Italy), in conjunction with the EU special representative in Kosovo, Pieter Feith (Netherlands)

**Head of state:** Presidents Fatmir Sejdiu and, from September 27, Jakup Krasniqi (acting)

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Hashim Thaci

In July 2010 the International Court of Justice offered its advisory opinion that Kosovo's declaration of independence from Serbia had violated no general international laws. Serbia and Kosovo agreed to open negotiations on their future relationship; their previous lack of dialogue had prevented progress in relations between ethnic Albanians and Serbs in Kosovo. Since its declaration of independence in February 2008, Kosovo had been recognized by 72 countries.

In December Kosovo held parliamentary elections after Prime Minister Hashim Thaci's government lost a vote



## KUWAIT



**Area:** 17,818 sq km (6,880 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,524,000

**Capital:** Kuwait

**Head of state and government:** Emir Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, assisted by Prime Minister Sheikh Nasir al-Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah

In early 2010 Kuwaiti focus lingered on the historic constitutional event that had occurred on Dec. 16, 2009, when Prime Minister Sheikh Nasir al-Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah survived the parliament's first vote of noncooperation. This was the first such vote against the prime minister of any Gulf Arab state.

## KYRGYZSTAN



**Area:** 199,945 sq km (77,199 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,141,000

**Capital:** Bishkek

**Head of state:** Presidents Kurmanbek Bakiyev and, from April 7, Roza Otunbayeva (interim)

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Daniyar Usenov, Roza Otunbayeva (interim) from April 7, and, from December 17, Almazbek Atambayev

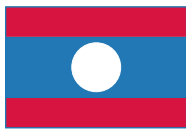
Tensions rose in Kyrgyzstan during the first months of 2010, fueled by accumulated popular dissatisfaction with the failing economy, a high level of corruption in the government, and flagrant nepotism by Pres. Kurmanbek Bakiyev. In March Bakiyev held a much-publicized Congress of Accord to smooth over differences, but the political opposition boycotted the event and called for the president's resignation.

At the beginning of April, unrest broke out in the provincial city of Talas, followed immediately on April 7 by civil





## LAOS



**Area:** 236,800 sq km (91,429 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 6,258,000

**Capital:** Vientiane

**Head of state:** President Choummaly Sayasone

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Bouasone Bouphavanh and, from December 23, Thongsing Thammavong

Throughout 2010 Laos celebrated various anniversaries and other landmark

events. With the ninth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party approaching in March 2011, the latter half of 2010 was occupied by ministerial and provincial party meetings to name new party secretaries and nominate delegates to the congress. The process had something of a carnival-like atmosphere as private sponsors, to ensure that they remained in favour politically, donated large sums to fund party gatherings. The 450th anniversary of Vientiane as the capital of Laos was celebrated in November. Myriad projects surrounded the event, including the unveiling of an 8-m (26-ft) statue of the Vientiane king Chao Anu, the renovation of Wat Sisaket, the opening of a new arterial bypass road on the city's southern outskirts, and the completion of a new levee system and park on the Mekong River, funded in part by a grant from South Korea.

In other construction news, projects such as the Nam Theun 2 hydropower station in Khammouan province, which came online in March, and a Chinese-built hydroelectric facility that was completed in August generated new income for the region while also stimulating debate about the environmental advisability of such large-scale projects in Laos. Particularly controversial were plans to develop Mekong River dams in Xaignabouli and Champasak provinces; conservationists objected and called for a moratorium on dam building on the





meet with Pres. Dmitry Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and to sign bilateral agreements. More sensitive issues, such as Latvia's occupation by the Soviet Union during World War II, were also discussed.

(DZINTRA BUNGS)

## LEBANON



**Area:** 10,372 sq km (4,005 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 4,125,000 (including registered Palestinian refugees estimated to number about 400,000)

**Capital:** Beirut

**Head of state:** President Michel Suleiman

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Sa'ad al-Hariri

## LATVIA



**Area:** 64,589 sq km (24,938 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,238,000

**Capital:** Riga

**Head of state:** President Valdis Zatlers

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis

The major issues in Latvia in 2010 were the October 2 parliamentary elections and the ongoing economic recession. Despite the country's gradual economic recovery and the fact that some experts regarded Latvia's handling of it as a model of a disciplined approach to overcoming financial crises, the populace still faced falling incomes and continuing high unemployment. By November the jobless rate had dropped to 14.3% from about 20% in January. The third-quarter GDP rose 2.5% year on year.

In the spring, political parties began to prepare for the elections by criticizing and attempting to destabilize the government of Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis and by retooling their own images. Especially engaged in those

maneuvers was the People's Party, whose policies were considered to be largely to blame for the economic crisis.

To improve their chances of reelection, many political parties with similar views formed alliances; for example, the People's Party joined forces with Latvia's First Party–Latvia's Way to become For a Good Latvia, while the New Era, Civic Union, and Society for Other Politics formed Unity, led by Prime Minister Dombrovskis. Voters elected deputies from five coalitions to serve in the 100-seat Saeima (parliament): 33 from Unity, 29 from Harmony Centre, 22 from the Greens' and Farmers' Union, and only 8 each from the National Association and For a Good Latvia.

In October, Unity sought to form a coalition with some of the other elected alliances but was able to do so only with the Greens' and Farmers' Union. On November 2 Pres. Valdis Zatlers entrusted Dombrovskis with forming a new government, which was approved by the Saeima the next day.

The most challenging task of the new government was the drawing up of an austerity budget for 2011. In order to meet Latvia's commitments to its international lenders and stay on course for adopting the euro in 2014, public expenditures were further reduced by some \$523.5 million. The budget was approved by the Saeima on December 20.

President Zatlers paid an official visit to Russia during December 19–22 to

In 2010 political deadlock was again the rule in Lebanon as the country braced for another crisis. A special international tribunal set up to investigate the assassination of former prime minister Rafiq al-Hariri in 2005 appeared likely to indict members of Hezbollah, an action that threatened to renew factional conflict in Lebanon. In an effort to defuse the crisis, King 'Abd Allah of Saudi Arabia, Pres. Bashar al-Assad of Syria, and Pres. Michel Suleiman of Lebanon held a tripartite summit in Beirut on July 30 at which they urged Lebanese parties to avoid violence and recommit themselves to the 1989 Ta'if Accord and the Qatar-mediated Doha agreement.

Prime Minister Sa'ad al-Hariri, who had visited Damascus five times since taking office, continued his efforts to mend fences with Syria. On July 18 he signed 17 new bilateral agreements with Damascus; however, none of them dealt with security cooperation. As part of his efforts at rapprochement, Hariri said in September that he had been mistaken when he accused Syria of involvement in his father's murder, but he avoided calling the international tribunal politically motivated, as Syria had, and stated instead that it had been misled by false witnesses. Nevertheless, in October the cabinet postponed discussions on the 2011 Lebanese budget because opposition ministers refused to authorize the government to allocate its share (49%) of the tribunal's total budget.





refusing to adjust the number of seats awarded under the system of proportional representation.

When South Africa took advantage of its hosting of the football World Cup in June to announce that it would no longer accept temporary travel documents from landlocked Lesotho, some questioned whether the country should remain independent. Relations with South Africa were further strained by Lesotho's interim Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union and by South Africa's announcement that it hoped to change the revenue-sharing formula in the Southern African Customs Union to the disadvantage of Lesotho, to which the SACU annually transferred large sums that provided 65% of government spending. Yet when South African Pres. Jacob Zuma visited Lesotho in August, he committed his country to helping Lesotho develop. As the Lesotho Highlands Water Project moved into its second phase, it was able to supply the South African province of Gauteng with more than 50% of its water needs.

(CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)

## LESOTHO



**Area:** 30,355 sq km (11,720 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,920,000

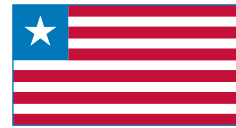
**Capital:** Maseru

**Head of state:** King Letsie III

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili

Poverty increased in 2010 in a Lesotho still beset with endemic problems: food costs rose; unemployment reached 40%; and an estimated 23% of those aged 15–49 were HIV-positive. In addition, as a result of the global economic downturn, jobs disappeared in South Africa, where 30% of Lesotho's economically active population worked, thus reducing remittances, which accounted for one-fourth of Lesotho's GDP. The government's child grant program and provision for free education did little to relieve distress. Moreover, the dispute over the results of the 2007 general election continued, with the ruling Lesotho Congress for Democracy

## LIBERIA



**Area:** 96,917 sq km (37,420 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,763,000

**Capital:** Monrovia

**Head of state and government:** President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf

On Jan. 25, 2010, Pres. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf presented an upbeat review of her administration's fifth year in power to a joint session of Liberia's national legislature. She concluded the meeting by declaring her candidacy to run for a second term in the forthcoming presidential election on Oct. 11, 2011. In reversing her 2005 campaign promise to step down after one term, she explained that the task of national recovery had proved more difficult than she had anticipated. Johnson-Sirleaf continued to enjoy great popularity as a result of her administration's restoration of law and order and of democratic institutions, along with the government's assault on corruption, its new programs for alleviating poverty, and its reconstruction of infrastructure. Electric-



## LIBYA



**Area:** 1,777,060 sq km (686,127 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 6,546,000

**Capital:** Tripoli (policy-making body intermittently meets in Surt)

**Head of state:** (de facto) Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi; (nominal) Secretaries of the General People's Congress Mubarak 'Abd Allah al-Shamikh and, from January 26, Muhammad Abul-Qasim al-Zwai

**Head of government:** Secretary of the General People's Committee (Prime Minister) Al-Baghdadi 'Ali al-Mahmudi

Much of the focus in Libya in early 2010 centred on the circumstances surrounding the release from a Scottish prison in August 2009 of Libyan Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi, who in 2001 had been convicted of the bombing in 1988 of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scot., in which 270 people were killed. After having served 8 years of his 27-year sentence, he was

freed on compassionate grounds following a diagnosis of terminal cancer that was expected to take his life in three months' time. He returned to Libya, but when he failed to succumb, a number of alternate scenarios concerning his discharge emerged. One was that oil giant BP had exerted some influence in his release to facilitate a \$900 million exploration deal with Libya. In July 2010 some U.S. senators called on the British government to investigate these allegations. That month the British press published records suggesting another possibility—that arms-trade discussions between Libya and Britain could be linked to Megrahi's release. British officials denied the accusations, and Libya remained silent on the matter. BP, however, postponed its expected deepwater drilling in Libya's Gulf of Sidra to 2011.

Though Megrahi's file and that of the Pan Am bombing faded into the background by midyear, Libya was back in a European court in September. The trial of two Libyans, identified as Adel A and Adel B, opened in Berlin. The two were suspected of having spied on Libyan opposition members in Germany for Libyan intelligence from 2007 until their arrest in May 2010.

Libya hosted the African Union meeting in May and the Arab League extraordinary summit in October. Both events were hosted by Turkish catering companies, signaling a clear Turkish-Libyan rapprochement. During a visit to Libya in January, Turkish State Minister Zafer Caglayan said that Libyan Prime Minister Al-Baghdadi 'Ali al-

Mahmudi told him that his country would make \$100 billion in investments in the next three years. By September, 75% of the Libyan construction market was owned by Turkish contractors.

Libya signed its first partnership with the EU in May. In October the U.S. assistant secretary of state for political-military affairs met with Libyan officials for strategic talks that explored building new partnerships. (AMIRA HOWEIDY)

## LIECHTENSTEIN



**Area:** 160 sq km (62 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 36,000

**Capital:** Vaduz

**Head of state:** Prince Hans Adam II

**Head of government:** Klaus Tschütscher

In honour of the 65th birthday of Prince Hans Adam II on Feb. 14, 2010, the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna opened an exhibition of 140 masterpieces from his collection, some on display for the first time. The extraordinary collection of European art treasures was begun in about 1600 by Prince Karl I, and Prince Hans Adam continued to build it, filling in gaps and extending it with paintings, sculpture, and furniture. Later in the year, items from the exhibition were also displayed at the Liechtenstein Museum of Art in Vaduz.

## LITHUANIA



**Area:** 65,300 sq km (25,212 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,297,000

**Capital:** Vilnius

**Head of state:** President Dalia Grybauskaitė

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Andrius Kubilius

Lithuania celebrated two notable anniversaries in 2010. On March 11 the country commemorated 20 years of independence. On the occasion, former president Vytautas Landsbergis called for Russian military withdrawal from areas in Lithuania's vicinity, particularly Belarus and the Kaliningrad region of Russia. July 15 marked the 600th anniversary of the Polish-Lithuanian victory in the Battle of Zalgiris (Tannenberg) against the Teutonic Order.

September was notable for highlights related to foreign affairs. On September 1 the U.S. Air Force's 493rd Expeditionary Fighter Squadron assumed command of NATO policing of the Baltic airspace. The squadron would be stationed at the air base near Siauliai through December. On September 6 Pres. Dalia Grybauskaitė and Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius welcomed a state visit by German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

On the economic front, Lithuania still struggled to recover from the global crisis. Unemployment rose from 13.6% in 2009 to 18.3% in the second quarter of 2010. During the same period, the average monthly wage dropped by 5.4%, to 2,056 litas (about \$760). A significant decline in foreign direct investment also was reported in the second quarter of 2010. The conservative government continued to make significant reductions in public spending as well. Nevertheless, there were some positive developments. IBM and Fisher Scientific planned to open research centres in Lithuania. Moreover, GDP increased by 6.7% from the second to the third quarter of 2010.

Demographers noted that the population continued its decades-long trend of decline. From 2000 to 2010 the Lithuanian population shrank by roughly 400,000 people. Yet regardless of the country's small size, Lithuanians felt enormous pride when their men's basketball team won a bronze medal in the September 2010 Fédération Internationale de Basketball (FIBA) world championship in Turkey.

(DARIUS FURMONAVICIUS)

## LUXEMBOURG



**Area:** 2,586 sq km (999 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 506,000

**Capital:** Luxembourg

**Head of state:** Grand Duke Henri

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Jean-Claude Juncker

Despite Luxembourg's economy's having contracted 3.9% in 2009, the country's per capita GDP was the highest in the EU in 2010. Only Luxembourg of the 16 euro-zone states had debt levels below EU requirements. "The devil will be in the details," said Jean-Claude Juncker, Luxembourg's prime minister and the president of the Eurogroup, before the October meetings to determine new fiscal rules for euro-zone member states.

Luxembourg's financial-services and technology sectors remained strong in 2010. Of the country's 149 banks, the largest number were German-owned, though other European countries, Japan, and the U.S. also had a significant presence. Luxembourg had the world's second largest mutual-fund market (after the U.S.), with about 3,463 registered funds. LuxAlpha, a fund that had invested 95% of its assets with U.S. hedge fund investor Bernie Madoff, was dissolved after his arrest for fraud. In March Luxembourg's commercial court blocked individual lawsuits against UBS AG and Ernst & Young for negligent supervision of the fund. In 2010 two German television entertainment channels, RTL2 and Sport1 HD, adopted HD+, the high-definition technical platform designed for the German market by Luxembourg-based SES ASTRA, the leading direct-to-home (DTH) satellite system in Europe. (ANNE ROBY)

## MACEDONIA



**Area:** 25,713 sq km (9,928 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,051,000

**Capital:** Skopje

**Head of state:** President Gorge Ivanov

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Nikola  
Gruevski







The aftermath of the de facto coup that ousted Marc Ravalomanana as president in 2009 continued to be felt in Madagascar in late 2010. The country remained suspended from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union, which had also imposed a travel ban on Ravalomanana's successor, Andry Rajoelina, the former mayor of Antananarivo. In addition, the EU held back development aid. Former president Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique led a mediation effort under the auspices of SADC, and a series of talks were held between Rajoelina and his political opponents to try to reach a power-sharing arrangement. When the talks stalled, Rajoelina unilaterally set election dates, but he did not have sufficient political support to keep true to them in his quest for achieving international legitimacy.

Eventually Chissano worked out a road map to new elections that involved all of the major political movements, which would jointly supervise a transitional period prior to the elections. This plan was endorsed by SADC in August. That same month Ravalomanana, who had fled into exile and been given asylum in South Africa, was sentenced in absentia by a court in Antananarivo to life imprisonment for his role in the deaths of antigovernment protesters who were fired upon by the army on the eve of the 2009 coup. On November 17 voters approved a new constitution. Among the provisions was one lowering the minimum age for a president to 35, which made it legal for Rajoelina to remain in office and to run for president in 2011. On that same day a group of dissident military officers attempted a coup, but it collapsed.

(CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)

## MADAGASCAR



**Area:** 587,051 sq km (226,662 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 20,146,000

**Capital:** Antananarivo

**Head of state and government:** President Andry Rajoelina, assisted by Prime Minister Albert Camille Vital

## MALAWI



**Area:** 118,484 sq km (45,747 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 15,448,000

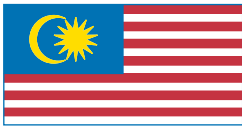
**Capital:** Lilongwe; judiciary meets in Blantyre

**Head of state and government:** President Bingu wa Mutharika

On Jan. 31, 2010, Malawi's Pres. Bingu wa Mutharika unseated Muammar al-Qaddafi of Libya to become president



## MALAYSIA



**Area:** 329,876 sq km (127,366 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 28,275,000

**Capital:** Kuala Lumpur; administrative centre, Putrajaya

**Head of state:** *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* (Paramount Ruler) Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mahmud

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak

Religious tensions flared again in Malaysia in 2010 as the government struggled to maintain the country's image of a diverse and tolerant society. The government itself, however, became embroiled in a dispute over Malaysian Christian groups' use of the name Allah to refer to their God. Although the practice dated back gener-

ations in Malaysia, recently many Muslims had expressed the suspicion that Christians were referring to their God as Allah in a surreptitious attempt to convert Muslims, an illegal activity in Malaysia. In late 2009 the government confiscated 10,000 Bibles in which God was called Allah. Weeks later a Malaysian court ruled that a Roman Catholic newspaper could use Allah to refer to God in its Malay-language edition. The government appealed the decision, delaying implementation of the court's ruling. The controversy spawned a series of attacks on Christian churches in January 2010. In August two men were found guilty of having committed "mischief by fire" in connection with the attacks and were given five-year prison sentences.

Another internationally visible controversy surrounded the second sodomy trial of opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim. The trial began in February and proceeded fitfully through most of the year. As in his 1998 sodomy trial, the charges against Anwar were widely considered a naked attempt by the ruling United Malays National Organization to weaken the opposition, which had mounted a serious threat in the 2008 elections.

In 2010 the number of abandoned infants in Malaysia remained a significant issue. While the annual average

was about 100, by August the number of abandoned babies already stood at 65. Many were dead by the time they were found. To help address the problem, in September officials in Malacca state opened a school for pregnant teenagers so that they could continue their studies without constant exposure to the powerful stigma attached to unwed motherhood in Malaysia.

Asia in 2010 led the way out of the global financial downturn, with Malaysia contributing strongly to the trend. Forecasters predicted economic growth of more than 5% for the year. In March, Bank Negara Malaysia, the country's central bank, raised interest rates for the first time in nearly four years as economic activity rebounded. Interest rates were raised again in May and in July. In early October Malaysia opened free-trade talks with the EU. Also that month the government announced an investment of 47.7 billion ringgit (about \$15.4 billion) by the Mubadala Development Co. of Abu Dhabi in the Kuala Lumpur International Financial District (KLIFD) and the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy, a project designed to accelerate development in Sarawak state. Development of the KLIFD was intended to make Malaysia the world leader in Islamic finance and to attract international banks from Europe and the United States. In July PSA Peugeot Cit-



budget deficit of \$420 million exceeded the limit set by the IMF, which in December 2009 had pledged \$92.5 million in assistance. A donor conference attended by about 60 representatives on March 28–29 promised \$313 million in development assistance and budget support over the following three years.  
(PONMONI SAHADEVAN)

## MALDIVES



**Area:** 298 sq km (115 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 320,000, excluding about 100,000 foreign workers employed on the resort islands  
**Capital:** Male  
**Head of state and government:** President Mohamed Nasheed

Maldives was plunged into a political crisis on June 29, 2010, when the entire cabinet resigned in protest after the opposition-dominated People's Majlis (parliament) passed an amendment to the Public Finance Act that constricted executive power. It required the government to seek parliamentary approval before privatizing national assets, borrowing funds, or providing subsidies such as those for state-owned services that imported staple foods. Negotiations led to the resolution of the crisis on July 7, and the cabinet was reinstated. The episode highlighted the difficulties inherent in maintaining constitutional order amid intense interparty power struggles in the parliament.

The rise of Islamic extremism was viewed with serious concern. In February a number of Islamic organizations, including the Justice Party, excoriated the minister of economic development, Mohamed Rasheed, for having revised a regulation so that alcohol could be sold in hotels on inhabited islands; the change was meant to help the tourist industry. Protesters forced the government to withdraw the regulation. In March the Justice Party accused Pres. Mohamed Nasheed (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) of having conveyed irreligious views during his weekly radio address.

The economic situation remained precarious as government debt reached \$553 million—one-third of GDP. The

## MALI



**Area:** 1,248,574 sq km (482,077 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 15,022,000  
**Capital:** Bamako  
**Head of state:** President Amadou Toumani Touré  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Modibo Sidibé

Algeria and Mauritania temporarily suspended diplomatic relations with Mali in February 2010 after the Malian government released four convicted members of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM). The men were to have faced trial in Algeria and Mauritania following the completion of their sentences in Mali. AQIM had threatened to kill French hostage Pierre Ca-

matte if the men were not freed, but Malian authorities denied that France had pressured them to accede to AQIM's demands.

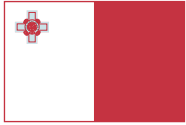
On April 16 AQIM freed two Italian hostages being held in Mali, and on August 23 two Spanish hostages were released. In July, however, the group executed another abducted European, French aid worker Michel Germaneau. In mid-September Mauritanian troops and aircraft crossed the Mali frontier to attack an AQIM camp near Timbuktu. They claimed to have killed 12 insurgents but lost 8 soldiers in the operation.

In domestic matters, efforts continued to reconcile conservative Muslim opinion to Mali's proposed new family code, which aimed to establish equality of the sexes in marriage. The imam of Kati, having expressed support for the code, went into hiding in April after receiving death threats. Stating that the bill in its present form threatened national unity, Pres. Amadou Toumani Touré sent it back to the National Assembly for revisions.

Despite good rainfall during the summer, much of northern Mali still felt the effects of years of drought. The scarcity of water forced many pastoralists to migrate and to sell much of their remaining livestock at record low prices. In August the government began distribution of free food and animal feed in some districts.  
(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)



## MALTA



**Area:** 316 sq km (122 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 413,000  
**Capital:** Valletta  
**Head of state:** President George Abela  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Lawrence Gonzi

With the government claiming that Malta had emerged from the recession, foreign affairs took centre stage in 2010. In April, Pope Benedict XVI's visit was greeted with great enthusiasm. He urged the country to be a bulwark of Christianity in Europe and to hold firm against divorce and abortion. Despite his tight schedule, the pope received eight men who claimed that priests had molested them in their youth, and he expressed shame and sorrow for their suffering. In June, Italian Pres. Giorgio Napolitano paid a state visit. He stressed the need for a common European Union policy on immigration and stronger European institutions.

During the first half of the year, Malta helped to mediate a diplomatic quarrel between Switzerland and Libya. Switzerland had blocked a number of Libyans from entering the country—and hence the passport-free Schengen area of Europe—and Libya had retaliated by refusing to issue visas to Europeans from that area. After an agreement was reached on June 13, Maltese Prime Minister Lawrence Gonzi visited Tripoli, where he and Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi discussed increased cooperation between North African and southern European states.

Only a few hundred immigrants entered Malta in 2010—a sharp decline from the thousands who had arrived annually in the preceding few years. In March Malta objected to new guidelines for Frontex (the EU's border patrol agency), which stipulated that immigrants rescued at sea be taken to the country hosting the Frontex mission. Malta, which preferred that rescued immigrants go to the closest port, declared in April that it would no longer host a Frontex mission. In August the country mourned the death of former president Guido de Marco. (See OBITUARIES.) (ALBERT GANADO)

## MARSHALL ISLANDS



**Area:** 181 sq km (70 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 54,400  
**Capital:** Majuro  
**Head of state and government:** President Jurelang Zedkaia

In 2010 the Marshall Islands government faced ongoing economic problems. The government social security agency had to withdraw money from its retirement investments to make up for a budgetary shortfall, and officials forecast a deteriorating situation. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reported in July that the infrastructure was failing on Ebeye Island, home to the Marshallese staff who worked at the U.S. missile-testing facility on Kwajalein Atoll, and that the facility could not sustain its current population of 15,000 without significant investment. Shortly afterward, 28 Marshallese and 51 American jobs on the island were eliminated, reducing the number of employees to about 775 Marshallese and 900 Americans.

The black pearl industry, dormant since 2005, was revived, and a new stakeholder consortium was positioning the Marshalls to compete with other Pacific producers. The government secured funding from the Asian Development Bank to create sustainable-energy projects to reduce the country's dependence on imported fuel, more than 50% of which was used to generate electricity. Bikini Atoll, the site of U.S. nuclear-weapons testing in the 1940s and 1950s, was granted World Heritage status by UNESCO.

(CLUNY MACPHERSON)

Counterterrorism operations, particularly against al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM), dominated the news in Mauritania in 2010. A diplomatic row between Mauritania and Mali erupted in February when the latter country released four members of AQIM in an apparent exchange for a French hostage. In the same month, Mauritanian troops engaged in armed combat with an AQIM-led convoy transporting cannabis and cocaine near the Malian frontier. Survivors of the skirmish were arrested and later charged with drug dealing and supporting terrorist activities. On May 25 three members of AQIM were sentenced to death for the 2007 killing of four French tourists.

The United States launched a joint military training exercise, Operation Flintlock, on May 3. It was part of a wider program of counterterrorism being undertaken in the Sahara region. In July French troops joined Mauritanian soldiers in a raid on an AQIM base in northern Mali. The raid failed to free French hostage Michel Germaneau, who was executed later that month. On August 25 Mauritanian troops killed a would-be suicide bomber attempting to ram his explosive-laden truck into army barracks in the southeastern town of Néma. After Mauritanian planes attacked a convoy reputed to be carrying AQIM militants on September 20, Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Mohamed Lemine, head of the country's ruling party, called for a holy war against terrorists.

A significant sociocultural event was the fatwa (religious edict) banning female circumcision, signed on January 12 by a group of 34 Islamic leaders. Campaigners against the practice, which affected some 70% of the female population, nonetheless worried that traditional culture would outweigh the religious opinion.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## MAURITANIA



**Area:** 1,030,700 sq km (398,000 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 3,205,000  
**Capital:** Nouakchott  
**Head of state:** President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Moulaye Ould Mohamed Laghdaf

## MAURITIUS



**Area:** 2,040 sq km (788 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 1,282,000  
**Capital:** Port Louis  
**Head of state:** President Sir Anerood Jugnauth  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam



## MEXICO



**Area:** 1,964,375 sq km (758,450 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 108,396,000  
**Capital:** Mexico City  
**Head of state and government:** President Felipe Calderón Hinojosa

With partisan maneuvering already under way prior to the 2012 presidential election in Mexico, the 2010 political calendar centred on the hotly contested state and municipal elections held in July. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI, which had held the presidency without interruption between 1929 and 2000 and whose defeat in 2000 consolidated electoral democracy in Mexico) had won a larger share of congressional seats and gubernatorial posts than Pres. Felipe Calderón's Na-

tional Action Party (PAN) in the 2009 midterm elections. Therefore, these state and municipal contests attained unprecedented significance as a measure of the contending parties' relative position in the run-up to 2012. Moreover, the July elections tested the viability of the novel electoral alliances forged between the centre-right PAN and the centre-left Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) as a strategy for preventing the resurgent PRI from regaining the presidency.

The anti-PRI alliance strategy provoked considerable controversy, including high-level defections from both the PAN (including Fernando Gómez Mont, who in protest resigned as minister of the interior) and the PRD. In the event, however, anti-PRI coalitions (sometimes including minor parties in addition to the PAN and the PRD) won gubernatorial races in Oaxaca, Puebla, and Sinaloa. Even so, the PRI prevailed in 9 of the 12 gubernatorial elections, including those in three states previously controlled by the PAN. Perhaps of equal significance, the PAN failed to win any of the gubernatorial races on its own, and it lost the two states it had previously governed by itself. Fears of drug-related violence sharply reduced voter turnout in the northern border states of Chihuahua and Tamaulipas.

In other political developments, the Calderón administration struck a blow against politically independent labour groups when it abruptly closed the

state-owned Central Light and Power (LFC) in October 2009, an action that deprived some 42,500 members of the Mexican Electricians Union (SME) of their jobs. Government spokespersons argued that large-scale budgetary subsidies to the LFC were no longer acceptable and that the union, whose contract terms allegedly contributed to excessively high operating costs, had refused to implement productivity-enhancing reforms necessary to restore the company's financial health. Although in July 2010 the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Calderón's decision, what government officials failed to mention was that the Federal Accounting Office had in June 2009 informed LFC management that agreements negotiated with the SME in 2008 to raise productivity, lower labour costs, and increase the company's revenue flow, while still protecting workers' jobs, were showing positive results. Nor did the government acknowledge that labour contracts (including retirement benefits, the most costly fringe benefits in the SME's contract) were essentially the same at LFC and the Federal Electrical Commission (CFE) or that the principal cause of LFC's persistent deficits was the regulatory requirement that it purchase electrical power from the CFE at an above-market price that was higher than it was authorized to charge its customers. Although the LFC's financial situation was certainly precarious, the Calderón ad-



## MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF



**Area:** 701 sq km (271 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 111,000  
**Capital:** Palikir, on Pohnpei  
**Head of state and government:** President Emanuel Mori

In January 2010 Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Pres. Emanuel Mori visited Israel, which had been the first non-Pacific country to establish diplomatic relations with the FSM after it achieved internal self-government in 1986. Mori gave assurances that the FSM would continue to support Israel's interests in the UN.

In a bid to extract more value from their skipjack tuna fisheries, the FSM and seven other countries applied to the Marine Stewardship Council for "eco-certification" for a portion of their catch; that certification would bring it a premium price in world markets. The FSM and its partners in the Nauru Agreement resolved to limit fishing in 4.5 million sq km (1.7 million sq mi) of ocean waters, beginning in January 2011, to reduce the depletion of tuna stocks.

The FSM mourned the deaths during the year of two favourite sons. In May, U.S. Army Specialist Eric Finniginam of Yap died in Afghanistan; he was the 42nd U.S. military member from a Micronesian country to die since 2003. In July the FSM lost one of its last great master mariners, 78-year-old Mau Piailug, who died on Satawal, Yap state. His skills as a traditional navigator were widely sought throughout the Pacific after he guided the double-hulled voyaging canoe *Hokule'a* on its maiden voyage from Hawaii to Tahiti in 1976, and he revitalized traditional voyaging and navigation throughout the eastern Pacific. (CLUNY MACPHERSON)

## MOLDOVA



**Area:** 33,843 sq km (13,067 sq mi), including the 4,163-sq-km (1,607-sq-mi) area of the disputed territory of Transdniestria (Transnistria; Pridnestrovie)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 3,941,000 (excluding Moldovans working abroad but including the more than 500,000 persons in Transdniestria)  
**Capital:** Chisinau  
**Head of state:** Presidents Mihai Ghimpu (acting), Vlad Filat (acting) from December 28, and, from December 30, Marian Lupu (acting)  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Vlad Filat

Moldova's economy improved slightly in 2010 after having contracted by 8.5% in 2009. The country remained without a permanent president, however, as the ruling coalition, the Alliance for European Integration (AEI), tried to consolidate its rule after a narrow electoral victory over the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova (PCRM) in 2009. Having lacked the 61 parliamentary votes necessary to elect a president, the AEI looked to a September 5 referendum to amend the constitution to allow popular election of the president, but turnout fell short of the required 33% of the electorate.

On November 28, some 18 months after the last parliamentary elections, Moldovans voted again, this time in much greater numbers. Although the PCRM won plurality, with 39% of the vote, it was clearly in electoral decline, having seen its representation drop by

19th Commonwealth Games in Delhi. He then traveled to China for the Expo 2010 Shanghai China. (See Sidebar on page 381.) There he promoted Monaco as an entryway to Europe for China.

Succeeding Jean-Paul Proust as head of government, Minister of State Michel Roger took office on March 29. Roger had been a member of Monaco's Supreme Court since 2007. Meanwhile, planning for a project to expand the country's territory by reclaiming land from the sea continued, but the projected size of the reclaimed land was scaled down because of economic and environmental concerns.

(ANNE ROBY)

## MONACO



**Area:** 2.02 sq km (0.78 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 35,200

**Head of state:** Prince Albert II

**Head of government:** Ministers of State  
Jean-Paul Proust and, from March 29,  
Michel Roger

The long-anticipated news that Prince Albert II of Monaco would marry was announced by the royal palace on June 23, 2010. Prince Albert and his fiancée, Charlene Wittstock, planned to wed in July 2011. The civil ceremony was scheduled for July 2, with the religious ceremony following on July 3. The celebration was expected to be televised live, as had been the wedding of Albert's father, Prince Rainier III, to Grace Kelly in 1956.

Known for his environmental work as well as his trek to the Arctic in 2006, Prince Albert was made an honorary member of the Russian Geographical Society in September at a forum on the Arctic in Moscow. In October, as a member of the International Olympic Committee, he attended the opening of the

## MONGOLIA



**Area:** 1,564,116 sq km (603,909 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,763,000

**Capital:** Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator)

**Head of state:** President Tsakhiagiin  
Elbegdorj

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Sükhbaataryn Batbold

In April 2010 Sanjaagiin Bayar, who had been forced by ill health to step down as prime minister in 2009, also resigned the chairmanship of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

(MPRP). He named Sükhbaataryn Batbold, who had replaced him as prime minister, to serve in his stead as MPRP chairman. The MPRP Little Khural postponed the MPRP congress (which chooses the chairman) and elected Batbold on April 8. A few days earlier Batbold had opened a conference celebrating the 40th anniversary of former dictator Yumjaagin Tsedenbal's "selfless leadership." Tsedenbal was removed from power in 1984, and the MPRP canceled his party membership and confiscated his honours and awards in 1990. In September the Little Khural called the MPRP congress for the beginning of November. At the congress the delegates voted to change the party's name to the Mongolian People's Party.

President Elbegdorj's announcement in January of a moratorium on capital punishment, pending approval of a Great Khural ban, was praised internationally. In April thousands of protesters marched in Ulaanbaatar to demand the dissolution of the Great Khural for failing to honour promises made in 2008 to distribute mineral profits more fairly and to punish corruption. The president in July issued a decree mandating the use of the Mongolian vertical script for official documents, including communications with foreign heads of state and government (with translation provided).

The severe winter of 2009–10 killed almost 20% of the livestock in Mongolia (over nine million head) and left many families destitute. National poverty rose to 38.7%. The government,





## MONTENEGRO



**Area:** 13,812 sq km (5,333 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 633,000

**Capital:** Podgorica (Cetinje is the old royal capital)

**Head of state:** President Filip Vujanovic

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Milo Djukanovic and, from December 29, Igor Luksic

In November 2010 the European Commission recommended Montenegro for candidate status in the EU. The Commission concluded that Montenegro's progress in meeting membership criteria was "considerable and sustained." Moreover, *Foreign Policy* magazine named Montenegro the most stable country in the western Balkans.

In December Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic unexpectedly resigned, satisfied that he had shepherded the country to the brink of EU membership. He was succeeded as prime minister by Finance Minister Igor Luksic but remained the leader of the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS). Djukanovic's government had survived a vote of confidence in April, when it was accused of ineffectively combating organized crime and mismanaging state institutions. Despite these accusations, the DPS won the majority of municipal elections in May.

In August and September, having approved the publication of *The Grammar of the Montenegrin Language* as the official grammatical code, the parliament made Montenegrin the "official language" of the broadcast media and educational institutions. In November the parliament suspended a controversial "economic citizenship" plan that had allowed foreigners who invested in Montenegro or made a payment to the government of about \$700,000 to apply for citizenship. The plan, enacted by the government in August, had been intended to give the republic a "compet-

itive advantage" in attracting foreign investment. EU officials expressed reservations regarding the plan because of security concerns.

The World Bank ranked Montenegro 66th out of 183 countries in terms of ease of doing business there. According to the IMF, Montenegro's GDP was expected to contract by 1.8% in 2010. The government put the unemployment rate at between 10% and 15%, while the EU's Labour Force Survey placed the rate at about 20%. Informal employment, according to official estimates, accounted for some 25% of the labour force. (MILAN ANDREJEVICH)

## MOROCCO



**Area:** 694,420 sq km (268,117 sq mi), including the 252,120-sq-km (97,344-sq-mi) area of the disputed Western Sahara annexation

**Population** (2010 est.): 32,119,000, of which Western Sahara 492,000

**Capital:** Rabat

**Head of state and government:** King Muhammad VI, assisted by Prime Minister 'Abbas al-Fassi

Moroccan dependence on the European Union (EU)—which in 2009 had provided 58.7% of the country's imports, absorbed 61.9% of its exports,

and contributed the majority of its foreign investment—increased in 2010, owing to Morocco's advanced status agreement with the EU. The agreement was the first of its kind granted to any non-European state. The enhanced relationship was underlined by a March conference, where the parties agreed to cooperative measures on counterterrorism, immigration, agriculture, and fisheries. Relations with Spain, however, were harmed in July and August by Moroccan accusations of police brutality at Melilla, a Spanish enclave on Morocco's Mediterranean coast. Morocco withdrew its ambassador from Madrid as a result, although contacts had improved by the end of the year.

Counterterrorism dominated the domestic scene. Authorities arrested dozens of suspects, including several members of a suspected terrorist network in northern Morocco and a number of people allegedly linked to al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM). An attempt by several Islamists to escape from Kenitra prison was foiled in March. In July the Moroccan courts upheld the convictions of 35 people, including 6 politicians, for involvement in the so-called Belliraj terrorist ring, which had been uncovered in 2008.

The dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front over Western Sahara remained unresolved. International attention to the situation had been revived by the case of Aminatou Haidar, a Saharawi activist who, because she had refused to identify her nationality as Moroccan, was prevented from reen-



## MOZAMBIQUE



**Area:** 799,379 sq km (308,642 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 22,426,000

**Capital:** Maputo

**Head of state and government:** President Armando Guebuza, assisted by Prime Ministers Luisa Diogo and, from January 16, Aires Ali

Throughout 2010 Mozambique struggled with crises that were partly derived from the country's undue dependence on foreign aid and trade. During the first quarter of the year, the Mozambican government had difficulty meeting budgetary expenses because the Programme Aid Partnership, a group of 19 foreign donors and funding agencies (including Portugal and Italy), held up the disbursement of \$471.8 million to the country. Internal revenue sources covered only about half of the state budget, with the rest slated to come from foreign loans and grants. Some analysts speculated that the reasons for the donor "strike" centered on demands for structural reform in the economy and governance. Indeed, there was general agreement among national civil organizations and international donors concerning the

need for change, especially in the electoral laws.

Popular resentment of rising inflation and soaring prices reached fever pitch when on September 1 rioters took to the streets of the capital. Protesters demonstrated for three days against a 20% hike in the price of bread and hefty increases in electricity and water tariffs. Armed police used both tear gas and live ammunition to quell the disturbances, arresting 400 and killing 13. Later, an official report on police action charged the central police command with mismanagement and the use of excessive force, concluding that corrupt police had exacerbated violence. In response to the unrest, the government quickly reduced the price of bread and other commodities but retained the new electricity charges. Subsidizing food prices, however, was but a short-term solution. The country produced only 30% of the wheat it required and depended on South Africa for a large share of its food imports. Two external market forces intensified the country's economic problems: the steep decline of the national currency against the South African rand and the worldwide wheat shortage that resulted from the drought in Russia.

Floods in the Zambezi valley and drought in central and southern Mozambique caused serious crop losses for peasant farmers and the temporary relocation of tens of thousands of people. The UN World Food Programme stepped in to supply 178,000 families with food in March and April. Flooding also led to another outbreak of cholera. By mid-March 2,683 cases of cholera had been recorded, mainly in the provinces of Sofala, Nampula, Zambezia, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado. According to WHO, Mozambique accounted for one-third to one-fifth of all cases reported in Africa in 2010.

(LARAY DENZER)

## MYANMAR (BURMA)



**Area:** 676,577 sq km (261,228 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 53,414,000

**Capital:** Nay Pyi Taw (Naypyidaw)

**Head of state and government:** Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Gen. Than Shwe, assisted by Prime Minister Thein Sein

The year 2010 was one of tightly orchestrated change for military-ruled Myanmar. The first multiparty elections in 20 years were held on November 7, with the military-controlled Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) winning more than 80% of the seats in the national parliament and a majority of seats in state and regional assemblies. Ethnic parties and some opposition parties gained some seats, but the strong USDP showing and a constitutional provision granting one-fourth of parliamentary seats to the military guaranteed that opposition groups still had no significant role in the country's politics. The election campaign was conducted with tight legal and security controls, and voting irregularities by officials were widely reported.

Shortly after the elections, opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi was released from more than seven years of house arrest. She announced a desire to resume dialogue with the military government and with all other parties in Myanmar about achieving a peaceful transition to a more open political system.

Senior Gen. Than Shwe visited India and China in 2010. Despite visits by U.S. officials to Myanmar, the government did not respond to engagement overtures by the West. UN-sponsored mediation efforts stalled during the year, with no high-level visits permitted, despite concerns over the elections voiced by Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon. In March and September, Tomás Ojea Quintana, the UN special envoy for human rights in Myanmar, called for an inquiry into long-standing allegations of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during Myanmar's civil war.

Military offensives continued in eastern Myanmar, including an attack by antigovernment forces on election day that forced an estimated 20,000 people to seek refuge in Thailand. Tensions with more than a dozen other non-stated armed groups increased as fears grew that armed conflict would resume after the elections.

Myanmar's economy largely stagnated in 2010, despite agricultural reforms and increased natural gas revenues. The Economist Intelligence Unit estimated real GDP growth at 2.2%. Foreign exchange reserves grew to \$5 billion, largely from natural gas sales. Myanmar's inflation rate decreased from 12% to about 4% in late 2009. Consumer spending and a construction boom in major cities pointed to the country's growing gap between rich and

## NAMIBIA



**Area:** 824,116 sq km (318,193 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,212,000

**Capital:** Windhoek

**Head of state and government:** President Hifikepunye Pohamba, assisted by Prime Minister Nahas Angula

Early in 2010, after Namibia's ruling party, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), had gained a decisive victory in the November 2009 election, nine opposition parties disputed the process in the High Court. After that court dismissed the case on a technicality, the opposition parties appealed to the Supreme Court, which in September reversed the ruling on the technicality in question and referred the case back to the High Court. Few, however, expected that the election results would be overturned. On March 21, 2010, the 20th anniversary of Namibia's independence, Pres. Hifikepunye Pohamba made cabinet changes. Principal among them was the appointment of Utoni Nujoma, the eldest son of the country's founding president, Sam Nujoma, as minister of foreign affairs, positioning him to succeed Pohamba as president in 2014.

Despite ranking in the upper-middle tier of countries in terms of per capita income, Namibia remained one of the least-equitable societies in the world. Women had a lower life expectancy in 2010 than at the time of independence, largely because of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. While the Anti-Corruption Commission failed to effectively tackle the many financial scandals that had come to light, more than 100 men remained imprisoned for their alleged involvement in the failed secession of the Caprivi region in 1999. In August 2010 Namibia began chairing the Southern African Development Com-

munity (SADC), whose summit in Windhoek again failed to respond decisively to the crisis in Zimbabwe. (See *Zimbabwe*, below.) Although Namibia's economy shrank in 2008–09 because of the global recession and receipts from the Southern African Customs Union fell significantly, increased diamond and uranium production in 2010 promised a new era of economic growth in the country. Nevertheless, because increases in food prices threatened to lead to malnutrition in certain rural areas, the cabinet in August approved food distribution to those in need.

(CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)

## NAURU



**Area:** 21.2 sq km (8.2 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,300

**Capital:** Government offices in Yaren district

**Head of state and government:** President Marcus Stephen

Early in 2010 proceedings in Nauru's 18-member Parliament ground to a halt in a 9-to-a-side deadlock. Snap elections in late April returned the same representatives to the legislature. The deadlock continued, despite the election of a new speaker. In early June, Pres. Marcus Stephen declared a state of emergency, under which a second election was held on June 19. One new member was elected, but he did not align himself with either side in the deadlock. On July 12 Stephen adjourned Parliament, and the state of emergency was extended. In November the parliamentary standoff finally ended; Stephen was reelected to a second presidential term, and the state of emergency was lifted.

In March Nauruan officials took control of a new secondary school built with foreign aid from Australia. The school included Nauru's first vocational training facility. School enrollment across the island rose above 83% in 2010. Improvements in health care reduced the infant mortality rate to 20 per 1,000 live births, down from 40 per 1,000 live births in 2002. In August the Australian government confirmed that it was talking with Nauru's government about reopening a centre on

the island for the processing of people seeking asylum in Australia.

(JANET MOREDOCK)

## NEPAL



**Area:** 147,181 sq km (56,827 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 28,952,000

**Capital:** Kathmandu

**Head of state:** President Ram Baran Yadav

**Head of government:** Prime Minister

Madhav Kumar Nepal (resigned June 30)

Nepal was recognized by the UN in 2010 for having reduced the maternal mortality rate from 415 to 229 deaths per 100,000 live births since 2000. This was considered a major accomplishment toward achieving one of the UN's eight antipoverty Millennium Development Goals.

In late May the terms of Constituent Assembly (CA) members were extended for one year past their first two-year tenures to complete the drafting of Nepal's new constitution. Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal resigned on June 30 amid pressure from the opposition Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)—including a paralyzing six-day general strike in May—but the CA failed to elect a new prime minister. Despite Supreme Court intervention in November, the situation remained unresolved at year's end.

In September the tenure of the UN Mission in Nepal was extended to Jan. 15, 2011. Earlier, in January, the UN oversaw the discharge of 4,008 former Maoist child soldiers and noncombatants from UN-monitored cantonments. Former prime minister Girija Prasad Koirala, a key figure in the country's peace process, died on March 20. (See *OBITUARIES*.)

Diplomatically, Pres. Ram Baran Yadav traveled to India in February before making his first visit to northern neighbour China in October. Earlier in the month a group that included then prime minister Nepal and main opposition party leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) also visited China.

In February Nepal launched a campaign to attract a million tourists to Nepal in 2011. An airplane crash south of Kathmandu in August killed 14, passengers including 6 foreigners. Nepali



## NETHERLANDS



**Area:** 41,543 sq km (16,040 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 16,602,000

**Capital:** Amsterdam; seat of government, The Hague

**Head of state:** Queen Beatrix

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Jan Peter Balkenende and, from October 14, Mark Rutte

In February 2010 the coalition government of the Netherlands fell following disagreements over the country's military mission in Afghanistan. Labour Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister Wouter Bos opposed an extension of the Dutch mission in Uruzgan, whereas other coalition partners were willing to consider NATO's request for a prolonged Dutch deployment. The collapse was not entirely surprising; the coalition had shown signs of instability since its formation in the winter of 2007, and none of the three previous cabinets under Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende had been able to complete a four-year term.

Parliamentary elections were held on June 9. The results showed the Dutch electorate to be deeply divided, as had been expected. The right-of-centre People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) received its highest number of votes since 1998, winning 31 seats—an increase from the 22 it had won in 2006. The Labour Party (PvdA) took 30 seats, a loss of 3. The centre-right Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) lost most dramatically; it earned only 21 seats, down from 41. The minority party in the previous coalition, the Christian Union, won 5 seats, down from 6; the Green Left gained 3 seats for a total of 10; and the Socialist Party held on to 15 seats, down from 25. The Party for Freedom (PVV), led by Geert Wilders (*see BIOGRAPHIES*), was the most successful of the smaller parties; its 24 seats, an increase of 15, gave the PVV a voice in coalition negotiations. Many Dutch cit-

izens were concerned, however, about Wilders's explicit anti-immigration and anti-Islam stances. Having been charged in 2009 with insulting a group (Muslims) on the basis of religion and with inciting hatred and discrimination, Wilders stood trial in October. The trial was interrupted later that month when the panel of judges was dismissed for apparent bias.

Meanwhile, after various constellations of parties had made several failed attempts to form coalition agreements, a plan emerged in October for a minority government comprising the VVD and the CDA, with the PVV agreeing to vote in support of it. Prominent CDA members warned of serious differences in values and policy between the CDA and Wilders's PVV, and some members of the CDA and the VVD left their parties or resigned from the parliament in protest. That Wilders had spoken in New York City at a rally to oppose Park51, a planned Islamic community centre in New York City, only intensified concern. Nevertheless, a cabinet was formed later in the month with VVD head Mark Rutte as prime minister and Maxime Verhagen of the CDA as deputy prime minister.

During the year the Netherlands began to recover from the worldwide economic crisis. Concern within the country persisted, though, particularly as fellow EU members Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Ireland continued to struggle financially. (*See Sidebar on page 353.*)

Many Dutch citizens rejoiced during the summer when the national association football (soccer) team won repeated matches in the 2010 World Cup in South Africa. The Netherlands lost to Spain only in the final game. (*See Sidebar on page 312.*)

(JOLANDA VANDERWAL TAYLOR)

## NEW ZEALAND



**Area:** 270,692 sq km (104,515 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 4,369,000

**Capital:** Wellington

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Sir Anand Satyanand

**Head of government:** Prime Minister John Key

An earthquake of magnitude 7.0 struck Christchurch on Sept. 4, 2010; miraculously, there was no loss of life, but the quake damaged thousands of dwellings and businesses at a cost that Treasury officials estimated at U.S.\$2.9 billion. The parliament enacted emergency legislation granting the executive branch sweeping powers during the reconstruction process. Disaster struck again when springtime blizzards in September and October battered the southern region; among other damages, hundreds of thousands of newborn lambs died, costing the lamb industry an estimated U.S.\$36 million or more. In late November the country mourned the deaths of 29 coal miners who had been trapped and killed by a series of gas explosions in a mine on the South Island.

On November 4 Minister of Foreign Affairs Murray McCully and U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton signed the "Wellington Declaration." The agreement established a strategic partnership between the two countries that would include political dialogue and practical cooperation on matters such as renewable energy, climate change, disaster response, and nuclear policy. New Zealand and Fiji agreed in January to restore formal diplomatic representation to improve relations strained by the tit-for-tat expulsion of senior diplomats in December 2008. The WTO ruled in August against a 90-year ban by Australia on imports of New Zealand apples. Prime Minister John Key made a three-day visit in early May to Afghanistan, where New Zealand had some 210 troops committed until the year 2011. The force sustained its first combat loss in the Afghanistan conflict on August 4 when Lieut. Timothy O'Donnell died after his routine patrol was ambushed.

Projecting an operating deficit for 2010–11 of U.S.\$5.8 billion, or 4.2% of GDP, Finance Minister Bill English's May 20 budget pegged new government spending to U.S.\$750 million and capped future increases at 2% a year. The goods and services tax increased from 12.5% to 15% on October 1, while income taxes were cut in all brackets and social welfare payments were increased. The company tax rate was lowered from 30% to 28% effective April 1, 2011. After the collapse of South Canterbury Finance, the government paid about U.S.\$1.1 billion to investors under its retail deposit guarantee program.

Law-and-order initiatives included tougher penalties for crimes against police officers or involving knives, manda-



## NICARAGUA



**Area:** 130,373 sq km (50,337 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,822,000

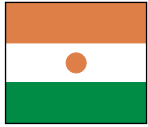
**Capital:** Managua

**Head of state and government:** President  
Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Legislative gridlock and institutional instability were at the heart of Nicaragua's political crisis in 2010. The terms of 25 top government officials expired without consensus on their replacements, and among those positions in flux were seats on the Supreme Court and on the Supreme Electoral Council, the latter of which would have management responsibility for the 2011 presidential election. A presidential decree by Daniel Ortega of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) temporarily and controversially extended the terms of the current officeholders, but partisan deadlock prevented the legislative appointment of



## NIGER



**Area:** 1,189,546 sq km (459,286 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 15,878,000

**Capital:** Niamey

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Mamadou Tandja, assisted by Prime Minister Ali Badjo Gamatié, and, from February 19, Maj. Salou Djibo, assisted (from February 23) by Prime Minister Mahamadou Danda

A military coup in Niger led by Maj. Salou Djibo ousted the elected government of Pres. Mamadou Tandja on Feb. 18, 2010. After a series of gun battles in the capital, the victorious rebels, calling themselves the Supreme Council for the Restoration of Democracy, imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and ordered the closure of all borders. Simmering discontent over Tandja's 2009 constitutional revisions that extended his mandate for a third term was seen as the root cause of the coup. On March 29 the junta, through its executive arm, the Consultative Council, ar-

rested more than 10 former ministers and senior civil servants closely associated with the imprisoned Tandja. Following the coup, Niger was suspended from membership in the African Union.

On February 23 the junta named former cabinet minister Mahamadou Danda as prime minister, and a 20-member transition government was named on March 1. The junta promised that a new constitution would be put to the voters in a referendum scheduled for October and that presidential elections would be held in January 2011. On October 31 voters overwhelmingly approved the new constitution, which reined in the presidential powers introduced under Tandja in 2009.

On the economic front, several international bodies warned of the likelihood that nearly eight million people faced widespread famine. As early as March, poor rains had already reduced grain production by one-third. Families in many villages in the south were reportedly migrating and selling their cattle at rock-bottom prices. Following a visit to Niger, the UN's emergency-relief coordinator spoke of the threat of complete crop failure. The government began the distribution of free food to an

estimated 1.5 million people on May 16. Oxfam and Save the Children launched a \$10 million appeal for Niger aid on June 20. (NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## NIGERIA



**Area:** 923,768 sq km (356,669 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 158,259,000

**Capital:** Abuja

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, Goodluck Jonathan (acting) from February 9, and, from May 16, Jonathan

Three years into his term, Nigerian Pres. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua died on May 5, 2010, after a long struggle with kidney and heart disease. (See OBITUARIES.) High expectations that his administration would institute far-reaching reforms dissipated as chronic ill health impaired his ability to deal with day-to-day governance. Although he succeeded in promoting a tenuous peace in the Niger delta, he made little progress in revamping the electricity system or curtailing endemic corruption. At the end of November 2009, he had gone to Saudi Arabia for medical treatment, but more than two months of secrecy about his progress not only sparked speculation of his physical incapacity but led to a constitutional crisis due to his failure to transfer power. On February 9 the National Assembly appointed Vice Pres. Goodluck Jonathan as interim president. The next month, he sacked the entire Yar'Adua cabinet to consolidate his power.

Throughout the year hundreds were killed when flashpoints of turbulence erupted in some areas known for internecine ethnic and sectarian tension, including in and around the cities of Jos, Warri, Port Harcourt, and Bauchi, as well as in Cross River state. In September an Islamic sect named Boko Haram (meaning "Western education is a sin") attacked the central prison in Bauchi and released more than 700 inmates, including some 150 sect members who were being held there after their participation in an uprising the previous year. Since then, the sect was believed to have conducted a series of assassinations that included several police officers, a politician, and a prominent Islamic cleric.



## NORWAY



**Area:** 385,179 sq km (148,718 sq mi), including the overseas Arctic territories of Svalbard (61,020 sq km [23,560 sq mi]) and Jan Mayen (377 sq km [145 sq mi])  
**Population** (2010 est.): 4,888,000  
**Capital:** Oslo  
**Head of state:** King Harald V  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg

The Norwegian economy in 2010 showed signs of slowly recovering from the impact of the international downturn of the previous few years. Financial indicators pointed to a positive investment trend and to healthy growth in production on the Norwegian mainland, and the unemployment rate was stable at 3.5%. Partly because low rents in response to the broader European recession allowed young Norwegian families to save for home purchases, housing prices continued to climb. Indeed, the main economic trend in Norway was the accrual of personal savings.

Although declining oil production reduced revenue for the state slightly, revenues from oil and gas production continued to be funneled into the Government Pension Fund–Global (GPFG).

Notwithstanding global financial problems, the GPFG was still growing, having attained a market value of about \$450 billion. Yet after two years of antirecessionary policies, the government announced a reduction in the proportion of petroleum revenue that would be used to stimulate the economy, with the intent of bringing the deficit back down to 4% of GPFG. Some export sectors faced challenges as a result of the economic difficulties besetting Norway's main trading European partners.

A cold winter led to high electrical heating costs, especially for households in the middle of the country, which seemed to be paying the price for the region's recent investment in its new coastal oil-related industries. Unforeseen technological problems with the carbon-neutral gas plants on the western coast delayed full-scale dioxide cleansing. When Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg's government announced that it had abandoned its ambition of carbon-neutral gas production by 2011, it was severely criticized for not having provided favourable conditions for producing clean renewable energy from wind, sun, and waves. The government was also the target of protests against planned hydroelectric power lines that would run along Hardanger Fjord to Bergen.

In the wake of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, plans for gas and oil exploration



## OMAN



**Area:** 309,500 sq km (119,500 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 2,968,000  
**Capital:** Muscat  
**Head of state and government:** Sultan and Prime Minister Qaboos bin Said (Qabus ibn Sa'id)

The most significant event in Oman in 2010 was the yearlong commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the "Omani Renaissance," the name commonly applied to the reign of Sultan Qaboos bin Said, head of state since July 1970. In a move viewed as a sign of sustained political stability and domestic peace, the government abolished its State Security Court, which had been established in 2003 to examine cases involving national security.

The economic news was good. The tourism industry continued to grow, and oil production increased over the previous year (to more than 850,000 bbl per day). Oil prices were lower, but the loss was made up for by higher prices commanded by the country's gas exports. The government invested heavily in infrastructure projects, such as the expansion of national road and telecommunications networks. These investments accorded with a long-term goal of bringing the country's more remote seacoast and mountainous vil-

lages within reach of tourists and other international visitors.

In foreign affairs Oman continued to maintain good relations with countries around the world, notably with Iran, and remained strongly opposed to the prospect of using force to dissuade Tehran from developing its nuclear-power industry. It also provided extensive humanitarian assistance to Pakistan following that country's flood disaster. In addition, Oman, along with its fellow Gulf Cooperation Council members and numerous other countries, established an informal Friends of Yemen Association to coordinate efforts to assist that country in countering economic underdevelopment and Islamic extremism, which threatened to undermine international peace and order if left unchecked. (JOHN DUKE ANTHONY)

## PAKISTAN



**Area:** 881,889 sq km (340,499 sq mi), including the 85,793-sq-km (33,125-sq-mi) Pakistani-administered portion of Jammu and Kashmir  
**Population** (2010 est.): 184,405,000 (including the nearly 5,000,000 residents of Pakistani-administered Jammu and Kashmir as well as Afghan refugees)  
**Capital:** Islamabad  
**Head of state and government:** President Asif Ali Zardari, assisted by Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani

Pakistan entered 2010 much as it exited 2009, with frequent suicide bombings by militants and drone attacks by the U.S. CIA. A bombing in Karachi at the end of 2009 killed 43, and an arson attack destroyed an estimated 2,000 shops in the city's centre. On January 1 the North-West Frontier Province was rocked by a bombing that killed 91 spectators at a volleyball match. CIA drones also increased their attacks, notably over North Waziristan, where 43 people were said to have been killed. Drone attacks in the first two weeks of January targeted Hakimullah Mehsud, Baitullah Mehsud's successor as head of the Pakistani Taliban. Additional drone strikes killed Azmatullah Muawiya, a key commander of Tehrik-i-Taliban Punjab, and Jamal Saeed Abdul Rahim, an al-Qaeda operative.





In September 2010 the United States and Palau agreed to renew their Compact of Free Association. Direct aid provided under the previous compact, which went into effect in 1994, expired in September 2009, and the negotiation of new economic terms was delayed several months. The agreement included a \$250 million financial aid package, to be distributed over 15 years. Terms of the compact also required the appointment of a commission, subject to U.S. approval, to implement economic and financial reforms in Palau.

Because of its dependence on foreign aid and tourism, Palau's economy was hard hit by the global financial crisis that began in 2008. A trust fund established for use after grants under the Compact of Free Association ended lost some of its value during the downturn and was valued at \$140 million in 2009. Since 2008 tourism revenues had fallen more than 15%, largely as the result of the bankruptcy of a Taiwanese airline that serviced the country. Tourism made some gains in 2010; visitor arrivals, notably from Japan, increased. With foreign aid lagging and oil prices expected to rise, however, there was only slight positive growth in Palau's economy in 2010. (JANET MOREDOCK)

## PANAMA



**Area:** 75,517 sq km (29,157 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,328,000

**Capital:** Panama City

**Head of state and government:** President Ricardo Martinelli

## PALAU



**Area:** 488 sq km (188 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 20,500

**Capital:** Melekeok (on Babelthup)

**Head of state and government:** President Johnson Toribiong

Panamanian Pres. Ricardo Martinelli began 2010 basking in the glow of high public-approval ratings but ended it with many questioning his policies and authoritarian manner. Charges of cronyism and nepotism also were leveled at Martinelli, whose appointments to high-level positions included those of a pair of his friends to the Supreme Court: José Abel Almengor, who had been Martinelli's security secretary, and Alejandro Moncada, who had been removed in 2000 from the Technical Judicial Police for serious ethical breaches. Moreover, in January, at the behest of the executive branch, the Supreme Court suspended Attorney General Ana

struction at a site in Tari, Southern Highlands province, in a dispute over the sharing of benefits from the project.

At year's end the government was in confusion. In December a high court ruling declared invalid the National Parliament's June reappointment of Sir Paulias Matane as governor-general, and Somare stepped down from his duties as prime minister pending an investigation of corruption charges against him. (JANET MOREDOCK)

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA



**Area:** 462,840 sq km (178,704 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 6,065,000

**Capital:** Port Moresby

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governors-General Sir Paulias Matane, Jeffery Nape (acting) from December 13, and, from December 20, Michael Ogio (acting)

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Sir Michael Somare and, from December 13, Sam Abal (acting)

On Sept. 16, 2010, Papua New Guinea celebrated its 35th year of independence from Australian territorial control. The country's National Research Institute marked the occasion with the release of its report on development in the country since 1975. The report cited poor governance, lack of fiscal discipline, and poor economic management as problems that had stymied sustained economic growth.

Corrupt prison officials were accused of having stood by as dozens of prisoners escaped in a series of mass jailbreaks across the country. In January in Port Moresby, 12 maximum-security prisoners escaped, prompting Prime Minister Michael Somare to sack the prisons minister.

A significant piece of good news was the recent (2008–09) nearly 40% decline in Papua New Guinea's rate of HIV/AIDS infection, the highest in East Asia and the Pacific. In August, Papua New Guinea's National Court approved the merger of Lihir Gold and Newcrest Mining; the combined group became the world's fourth largest gold-mining company.

Construction sites in a massive liquefied natural gas project headed by ExxonMobil were attacked several times by groups of local landowners. In August striking landowners halted con-

## PARAGUAY



**Area:** 406,752 sq km (157,048 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 6,376,000

**Capital:** Asunción

**Head of state and government:** President Fernando Lugo

Buoyed by a surge in agricultural production, particularly of genetically modified soybeans, Paraguay's economy recovered strongly in 2010 from the previous year's recession. The country's political landscape remained in turmoil, however. Struggling with health problems, Pres. Fernando Lugo fought to assert his leadership over a legislature dominated by the right-wing opposition Colorado Party. At the same time, he was combating a leftist guerrilla group that was operating in northern Paraguay.

The broad coalition that Lugo headed when he was elected in 2008 was unraveling, and his coalition partner, Vice Pres. Federico Franco, became a critic and political rival. In August, citing concern over Venezuelan Pres. Hugo Chávez's antidemocratic tendencies, Franco led Congress in blocking the addition of Venezuela to the Mercosur trading bloc, which Lugo had advocated. Moreover, amid several efforts to impeach him in 2009 and 2010, Lugo had fired his top military leaders three times. In May, at a Union of South American Nations summit, the president expressed his fear of a coup attempt.

Lugo underwent prostate surgery in January and in early August was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a cancer of the lymphatic system that had reached his groin, chest, and a lumbar vertebra. After dismissing opposition calls for him to turn power





## PERU



**Area:** 1,285,198 sq km (496,218 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 29,244,000

**Capital:** Lima

**Head of state and government:** President Alan García

Peru experienced a challenging year in 2010. The country was still feeling the aftereffects of the global economic downturn; however, it managed to emerge more quickly and robustly from the economic malaise than many other countries did. After annual GDP growth dropped from 9.8% in 2008 to 0.9% in 2009, it was predicted to climb to close to more than 8% in 2010, thanks in large part to domestic demand and recovering external demand, especially for nontraditional exports. Inflation re-

mained low (less than 3%), and business confidence reportedly was climbing. Employment in Lima, which contained about one-third of the country's labour force, expanded significantly (by about 6%). In short, Peru was recovering remarkably well from the 2008–09 recession.

Politically, Peruvians spent much of the year gearing up for two important elections. The centrepiece of the nationwide municipal elections on October 3 was the mayoral contest in Lima, where the front-runners were two women, Susana Villarán of the centre-left Social Force Party (FS) and Lourdes Flores of the centre-right Christian People's Party (PPC). Villarán won the extraordinarily tight race by slightly less than one percentage point to become the city's first female mayor. Much discussion ensued over whether her victory could be seen as a comeback for Peru's left, which had all but collapsed in the late 1980s. The municipal elections were seen by some as a precursor of the April 2011 presidential and congressional elections; however, the highly fluid and unstable nature of Peruvian party politics—in which virtually no party had demonstrated a solid and enduring basis of support—meant that the long-term meaning of these elections was far from clear.

As soon as the municipal-election cycle passed, the country began the buildup toward the presidential and legislative elections. In late 2010 many important questions remained unanswered, however, including whether the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) would put forward a candidate from its own ranks or support someone else and whether some previously unknown outsider might mount the sort of last-minute effort that brought Alberto Fujimori the presidency in 1990. As 2010 moved to a close, Luís Castañeda, the outgoing mayor of Lima, and Keiko Fujimori, the former president's daughter and a member of Congress, were the front-runners, though no clear favourite had emerged, and the number of undecided voters remained high.

Despite all that had gone well economically during his administration, lame-duck Pres. Alan García suffered poor public approval ratings, which had remained under 40% for well over two years and pointed to a variety of social and political problems that persisted in the country. Protests against environmental degradation in Peru's highlands and Amazonian basin continued. One of

the principal targets of this protest, a large toxic smelter in the central highlands of Junin, remained closed because its operators, Doe Run Peru, claimed cleanup efforts had proved too costly. Some domestic as well as international agencies showed increasing concern over Peru's ranking as the world's largest producer of coca (from which cocaine is derived). García's government also was plagued by accusations of corruption, and polling indicated growing anxiety over personal security, especially in Peru's larger cities.

A pair of arrests focused international attention on Peru: Lori Berenson, a U.S. citizen who had served the bulk of her sentence for abetting the Túpac Amaru revolutionary group during the 1990s, was released and then rearrested. Dutch national Joran van der Sloot, the primary suspect five years earlier in a murder in Aruba, was arrested for the murder of a young Peruvian woman. On the other hand, the country was ecstatic when renowned Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa was named as Nobel laureate in literature (*see* NOBEL PRIZES) in October 2010.

(HENRY A. DIETZ)

## PHILIPPINES



**Area:** 300,000 sq km (115,831 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 93,617,000

**Capital:** Manila (some government offices and ministries are located in Quezon City and other Manila suburbs)

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Gloria Macapagal Arroyo and, from June 30, Benigno Aquino III

Benigno Simeon Cojuangco Aquino III (*see* BIOGRAPHIES) was inaugurated as 15th president of the Philippines on June 30, 2010. Jejomar Binay became vice president. In the elections on May 10, Aquino captured 42% of the vote in the field of nine candidates. Joseph Estrada, who had been ousted from the presidency in 2001 on corruption charges, polled second.

A fourth-generation Filipino politician, Aquino—known as “Noynoy”—was the son of Benigno (“Ninoy”) Simeon Aquino, Jr., who was assassinated in 1983 while opposing the dictatorship of Ferdinand E. Marcos. After



## POLAND



**Area:** 312,679 sq km (120,726 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 38,183,000

**Capital:** Warsaw

**Head of state:** Presidents Lech Kaczynski, Bronislaw Komorowski from April 10 (acting), Bogdan Borusewicz on July 8 (acting), Grzegorz Schetyna from July 8 (acting), and, from August 6, Bronislaw Komorowski

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Donald Tusk

Poland was in mourning for much of 2010 after tragedy struck on April 10 when the plane carrying Pres. Lech Kaczynski and a high-level Polish delegation crashed near Smolensk, Russia, and killed all 96 people aboard. The politicians and government officials were en route to a commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Katyn Massacre (the mass execution of Polish military officers by the Soviet Union during World War II). Along with the president and his wife, those who perished in the crash included the head of the National Bank of Poland and a number of high-ranking military officers. The event plunged Poland into shock. Institutional continuity was ensured, however, as Bronislaw Komorowski (*see* BIOGRAPHIES), speaker of the Sejm (the lower house of the parliament), took over as an interim president.

An unforeseen benefit of the tragedy was the warming of Polish-Russian relations. Deeply moved by events, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin personally took charge of the crash investigation, and Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev was one of the few world leaders able to go to Kaczynski's funeral; the closure of European airspace as a result of airborne volcanic ash prevented others from attending. (*See Iceland*, above.)

Prior to the crash the Polish political landscape in 2010 had been dominated

## PORTUGAL



**Area:** 92,094 sq km (35,558 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,643,000

**Capital:** Lisbon

**Head of state:** President Aníbal Cavaco Silva

**Head of government:** Prime Minister José Sócrates

Economic malaise swept through Portugal in 2010 as the government lost control of its budget deficit. Economic woes in Greece and Ireland sparked concerns of a widespread sovereign debt crisis (wherein fears of a sovereign state's inability to pay off its debt leads to escalating interest rates for its future borrowing) and generalized wariness among investors regarding the fiscal management of southern European members of the euro area. (See Sidebar on page 353.) Against this backdrop the Portuguese government's efforts to stimulate economic growth drove the state deficit deeper into the red. Unemployment rose sharply, nearing 11%, and the government announced its proposed 2011 budget early in an attempt to calm debt markets. The clear message was that the foreseeable future would be a time of unprecedented austerity, with the government planning to cut public-sector wages by up to 5%, freeze hiring and promotions, and otherwise slash spending. Meanwhile, the top rate of the value-added tax would rise to 23%, matching the highest rates in Europe, and other taxes would also increase. The government hoped to cut its deficit to 7.3% of GDP in 2010 (down from 9.3% in 2009) and to 4.6% by the end of 2011. Moreover, Portugal did not plan to meet the EU limit of a budget deficit of 3% of GDP until 2012.

The minority Socialist (PS) government of Prime Minister José Sócrates

faced tough opposition from the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which said that it would not support a budget that included a tax hike. Sócrates, for his part, said he would resign if the budget failed. On November 3 the budget proposal passed in the parliament, with the PS voting for it, the PSD abstaining, and all other parties voting against it. Early elections seemed likely for Portugal in 2011, especially if the austerity measures translated into protests and strikes. As soon as the budget draft was presented, the two largest labour organizations called a general strike for November 24, and more strikes were promised if unemployment rose further.

Outside the political realm, there was a battle over Portugal Telecom's stake in Brasilcel, a holding company co-owned with Spain's Telefónica that controlled Vivo, the largest wireless operator in Brazil. PT's shareholders accepted a buyout offer from Telefónica, but the Portuguese government invoked its "golden share" rights to block the sale, saying Vivo was a strategic asset. Calling the move illegal, the European Commission threatened to take Portugal to the European Court of Justice. Meanwhile, PT and Telefónica negotiated another deal with an even bigger payoff for PT, which ultimately accepted nearly \$10 billion from Telefónica for PT's 50% of Brasilcel. To keep its hand in the blazing mobile market, PT then bought a 22% stake in another Brazilian operator, Oi, for \$4.8 billion.

In June Portugal's only Nobel laureate in literature, José Saramago, died at age 87 (see OBITUARIES) in his home in Spain's Canary Islands (he had gone into self-imposed exile in 1993 after the Portuguese government blocked his entry for a literary prize). Following his funeral in Lisbon, his widow, the Spanish journalist Pilar del Río, applied for Portuguese citizenship and oversaw the installation of a foundation in Saramago's name in the Portuguese capital.

In October the Champalimaud Center for the Unknown, a cutting-edge cancer and neuroscience research facility, formally opened in Lisbon. With a bequest of some \$650 million from António Champalimaud, who was Portugal's wealthiest individual at the time of his death in 2004, the centre was courting top international scientists. In addition, the Champalimaud Foundation awarded an annual \$1.3 million prize for progress in eyesight research, one of the biggest such awards in science.

(ERIK T. BURNS)



## QATAR



**Area:** 11,571 sq km (4,468 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,697,000

**Capital:** Doha

**Head of state and government:** Emir Sheikh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, assisted by Prime Minister Sheikh Hamad ibn Jasim ibn Jabr Al Thani

Qatar remained one of the Arab world's most active diplomatic mediators in 2010. It continued its role as a valued participant in efforts to resolve disputes and conflicts in Lebanon, Sudan, and Yemen. It also hosted conferences to explore controversial international issues. For example, the Al Jazeera Centre for Studies convened specialists from Western and Middle Eastern research and academic institutions to examine the causes of violent extremism. In December, Qatar's international profile was raised when it won its bid to host the 2022 World Cup association football (soccer) tournament, sparking celebrations in Doha.

Qatar's economy remained one of the fastest-growing in the world. The country also had one of the world's highest per capita incomes. Qatar remained the Middle East's second largest petrochemicals producer and also continued to be the world's largest producer and exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Revenues from LNG exceeded those from oil as a percentage of GDP for the second year running. Qatar retained its position as the Gulf country with the most LNG to sell to new customers. Lebanon and Turkey were among the countries most eager to explore the possibility of receiving Qatari LNG. In an effort to boost the level of foreign direct investment in the country, Qatar lowered its tax rate on foreign businesses to 10% from the previous year's 35%, adding further impetus to an economy that at midyear was already headed toward double-digit growth.

Qatar Airways (QA), which was 50% government owned, added several purchases to its pacesetting acquisitions of state-of-the-art commercial aircraft. In addition, QA launched its first nonstop routes to Japan and South America. Besides carrying a record 14 million passengers in the 2009–10 fiscal year, in late 2009 QA flew the world's first rev-

enue flight powered by a blend of oil-based and gas-to-liquid kerosene, which was designed to reduce carbon emissions. (JOHN DUKE ANTHONY)

## ROMANIA



**Area:** 238,391 sq km (92,043 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 21,444,000

**Capital:** Bucharest

**Head of state:** President Traian Basescu

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Emil Boc

A major reversal in fortunes occurred during 2010 for Romanian Pres. Traian Basescu of the Democratic Party (PD) and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (PDL) to which he was closely allied. Early in the year defections from rival parties increased the slender majority of the government headed by Emil Boc of the PDL. On March 30 the Social Democratic Party (PSD) was thrown into crisis after one of its chief parliamentarians, Catalin Voicu, was arrested for allegedly having used his influence over magistrates and police to shield businessmen and politicians from prosecution.

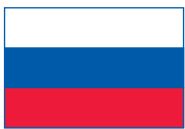
Basescu's seemingly secure position began crumbling when on May 6 he announced sweeping austerity measures, and the government in turn was plunged into a deep crisis. According to a 2009 agreement Romania had made with the IMF, public-sector salaries were to be cut by one-quarter and pensions and social benefits slashed. These were the conditions set forth for the IMF to extend a major loan to Romania, which needed funds to pay creditors and a huge public-sector salary bill. The PSD and the National Liberal Party (PNL), under two new leaders, Victor Ponta and Crin Antonescu, respectively, immediately went on the offensive. On May 6 Ponta warned that the expenditure cuts amounted to "social genocide." Antonescu sought to engineer Basescu's suspension from office, and on September 24, 5,000 police marched to the gates of the presidential palace demanding his resignation. After police officials denounced him as "a cheap dog," Basescu renounced his regular police escort and removed the interior minister for having failed to maintain order.

Polls released shortly before this disturbance suggested that 49% of Romanians believed that life was better during the pre-1989 dictatorial era. The PSD, the direct successor of the former ruling Communist Party, was badly tarnished by its governing record after 1989, but it had recovered ground ever





## RUSSIA



**Area:** 17,098,200 sq km (6,601,700 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 141,892,000

**Capital:** Moscow

**Head of state:** President Dmitry Medvedev

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Vladimir Putin

Russia in 2010 continued to be governed under the arrangement popularly known as the “tandem.” Prime Minister Vladimir Putin still was seen as the main decision maker; but Pres. Dmitry Medvedev appeared increasingly confident and assertive. Speculation was already rife over which of the two would stand for president in the 2012 election.

While Medvedev spoke repeatedly of his determination to modernize and diversify Russia’s resource-dependent economy, there was intense debate within the elite as to whether the economy could be modernized without prior political liberalization. A leading Kremlin official, Vladislav Surkov, set the tone by arguing that democracy was a consequence, not a precondition, of economic modernization and that without strong state control over society, modernization would lead only to instability. Liberals from the Institute of Contemporary Development, a Russian think tank, countered that successful economic modernization could be achieved only once Russia had established effective democratic institutions, such as the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and press freedom. Putin sided with the camp that argued that social stability must be the state’s overriding priority. Medvedev appeared to lean toward the liberal wing, going so far as to warn that “symptoms of stagnation” had begun to appear in Russia’s political life—a reference to the dysfunctional political system of the late Soviet period. However, Medvedev also voiced support for the argument that democratization should be undertaken only with great caution. The strength of the debate led some commentators to speculate that Russia was approaching a crossroads at which fundamental decisions about its future path would need to be taken.

**Domestic Affairs.** Russia experienced its hottest summer on record. Heat and

forest fires in the central and southern regions destroyed entire villages, killing at least 54 people and leaving thousands homeless, while Moscow was enveloped in noxious smog. Both Medvedev’s and Putin’s popularity ratings fell during the fires, despite Putin’s headline-grabbing efforts to douse fires while piloting a firefighting plane. By September, however, the tandem’s ratings had bounced back to their customary high levels.

There were signs during the year that at least some sections of society were becoming increasingly frustrated with Russia’s pervasive corruption and autocratic government. Popular protests took place in many parts of the country. In Kaliningrad 10,000 demonstrators took to the streets in January in the country’s largest rally since the fall of the Soviet Union. Protesters expressed anger at the state of Russia’s economy, demanded the resignation of the regional governor, and shouted slogans against the ruling United Russia party. Public rallies in support of citizens’ right to assemble, as guaranteed by Article 31 of the Russian constitution, were held in Moscow and other large cities on the last day of every month containing 31 days. These gatherings were dispersed by police, sometimes violently, until October, when the authorities allowed the rally to go ahead. Smaller rallies were held elsewhere, including Vladivostok, and for the first time calls were heard for Putin to leave office. Although opposition ral-







## RWANDA



**Area:** 26,379 sq km (10,185 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,277,000

**Capital:** Kigali

**Head of state and government:** President  
Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, assisted by Prime  
Minister Bernard Makuza

On Aug. 9, 2010, Rwandan Pres. Paul Kagame was reelected in a resounding landslide victory for his second (and last) seven-year term in office. He won an overwhelming 93% of the vote. Poll observers claimed that there were no discernible problems in the election process, although Kagame's victory was clouded by a threatening political climate leading up to the election. Shortly after the electoral commission announced the results, a grenade attack occurred in the capital, Kigali.

Media reports linked this attack to a turbulent series of events that punctuated politics throughout the year. Victoire Ingabire, a Hutu, returned from exile and announced her candidacy for the presidency in January, but she was arrested in April on charges of associating with a terrorist group and propagating genocide ideology. Although she was released soon after, she was prohibited from standing in the election. In February and March one person was killed and several were injured in Kigali in a series of bombings that the government attributed to the Hutu-dominated Interahamwe (a paramilitary organization) and Lieut. Gen. Faustin Kayumba Nyamwasa (a former head of Rwandan intelligence), who had fled to South Africa, where he survived an attempt on his life in June. Opposition parties claimed that more than 30 media outlets were banned, among them the radical *Umuwugizi* paper, whose deputy editor, Jean-Léonard

Rugambage, was murdered in June. The vice president of the Democratic Green Party, André Kagwa Rwisereka, was found nearly beheaded in mid-July. Although Rwandan authorities denied having involvement in any murder or assassination attempt, Amnesty International reported the intimidation of some opposition party leaders and journalists as well as attacks on and arrests of several critics of the ruling party.

Still, Kagame and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) government enjoyed the support of much of the populace and praise from the international community. According to the anticorruption monitor Transparency International, Rwanda was one of the least-corrupt countries in East Africa. Not only had it attained almost 100% food security internally, but the country also exported food to Burundi, Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Economic growth for the year was 6.5%.

International relations developments included the official visit on February 25 of French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy, which formalized the thaw in bilateral relations between the two countries. In August a leaked draft of a UN report alleged that Rwandan forces killed tens of thousands of Hutu, including civilians, in the DRC in 1996–97, which Rwandan officials angrily denied. The UN agreed to delay the final release of the report to allow Rwanda to include its response to the allegations.

(LARAY DENZER)

## SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



**Area:** 269 sq km (104 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 49,900

**Capital:** Basseterre

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II,  
represented by Governor-General Sir  
Cuthbert Montraville Sebastian

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Denzil Douglas

The incumbent Saint Kitts–Nevis Labour Party (SKNLP) was returned to office for a fourth consecutive term in the general election held in Saint Kitts and Nevis in January 2010. The SKNLP won six of the eight seats in Saint Kitts, and the People's Action Movement

(PAM) obtained the other two. The three Nevis seats were split between the Concerned Citizens Movement (two) and the Nevis Reformation Party (one). SKNLP leader Denzil Douglas remained prime minister and minister of finance.

It was announced in March that Saint Kitts and Nevis's historic leap into renewable energy via geothermal power generation located in Nevis had been postponed until mid-2011 because of "financial challenges" faced by West Indies Power, the private company behind the project. Commercial banks operating in the country, however, subsequently indicated an interest in providing the necessary funding for the 10 MW of power initially planned, which was to be followed by a further 30 MW, to be funded later. West Indies Power intended to export electricity to Saint Kitts in the first instance and to other nearby Caribbean territories later.

Saint Kitts and Nevis in June strongly denied claims by a U.K. newspaper that the government had accepted bribes from Japan in exchange for voting to lift the international ban on commercial whaling. Japan wanted the ban removed.

(DAVID RENWICK)

## SAINT LUCIA



**Area:** 617 sq km (238 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 174,000

**Capital:** Castries

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II,  
represented by Governor-General Dame  
Pearlette Louisy

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Stephenson King

In June 2010 the opposition Saint Lucia Labour Party (SLP) called on Prime Minister Stephenson King to dismiss three cabinet ministers after the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Appeal Court ruled that the 2007 cabinet decision to grant concessions to a hotel project owned by the minister of health was "irrational." SLP leader Kenny Anthony also demanded that the minister of tourism and the attorney general be fired for their roles in the matter.

Struggling with energy deficiency, like almost every Caribbean territory, Saint Lucia moved firmly in July to start de-

## SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



**Area:** 389 sq km (150 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 101,000  
**Capital:** Kingstown  
**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Sir Frederick Ballantyne  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Ralph Gonsalves

In 2010 politicians in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines focused on the issue of whether to resume the country's "economic citizenship" program—abandoned in 2001—which granted passports to foreign investors for a fee; the country had since refused to follow some of its fellow Caribbean states in offering that option. Prime Minister Ralph Gonsalves insisted in January that his country's citizenship was not for sale, though the opposition leader, Arnhim Eustace, countered that a "tight and well managed" economic citizenship program could attract investment by those who qualified for it.

In May the government signed a ship-boarding agreement with the U.S. to enhance cooperation in the battle against trafficking in weapons of mass destruction. The agreement would allow law-enforcement authorities from either country to board each other's

vessels if they were suspected of carrying illicit shipments of such weapons.

The IMF said in May that the economy of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which had shrunk by 1% in 2009 and 0.6% in 2008, was projected to recover gradually over the medium term, supported by consumer spending and a modest increase in employment. Although the country's fiscal deficit was expected to grow in the short term, the government had plans to reduce it over time.

Hurricane Tomas lashed the islands in late October, causing significant damage to crops and infrastructure.

(DAVID RENWICK)

## SAMOA



**Area:** 2,785 sq km (1,075 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 183,000  
**Capital:** Apia  
**Head of state:** *O le Ao o le Malo* (Head of State) Tuiatua Tupua Tamasese Efi  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister Tuila'epa Sailele Malielegaoi

Events in Samoa in 2010 centred on the economy. Repairs of the damage caused by the 2009 tsunami continued apace, and tourism, aided by significant tax incentives, recovered quickly. The government actively promoted agriculture and fisheries to increase export earnings, reduce import costs, and improve Samoans' health. Samoa also explored the possibility of establishing a tuna loining plant and casinos. Prime Minister Tuila'epa Sailele Malielegaoi sought an extension of Samoa's least-developed-country (LDC) status, on the grounds that the economy remained vulnerable to natural hazards and that a graduation to developing-country status would preclude Samoa from receiving the level of aid currently available to LDCs. In September the UN agreed to extend Samoa's LDC status until the end of 2013.

In other news the government, under pressure from established churches that felt threatened by challenges from new evangelical denominations, established a commission to reexamine the freedom of religion provision in the constitution. The previous year's

change to driving on the left side of the road led to growth in vehicle ownership, as expatriate Samoans in New Zealand and Australia were able to buy cheaper right-hand-drive vehicles for relatives in Samoa. Samoans began to experience unprecedented rush-hour traffic congestion in the Apia area.

(CLUNY MACPHERSON)

## SAN MARINO



**Area:** 61.2 sq km (23.6 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 31,800  
**Capital:** San Marino  
**Heads of state and government:** The republic is governed by two *capitani reggenti*, or coregents, appointed every six months by a popularly elected Great and General Council.

In 2010 San Marino stressed the transparency of its banking system in response to the Italian government's continuing charges that San Marinense banks hosted illegal financial operations, conducted by Italians. Some San Marinense voiced concern that Italy's criticism would further harm domestic economic performance, already hindered by high public debt and declining tax revenues. Although the unemployment rate was less than 3%, a sharp drop in the birthrate was said to be directly attributable to insecurity over the prospects for future economic growth.

Austerity measures adopted by the government to counteract budgetary shortfalls irritated trade unions, which urged that workers not be called upon to bear the brunt of public spending cuts. Many viewed an increase in the cost of school lunches as an example of the presumed penalties imposed on working-class families. The government rebutted the claim, however, and illustrated plans to strengthen the scholastic services offered in the republic.

Fortunately, international tourism, an important source of revenue, performed well during the year. But spending by the domestic population in local restaurants dwindled—a further sign that though San Marinense citizens were weathering the global economic crisis, many still felt adverse economic pressure.

(GREGORY O. SMITH)



## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE)



**Area:** 1,001 sq km (386 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 176,000

**Capital:** São Tomé

**Head of state:** President Fradique de Menezes

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers  
Joaquim Rafael Branco and, from August 14,  
Patrice Trovoada

In 2010 Sao Tome and Principe continued to rely mainly on cocoa production, fishing, and agriculture, but its untapped oil deposits were estimated at 10 billion bbl. The country was delisted in April, however, from the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, which it had joined in 2008, after having failed to meet the requirement of full publication of government revenues and payments from oil and gas companies. Leading observers wondered if Sao Tome and Principe would be able to cope with the pressures that might accompany the promised oil bonanza. Meanwhile, half the population continued to live below the poverty line, with 15% subsisting in extreme poverty.

*Patrice Trovoada of Sao Tome and Principe's Independent Democratic Action party addresses an audience in Changra on July 29, three days before elections that led to his installment as prime minister.*



Mario Cruz—EPA/Landov

Legislative elections held in August returned to power the Independent Democratic Action party, led by Patrice Trovoada, who became prime minister. In November the government announced the names of the companies that submitted bids for the right to drill in the offshore Exclusive Economic Zone, south of the Joint Development Zone that Sao Tome and Principe shared with Nigeria. While earlier licensing rounds had been marred by allegations of corruption and insider trading, there was hope that this time greater transparency would result in the proceeds' being used for social spending rather than individual consumption. (CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS)

## SAUDI ARABIA



**Area:** 2,149,690 sq km (830,000 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 25,732,000

**Capital:** Riyadh

**Head of state and government:** King  
'Abd Allah

The most important development in Saudi Arabia in 2010 was the announcement that Shari'ah codification

would proceed, after having been approved privately by the Council of Senior 'Ulama. The significance of this step, which King 'Abd Allah was determined to introduce, was that it would prevent arbitrary decision making in the courts or by ill-trained judges by making interpretation of Shari'ah law more predictable and providing the current legal system with reference to a body of written legislation. Furthermore, in an attempt to centralize religious edicts, King 'Abd Allah issued a decree in August stating that only members of the Council of Senior 'Ulama would be allowed to issue such edicts (fatwas). In July two Saudi clerics had declared that a Muslim woman who is a French citizen or resides in France is exempt from wearing full veils in France, which had banned the practice. On September 23, the king embraced annual National Day celebrations, which commemorated the kingdom's unification in 1932. The holiday was the country's only non-Islamic holiday and had been met with growing enthusiasm since its inception in 2005. All these moves were perceived as strengthening the Saudi political institution vis-à-vis the religious establishment.

Unemployment had hit 10.5% in 2009, and the creation of jobs for the country's rapidly increasing native population was one of the most significant problems confronting the Saudi government as well as a concern of the general population. On Aug. 29, 2010, an estimated 200 Saudi university graduates gathered in Riyadh to protest their unemployment status and demand that the government give them jobs. The gathering was a rare public showing of discord, and it was significant that the Saudi media reported the event.

The Saudi government announced the completion of the upgrades to its oil-production facilities. It also approved the largest five-year development plan in the kingdom's history, budgeting \$385 billion—an increase of 67% over the previous plan. The new plan prioritized housing, health, and education and included objectives to increase the GNP's annual average growth by 5.2% and raise the average per capita income by 15%, from \$12,320 in 2009 to \$14,187 in 2014. The plan also sought to increase non-oil-sector growth by an annual average of 6.3% and private-sector growth by 6.6%. The plan also addressed unemployment; Khaled al-Qusaibi, minister of economics and planning, said that by the end of 2014 the local Saudi workforce would in-

## SENEGAL



**Area:** 196,722 sq km (75,955 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 12,323,000

**Capital:** Dakar

**Head of state:** President Abdoulaye Wade, assisted by Prime Minister Souleymane Ndié Ndiaye

On Jan. 6, 2010, Pres. Abdoulaye Wade nominated Mamadou Ndiaye to serve as Senegal's first minister of religious affairs in an effort to improve strained relations with religious leaders who had been sharply critical of his government. The tension began when a 50-m (164-ft) bronze statue was unveiled on April 3 as part of the country's 50th anniversary of independence. Some Islamic scholars were incensed by the seminude figures, while others objected to the \$27 million cost for a statue that symbolized African resistance to colonialism. (See Special Report on page 176.)

Following the ban that took effect on August 25 prohibiting begging in the streets of Dakar, seven teachers at Qur'anic schools were convicted of having forced their pupils to do so. Fined and given six-month suspended sentences, the teachers were ordered to cease the practice or face prison terms.

Legislation designed to establish total equality between the sexes in all elective institutions was passed by the National Assembly on May 14. The law called for an equal number of male and female candidates on all election lists.

On June 9 France officially closed its remaining military bases in the country and began the withdrawal of virtually all of its soldiers. On July 13 France announced that from 2011, the pensions of surviving African war vet-

erans who served with French forces would be on par with those paid to French veterans.

On August 21 the opposition Socialist Party denounced the appointment of Cheikh Tidiane Diakhaté, one of Wade's principal advisers, as president of the Constitutional Council. The council was to decide if it was legal for Wade to stand for a third term in 2012.

In October the seizure of a large cache of weapons in Nigeria, hidden in a shipment from Iran and headed to The Gambia, strained ties between Senegal and the latter two countries. Senegal feared that the weapons were intended for rebels fighting in its troubled Casamance region.

(NANCY ELLEN LAWLER)

## SERBIA



**Area:** 77,498 sq km (29,922 sq mi)

(excluding Kosovo)

**Population** (2010 est.): 7,293,000

**Capital:** Belgrade

**Head of state:** President Boris Tadic

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Mirko Cvetkovic

In 2010 Serbia continued to feel the effects of the global economic downturn and to receive installments of a €3 billion (more than \$4 billion) loan negotiated with the IMF in 2009. The IMF indicated that Serbia's recovery was modest; the economy had grown by 1.5% in 2010. The country's macroeconomic indicators pointed to an expected slowdown in the recovery and to a decrease of its foreign trade deficit. In September public-sector external debt stood at nearly €9 billion (about \$11.8 billion) and private-sector debt at €14.2 billion (about \$18.6 billion), the latter partly attributable to the blocked accounts of more than 63,000 companies. Serbia's National Bank characterized the situation as catastrophic.

Meanwhile, the European Investment Bank approved some €325 million (about \$430 million) in loans for Serbian infrastructure projects. Serbia submitted a feasibility study for the proposed South Stream pipeline to Russia's Gazprom, which planned to build a natural gas pipeline through southeastern Europe to reach EU mem-



## SIERRA LEONE



**Area:** 71,740 sq km (27,699 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,836,000

**Capital:** Freetown

**Head of state and government:** President Ernest Bai Koroma

During 2010 Sierra Leone made steady progress beyond humanitarian and emergency relief toward establishing effective democratic governance and reducing poverty. Economic growth was estimated at almost 4.7%, up from 4% in 2009. Pres. Ernest Bai Koroma presented a positive account of his government's achievements in his broadcast address to the country on September 17, the third anniversary of his government's assumption of power. High on the list of accomplishments was the completion of the 30-year Bumbuna hydroelectric project and the restoration of electricity to Freetown and to administrative headquarters throughout the country. Expenditure on agricultural development had increased from 2% to 10%, and the reconstruction of the national road network inched forward. Free education had resulted in near parity of girls' and boys' enrollment in primary school; however, 30% of school-age children still did not attend school. In April the government launched free health care for children and women, which aimed to reduce levels of infant and maternal mortality by 30% for the year. According to UNICEF, one in five children in Sierra Leone died before age five, and one in eight women died from pregnancy-related complications. Critics, however, contended that the abolition of fees was not enough. An effective health program, they argued, required a comprehensive structure based on the expansion of treatment centres, the training of more medical staff, and the adequate provision of medicine.

As part of government efforts to strengthen anticorruption measures, the president warned public officials and other high-profile leaders, including members of his own family, that no one was immune from prosecution. The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) demonstrated its independence from the attorney general's office by arresting a number of senior government officials, including former health and sani-

## SEYCHELLES



**Area:** 452 sq km (about 174 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 87,600

**Capital:** Victoria

**Head of state and government:** President James Michel

Piracy in the Indian Ocean was of major concern in Seychelles in 2010. The country entered into a UN-backed international partnership to protect the Seychellois economy and security from Somali piracy, which threatened one of the country's key industries, tuna fishing. Revenues from tuna fisheries had dropped by 30% over the previous year as a result of piracy targeting fishing vessels in the region. Several incidents occurred after the winter monsoon, including the capture (and eventual rescue) of Seychellois and Iranian fishermen, several high seas standoffs that resulted in the sinking of a number of pirate vessels, and the kidnapping of numerous commercial ships by pirates. These events underlined the need for the introduction of tougher countermeasures in the region.

The IMF commended Seychelles on having made significant improvements to its economy. The country had instituted a series of IMF-backed economic reforms, beginning in 2008, in response to an external debt crisis as well as the global financial meltdown. The country had a projected growth of 16.2% in real GDP for 2010, building upon the 0.7% growth in GDP from the previous year.

(MARY EBELING)



## SINGAPORE



**Area:** 710 sq km (274 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,093,000

**Head of state:** President S.R. Nathan

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong

In 2010 Singapore's economy emerged strongly from the previous year's recession, with GDP growth forecast to be about 13–15% for the year. Wary of inflationary pressures, the Monetary Authority of Singapore allowed the trade-weighted Singapore dollar to appreciate more than usual, as a result of which the Singapore currency hit record highs against the U.S. dollar in October. Early in the year the government also earmarked U.S.\$3.9 billion to raise labour productivity and enhance worker skills, a move seen as necessary if the economy was to become less reliant on foreign labour. With the economy booming, however, it proved hard to persuade workers and employers of the importance of training.

On the political front, the biggest development of the year was the passage of amendments to the constitution that changed the electoral system to guarantee that at least 18 members of Parliament would not be from the ruling party. Nine of these members would be

so-called nominated MPs, and another nine would come from opposition parties. Other legislative changes reduced the average size of Group Representation Constituencies (electoral divisions for specific ethnic minorities that are represented by a group of three to six members of Parliament) and increased the minimum number of single-member constituencies (electoral divisions represented by a single member of Parliament each) from 9 to 12. Political observers believed that these changes addressed the electorate's desire for a greater representation for the opposition in Parliament while heading off the political instability that could arise from stronger support for the opposition.

In May a minor political storm broke out following remarks from the education minister, Ng Eng Hen, that suggested that the government would be reducing the weight given to Mandarin Chinese relative to English in the Primary School Leaving Examinations. Chinese Singaporeans and Chinese-language teachers were particularly upset as they feared a de-emphasis on bilingualism—long a cornerstone of Singapore's educational system—and a dilution of Chinese language standards. The prime minister eventually called a press conference to allay concerns, and Ng apologized.

In September Singapore and its northern neighbour, Malaysia, signed a historic agreement concerning the presence of Malayan Railway land in Singapore. Malaysia agreed to give up six parcels of land owned by Malayan Railway in Singapore in exchange for six parcels of land in commercial areas that would be jointly developed by a Singapore-Malaysia consortium. The resolution ended a 20-year impasse during which Malayan Railway continued to operate a poorly utilized train service through the heart of Singapore so that it would not lose its legal right to the land. (CHUA LEE HOONG)

## SLOVAKIA



**Area:** 49,034 sq km (18,932 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,431,000

**Capital:** Bratislava

**Head of state:** President Ivan Gasparovic

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers

Robert Fico and, from July 8, Iveta Radicova

Slovakia underwent political change in 2010 as the centre-right unexpectedly prevailed in the parliamentary elections on June 12. While outgoing prime minister Robert Fico's leftist Direction–Social Democracy (Smer-SD) won 62 seats in the 150-member body, the party's only viable partner was the Slovak National Party (SNS), which won just 9 seats. In contrast, four centre-right parties—the Slovak Democratic and Christian Union–Democratic Party (SDKU-DS), Freedom and Solidarity (SaS), the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH), and Bridge (Most-Hid)—gained a slim majority, with a combined 79 seats. Refusing to negotiate with the scandal-plagued Smer-SD, the four parties agreed to form a government.

Significantly, the elections brought the defeat of two long-term players, with both the People's Party–Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (LS-HZDS) and the Party of the Hungarian Coalition (SMK) failing to surpass the 5% threshold needed to enter the parliament. Many voters had shifted to former SMK chairman Bela Bugars Bridge party, which combined the Slovak and Hungarian words for “bridge” in its local name, Most-Hid, and which featured both Hungarians and Slovaks on its election list. Meanwhile, the LS-HZDS's poor results brought the exit from the parliament of the controversial former prime minister Vladimir Meciar.

The new cabinet was appointed in July, with SDKU-DS election leader Iveta Radicova becoming the country's first female prime minister. Almost immediately a faction of four SaS deputies led by Igor Matovic and called the Ordinary People threatened to leave the ruling coalition but then agreed to remain within the coalition at least until the end of the year.

On the economic front, Slovakia experienced one of the fastest growth rates in the European Union. Still, the global crisis had increased the country's budget gap to approximately 8% of GDP in 2009–10. As a euro zone member, Slovakia was required to reduce the deficit to below 3% of GDP by 2013, and the government backed a package of austerity measures that was scheduled to take effect in January 2011. The package, which combined spending cuts with modest tax hikes, sparked protests from trade unions. The Radicova government also caused consternation among other euro zone members when it refused to help fund a bailout package for Greece. (See Sidebar on page 353.)



in April 2010. (Exports to fellow EU members accounted for two-thirds of Slovenia's total economic output.) In response to this development, the government scrapped plans to raise money on international markets through the sale of more benchmark bonds, an approach that had been largely intended to finance Slovenia's portion of the EU aid for Greece. In October the government announced \$1.12 billion in state guarantees to the struggling construction industry. In an attempt to reduce a projected deficit of 4.9% of GDP, an austerity budget was adopted in September, along with a bill that froze public-sector pensions and salaries. Meanwhile, unemployment reached 10.9%, and annual inflation was estimated at 1.9%. Nevertheless, Slovenia continued to enjoy the highest GDP per capita (about \$24,000) in the Balkans.

An agreement between Slovenia and Croatia to submit their lingering border dispute to an international arbitration tribunal was confirmed by the parliament on April 19 and narrowly endorsed by voters in a June 6 referendum. At stake was Slovenia's access to international waters. The port of Koper had surpassed the Italian port of Trieste to become the largest in the region.

On July 13 the European Court of Human Rights cited Slovenia for having failed to address injustices to 26,000 nationals of other former Yugoslav republics who were dropped from Slovenia's permanent-resident registry in 1992. Later in the month Slovenia ascended to membership in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Independent and centre-right opposition candidates gained in the October 10 local elections. In a runoff election two weeks later, voters in Piran elected Peter Bossman, a Ghanaian-born physician, the first black mayor in central and eastern Europe. Former prime minister Janez Jansa was indicted for allegedly having accepted bribes while in office.

On May 19, 15,000 students demonstrated in Ljubljana against government policies, especially limits on student employment. On September 27 half of Slovenia's 160,000 public-sector employees went on strike to protest wage freezes. Heavy rains from September 17 to 20 resulted in the worst flooding in recent history, leaving three dead and hundreds homeless.

Skier Tina Maze won two silver medals at the 2010 Winter Olympic Games in Vancouver to become Slove-

nia's most successful female Olympic athlete. Dejan Zavec twice defended his title to remain International Boxing Federation world welterweight champion. Slovenia was the smallest country to compete for the World Cup soccer championship. (See Sidebar on page 312.) (JOSEPH VALENCIC)

## SOLOMON ISLANDS



**Area:** 28,370 sq km (10,954 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 536,000

**Capital:** Honiara

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General Sir Frank Kabui

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Derek Sikua and, from August 25, Danny Philip

Two events dominated the news in the Solomon Islands in 2010. Cyclone Ului battered the country's infrastructure and food crops in March, and national elections in August resulted in a new prime minister, Danny Philip. The Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission, established in 2009 to heal the wounds caused by ethnic fighting on Guadalcanal between 1998 and 2003, held its first public hearings in March with testimony from victims of violence and abuse. The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands, which had played a major role in reconstruction since 2003, retained general public approval but lost some support after two of its soldiers fired into a crowd in the village of Titinge in August, killing one person.

It was announced in June that the Gold Ridge Mine, which had provided 30% of the country's income in 2000, its last year of operation, would resume production in 2011 under a new owner, Allied Gold. The mine was expected to produce some 4,100 kg (132,000 troy ounces) of gold in its first year. The \$150 million redevelopment project was finalized only after reconciliation ceremonies had been held to help resolve tensions between landowners and mining executives that had led to the closure of the mine 10 years earlier and comprehensive agreements on environmental protection and social provisions had been negotiated with landowners.

(CLUNY MACPHERSON)

## SLOVENIA



**Area:** 20,273 sq km (7,827 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 2,051,000

**Capital:** Ljubljana

**Head of state:** President Danilo Turk

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Borut Pahor

Slovenia's economy emerged from its deepest recession since independence as the EU demand for Slovenian manufactured goods accelerated beginning



## SOMALIA



**Area:** 637,657 sq km (246,201 sq mi), including the 176,000-sq-km (68,000-sq-mi) area of the unilaterally declared (in 1991) and unrecognized Republic of Somaliland

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,359,000 (including roughly 3,500,000 in Somaliland); at the beginning of the year, nearly 700,000 refugees were in neighbouring countries and 1,550,000 were internally displaced

**Capital:** Mogadishu; Hargeysa is the capital of Somaliland

**Head of state and government:** Somalia's transitional government comprised President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, assisted by Prime Ministers Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, Abdiwahid Elmi Gonjeh from September 24 (acting), and, from November 1, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed

In 2010 the battle continued in Somalia between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and al-Shabaab, an Islamist youth movement with ties to

al-Qaeda. The TFG, with support from a contingent of about 7,000 African Union (AU) peacekeepers, struggled to hold a portion of Mogadishu, the capital. Meanwhile, al-Shabaab continued to use insurgent tactics, including suicide bombings, to attack the TFG and AU forces. Though U.S. funding armed roughly 10,000 soldiers to support the TFG, as many as 8,000 of those troops deserted. Analysts said that many of their weapons ended up in the hands of al-Shabaab.

Al-Shabaab became increasingly radicalized as foreign extremists ascended to leadership positions within the organization and assumed operational and tactical control. Meanwhile, al-Shabaab's popular support among Somalis continued to erode.

In January the World Food Programme (WFP) suspended part of its food aid to southern Somalia because of demands by al-Shabaab that included paying the Islamist group a \$20,000 security fee every six months. Several months later a UN Security Council report alleged that some of the WFP's food aid had been diverted for military use and that some Somali contractors for food aid had channeled funds to insurgent groups.

The U.S. government became increasingly concerned about the terrorist threat posed by al-Shabaab, particularly after an FBI investigation revealed that a young American, Omar Hammami, had risen to occupy a leadership position in al-Shabaab. Under his new name, Abu Mansoor al-Amriki, he starred in recruitment videos to persuade young Western Somalis to join al-Shabaab.

In July bombers in Kampala, Ugan., killed nearly 80 people who were watching the FIFA World Cup final on television. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack, which was mounted in Uganda because the country had contributed troops to the AU peacekeeping force in Somalia. In late July the AU agreed to send additional peacekeepers to Somalia; by year's end, there were about 8,000 such troops there. In December the UN extended the AU mission's mandate and supported an additional troop increase.

In late August al-Shabaab began an offensive against the TFG, coinciding with Ramadan. In a period of 10 days, more than 100 people were killed. Weeks later TFG Prime Minister Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke resigned.

The only peaceful enclave within Somalia remained Somaliland, an au-

tonomous region in the north of Somalia. It held successful presidential elections in June that transferred power from Dahir Riyale Kahin, the sitting president, to Ahmed Silanyo, a longtime opposition leader. Silanyo stated that he would seek international recognition of Somaliland's independence. East of Somaliland an area known as Puntland was also autonomously governed, but it was widely believed to be a pirate stronghold. In late September the U.S. government announced its intentions to pursue "aggressive engagement" with Somaliland and Puntland. As al-Shabaab's power grew, local clan authorities started to collaborate with pirate leaders to ensure the security of their communities.

(STEPHANIE HANSON)

## SOUTH AFRICA



**Area:** 1,220,813 sq km (471,359 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 49,991,000

**Capitals (de facto):** Pretoria (executive); Bloemfontein (judicial); Cape Town (legislative)

**Head of state and government:** President Jacob Zuma

South African Pres. Jacob Zuma approached his state of the nation address on Feb. 11, 2010, under the cloud of having fathered his 20th child out of wedlock. In the address, which took place on the 20th anniversary of Nelson Mandela's release from prison, Zuma promised a year of action by a "performance-oriented state," with a concentration on education, health, rural development, and land reform, as well as the creation of "decent work" and renewed efforts to fight crime. It was announced that cabinet ministers would sign "delivery agreements" with measurable goals to ensure accountability, but none of the agreements were signed until late September. The opposition criticized the address for having lacked vision and detail.

Zuma faced a quandary in April over how to respond to controversial actions of one of his strongest supporters, Julius Malema, the president of the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL). Malema had continued to publicly sing an African National







## SPAIN



**Area:** 505,991 sq km (195,364 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 46,506,000

**Capital:** Madrid

**Head of state:** King Juan Carlos I

**Head of government:** Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero

The ongoing economic crisis continued to dominate events and the national mood in Spain in 2010. While the estimated 0.3% drop in GDP compared favourably with the 4% plunge in 2009, unemployment topped 20% in the summer and scarcely budged thereafter, having left more than 4.5 million people unemployed, nearly 1.3 million of them in households in which no one was working. Public finances were hit hard, with the budget deficit expected to approach 10% of GDP and the national debt to surpass 60% by the end of the year.

Spain struggled to maintain the confidence of the international financial markets. A €50 billion (about \$70 billion) savings plan introduced in January not only failed to impress investors but also resulted in an increase in the cost of borrowing and, in the months that followed, led the main international credit agencies to lower Spain's "triple A" rating. In a bid to calm both the markets and its European partners—who were worried that Spain might require a bailout like the one extended to Greece—the government responded in May with a tough austerity plan designed to slash the deficit and promote growth. The plan included an average pay cut of 5% for more than 2.5 million civil servants (to be followed by a pay freeze in 2011), budget cuts intended to save a further €15 billion (about \$19 million) by 2011, labour-market reforms meant to make it easier and less costly to hire and fire, and a proposal to raise the retirement age from 65 to 67. Although the main Spanish banks fared well in the "stress tests" applied to 91 European financial institutions in the summer, the tensions that led to the Irish bailout in November also put the spotlight on Spain and pushed the cost of insuring Spanish debt to a record high. The government responded in December with plans for the sale of stakes in several national



assets (notably management of the Madrid and Barcelona airports), the elimination of some unemployment benefits, and new incentives for small and medium-sized businesses.

Battered by both the recession and the widespread disapproval of its response to the crisis, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero's minority Socialist (PSOE) government struggled to retain support in the parliament and among the populace. In June the unions responded to the Socialists' austerity measures by calling largely symbolic one-day general strikes by public-sector employees. Then, on September 29, an estimated 20–30% of the workforce stayed at home in an economy-wide general strike. Spurned by their allies on the left, in October the Socialists had to make substantial concessions to the conservative nationalists from the Basque Country and Canary Islands to avoid early elections and to get their 2011 budget through the parliament. Zapatero seized the opportunity to bring four new faces onto the front bench in a major cabinet reshuffle.

Although the reshuffle was generally well received, it looked unlikely to restore voters' confidence in Zapatero, whose approval ratings reached a new low, or in his party, which slipped farther behind the centre-right Popular Party (PP) in the polls. The Catalan regional elections on November 28 brought further bad news for the So-

cialists as the tripartite PSOE–Republican Left of Catalonia–Green regional government lost power to the conservative Catalan nationalists of Convergence and Union (CiU). The Socialists could take some solace, however, from voters' continued lack of enthusiasm for PP leader Mariano Rajoy, who was unable or unwilling to propose concrete alternatives to the government policies he denounced so repetitively.

In September the radical Basque-separatist organization Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) declared a cease-fire that came as no surprise. Most observers considered ETA to be in terminal decline, weakened by police operations and growing pressure from its political wing to abandon violence, a necessary precondition for any political future for the group.

In the international arena, the Spanish presidency of the EU during the first half of the year was largely overshadowed by the European financial crisis. Spain increased its military presence in Afghanistan to 1,550 in February after having sent another 450 military personnel to participate in relief efforts for the Haiti earthquake. Closer to home, border incidents in Spain's North African enclave of Melilla, along with Morocco's violent repression of Saharan protests in November, made for a particularly tense year in the always-complicated Spanish-Moroccan relations.

## SRI LANKA



**Area:** 65,610 sq km (25,332 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 20,410,000

**Capitals:** Colombo (executive and judicial);

Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (legislative)

**Head of state and government:** President

Mahinda Rajapakse, assisted by Prime Ministers Ratnasiri Wickremanayake and, from April 21, D.M. Jayaratne

In 2010, the first full year since its long, bloody civil war had ended with the defeat of the Tamil Tigers (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam), Sri Lanka experienced the beginnings of postwar reconstruction, a revival of economic growth, and the consolidation of political power under Pres. Mahinda Rajapakse and his ruling United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA). Buoyed by his tremendous popularity within the majority Sinhalese community as a result of the military victory, Rajapakse was easily reelected in January to a second term as president. His electoral opponent, former armed forces commander Gen. Sarath Fonseka, received support from the Tamil and Muslim communities, as well as from some urban Sinhalese. The election results emphasized the continuing division of Sri Lankan society along ethnic lines and the lack of reconciliation among its communities.

Following the election, Fonseka, who had challenged its results, was arrested and accused of having plotted to topple the government. Subsequently, several other opposition politicians and jour-

nalists were subjected to harassment. The government's use of force against its critics, along with the increasing concentration of power in the hands of the president and his family, raised deep concerns about the future of Sri Lanka's long-standing democracy. Adding fuel to such concerns, Parliament amended the constitution in September to permit a president to serve more than two six-year terms. The amendment also granted the president judicial immunity and final authority over all appointments to the civil service, judiciary, police, and armed forces. Since 2009 the government had been criticized for having acted too slowly in facilitating the return home of tens of thousands of people who had been displaced by the war. By October 2010, though, the government had claimed that some 260,000 of the about 280,000 displaced people had been resettled.

The end of the war increased economic confidence among businesses, consumers, and tourists. Moreover, the country's GDP was expected to grow by more than 6% in 2010. On the downside, the EU suspended the trade preferences granted to Sri Lanka under the "GSP+" program (an enhanced version of Generalized System of Preferences that provided special incentives for sustainable development and good gover-

nance). The suspension, imposed because of "significant shortcomings" with respect to human rights in Sri Lanka, was expected to have a serious impact on garment exports. Despite the controversy, Sri Lanka continued to receive support from the IMF and the World Bank. (DONALD SNODGRASS)

## SUDAN



**Area:** 2,505,810 sq km (967,499 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 43,940,000, including about 300,000 refugees in Chad

**Capital:** Khartoum

**Head of state and government:** President and Prime Minister Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir

In April 2010 Sudan held its first multiparty elections in 24 years. They marked an important milestone on the road to the southern Sudanese referendum laid out in the 2005 U.S.-backed peace treaty between the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) and the southern rebels that ended two decades





## SURINAME



**Area:** 163,820 sq km (63,251 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 524,000

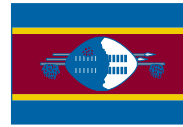
**Capital:** Paramaribo

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Ronald Venetiaan and, from August 12, Dési Bouterse, assisted by Prime Ministers Ram Sardjoe and, from August 12, Robert Ameeralli

Dési Bouterse's Mega Combinatie Party captured 40% of the vote in Suriname's 2010 legislative elections and, with minor-party support, elected Bouterse to a five-year term as president. Few contemporary leaders had assumed office with a more unsavory resume. A former dictator who took power in a military coup, Bouterse had admitted "political [but not direct] responsibility" for the execution of 15 prominent adversaries in 1982. After the election Bouterse's three-year murder trial was suspended. If convicted, the new president would still be in a position to pardon himself. Nevertheless, an Interpol warrant for his arrest for drug trafficking persisted. Partly because a number of individuals he named to senior government positions were his fellow defendants, there was concern about the new government's willingness to grapple with rising levels of organized crime.

The landscape was not all dark. Bouterse appointed respected professionals to head the central bank and the Finance Ministry and to serve as vice president, and he inherited a public structure well managed over the previous decade by his predecessor, Ronald Venetiaan. While the mining giant BHP Billiton was leaving Suriname after 70 years and had sold its bauxite and alumina holdings, major new investments in gold and offshore oil moved forward in 2010. (JOHN W. GRAHAM)

## SWAZILAND



**Area:** 17,364 sq km (6,704 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,354,000

**Capitals:** Mbabane (administrative and judicial); Lobamba (legislative)

**Head of state:** King Mswati III, assisted by Prime Minister Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini

The year 2010 was characterized by economic uncertainty in Swaziland, owing to the global recession and diminished Southern African Customs Union (SACU) dividends for the country. Food and energy prices steadily increased, and unemployment and poverty remained major challenges. The closure of the Sappi Usutu Pulp Co. resulted in the loss of more jobs.

Executives and top politicians were for the first time called upon to declare their assets to the country's Integrity Commission. Suppression of political activity and dissent continued under the pretext of enforcing the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008. Sipho Jele, a member of the proscribed People's United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO), was arrested on May 1 and was later found dead in a police cell.

In other news, Mary-Joyce Doo Aphane, a gender activist, successfully challenged a legal provision that did not allow married women to hold property rights. The verdict was reversed, however, by the Court of Appeal. In September David Matse, who the previous year had been appointed chairperson of the Integrity Commission, was appointed minister of justice and constitutional affairs. HIV/AIDS—with a prevalence rate of 26% in the country—continued to be a significant problem. (NHLANHLA DLAMINI)

## SWEDEN



**Area:** 450,295 sq km (173,860 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 9,381,000

**Capital:** Stockholm

**Head of state:** King Carl XVI Gustaf

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt



## SWITZERLAND



**Area:** 41,285 sq km (15,940 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 7,807,000

**Capital:** Bern

**Head of state and government:** President  
Doris Leuthard

In 2010 Switzerland joined the handful of countries with a majority of women in cabinet posts. In September the parliament elected Simonetta Sommaruga of the Social Democratic Party to replace outgoing transport minister Moritz Leuenberger to increase the number of women on the seven-member Federal Council from three to four. Under Switzerland's traditional consensus-style coalition government, the seats of the Federal Council were divided between the four main parties. The left-of-centre Social Democrats and the right-wing Swiss People's Party cried foul, however, when the two centre-right parties claimed the most prestigious ministries in the new cabinet even though they were clearly in the minority in the parliament.

In June former Swiss president Joseph Deiss was elected president of the UN General Assembly despite the



## SYRIA



**Area:** 185,180 sq km (71,498 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 22,198,000 (including 1,200,000 Iraqi refugees and nearly 500,000 long-term Palestinian refugees)

**Capital:** Damascus

**Head of state and government:** President Bashar al-Assad, assisted by Prime Minister Muhammad Naji al-Otari

Severe drought devastated Syria's northeastern provinces during the course of 2010. Villages along the Euphrates River and its now-barren tributaries turned into ghost towns as residents fled to Aleppo and Damascus in search of sustenance. UN agencies distributed emergency supplies but were confronted with persistent logistical difficulties and widespread pilfering. Public hospitals were overwhelmed with the sick and malnourished, and increasingly desperate rural families pulled children out of school to look for work.

Tensions remained high between the authorities and Kurdish activists. On March 21, riot police shot into a crowd celebrating the new year (Nowruz) in Al-Raqqah after demonstrators refused to exchange the Kurdish flags they were waving for Syrian ones. In mid-June the security forces rounded up a large number of Kurds who were suspected of having sympathized with the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

In mid-April an influential Islamist, 'Abd al-Munim Mustafa Haliya, criticized the Muslim Brotherhood for having undertaken negotiations with the government and warned that a resumption of armed struggle might be the only way "to force the Ba'thist regime into introducing serious political reforms." At the end of July, the leadership council of the Muslim Brotherhood replaced longtime general supervisor 'Ali Sadr al-Din al-Bayanuni

Domestically, Taiwan's politics remained sharply divided in 2010 between the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) and the Nationalist Party or Kuomintang (KMT), which favoured closer ties with China. The KMT had dominated Taiwanese politics since the disgrace of former president Chen Shui-bian of the DPP and the rise of the current president, Ma Ying-jeou of the KMT. In November, Chen and his wife received prison terms of at least 11 years each from Taiwan's Supreme Court in one of the several corruption cases against them.

Nonetheless, the DPP's political fortunes improved through 2010 as the party softened its rhetoric on establishing a new Taiwanese republic in favour of appeals for better government. In December 2009 local elections, the DPP won back a county in northern Taiwan and nearly picked off a traditional KMT county stronghold in the east. The DPP followed up on that success in 2010 by picking up six out of seven legislative seats up for grabs in by-elections held in January and February. Although the KMT won three of five mayoral elections at the end of November after the son of honorary KMT chairman Lien Chan was shot, the DPP won a majority of votes cast. The pendulum of Taiwanese politics, at least in some areas, was swinging back to the DPP.

The KMT, however, staked its continued dominance on a stronger economy focused on China. With some 15% of its GDP based on exports to China, Taiwan's economy was highly dependent on the mainland. The depth of that relationship was expected to grow after the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) was signed by Taiwan and China at the end of June. Under ECFA, China was to lower its tariffs to zero on some 539 exports from Taiwan over two years, while Taiwan would do the same for 267 Chinese exports to the island. Although ECFA was essentially a free-trade agreement, its formal name reflected continued Chinese sensitivities about Taiwan's sovereignty—i.e., that China signed free-trade agreements only with sovereign countries, Taiwan not being one.

Despite these warming economic ties, not all Taiwanese sectors were open to Chinese investment. Taiwanese regulators blocked the purchase of a large insurance company in Taiwan by a Hong Kong-based investment consortium

and also blocked the acquisition of a Chinese technology firm by Taiwan computer chip giant UMC. Less-sensitive sectors, though, were opening fast; Taiwan café chain 85°C Café was listed on Taiwan's stock exchange in November, intending to use capital raised there to challenge Starbucks for dominance in China.

Another important achievement of the Ma administration was the fulfillment of Ma's 2008 campaign promise to attract more than one million Chinese tourists to Taiwan. By mid-2010 Chinese from all provinces and major cities were eligible to visit Taiwan. In excess of one million had done so by the year's end, despite an accident during a typhoon in October in which a bus plunged off a cliff into the ocean from the Su-Hua Highway in eastern Taiwan, killing some 20 Chinese tourists from Guangdong province.

That accident spurred protesters in Taipei to demand that the government go ahead with a plan to rebuild the scenic but treacherous highway. The project's environmental-impact assessment passed in record time after some 20 years of opposition by environmentalists and their political allies. Despite this defeat, environmentalists won important court victories when the Supreme Administrative Court ordered a stop to development of the Central Taiwan Science Park near T'ai-chung.

Taiwan's export-oriented economy grew by more than 9% in 2010. Nonetheless, unemployment hovered at about 5% for most of the year, and some 264,000 people were living below Taiwan's poverty line of about \$3,400 per year. A major administrative change at year's end created three new special municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the central government.

Taiwan continued its low foreign-policy profile in 2010, but Canada started allowing visa-free travel for Taiwan residents in November. The EU also agreed in November to begin allowing visa-free travel from Taiwan to EU countries in early 2011.

Relations with China generally were good, although occasional conflicts arose. In one incident Chinese participants at the Tokyo International Film Festival in October protested Taiwan's inclusion under the name Taiwan. Chinese Pres. Hu Jintao, meeting with Lien Chan in Tokyo, suggested that such incidents could be avoided if Taiwan's participation at international events was discussed in advance.

(MICHAEL R. FAHEY)

## TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)



**Area:** 36,191 sq km (13,973 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 23,138,000

**Capital:** Taipei

**Head of state:** President Ma Ying-jeou

**Head of government:** President of the

Executive Yuan (Premier) Wu Den-yih



## TAJIKISTAN



**Area:** 143,100 sq km (55,300 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 7,075,000

**Capital:** Dushanbe

**Head of state:** President Imomali Rakhmon

**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
Akil Akilov

Tajikistan's political year began on Feb. 28, 2010, with a parliamentary election, which gave the People's Democratic Party of Pres. Imomali Rakhmon some 72% of the vote and most of the seats in the lower house of the parliament. Opposition parties, including the Islamic Rebirth Party and the Communist Party, again had no meaningful representation in the national legislature.

In September the IMF posited that Tajikistan was overcoming the effects of the global financial crisis, thanks to a rise in remittances from labour migrants working abroad, but significant segments of the country's economy suffered the effects all year of Uzbekistan's slowdown in the delivery of rail freight to Tajikistan. Although never admitted officially by the Uzbek authorities, Tajik officials believed that the slowdown, which affected primarily agriculture and construction work in the southern Khatlon Region, was aimed at stopping construction of a gigantic dam and power plant at Roghun. In October, Uzbek Pres. Islam Karimov told an audience in Uzbekistan's Karakalpakstan region that completion of the project would result in agriculture in southern Uzbekistan being deprived of water for eight years, a charge the Tajiks vehemently rejected.

At the beginning of the year, President Rakhmon launched a nationwide sale of shares to finance construction of the Roghun project; while the official media asserted that the population was enthusiastically buying the shares, there was increasing evidence that people at all income levels were being forced to purchase them. The campaign was stopped only when the IMF convinced the Tajik leadership in mid-April that it was disrupting the country's macroeconomic stability.

Despite the president's frequent assertions of the importance of Islam to Tajik society, he irritated many pious Muslims during the year. He called on

Tajik women not to wear Muslim garb and recalled Tajik students from foreign religious schools, telling parents that by sending their children abroad for religious study, they were likely to turn their offspring into extremists.

In late summer Tajikistan began to experience its worst outbreak of violence in many years. On August 23, 25 militants escaped from a detention facility in Dushanbe; by the end of the year, more than half of them had been recaptured or killed. A police station was bombed in the northern city of Khujand on September 3, and later that month some 25 military personnel were reported killed by militants in the Rasht region. Military operations to reassert government control in the area continued through the end of the year.

(BESS BROWN)

## TANZANIA



**Area:** 945,090 sq km (364,901 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 41,893,000

**De facto capital:** Dar es Salaam; only the legislature meets in Dodoma, the longtime planned capital

**Head of state and government:** President  
Jakaya Kikwete, assisted by Prime Minister  
Mizengo Pinda

On Oct. 31, 2010, general elections took place without complications on the Tanzania mainland and the Zanzibar archipelago. Incumbent Pres. Jakaya Kikwete, flagbearer of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), was re-elected for his second and final five-year term with a clear majority vote of 61%, though this was significantly less than the 80% vote he had won in the previous election. Among the six other presidential candidates, Kikwete's most serious challengers were Willibrod Slaa, a former priest and leader of the Party for Democracy and Progress (Chadema), and university professor Ibrahim Lipumba, the Civic United Front (CUF) candidate; they won 26.3% and 8.1%, respectively. While President Kikwete still enjoyed great popularity, the voters registered strong displeasure with the ruling party by voting 51 sitting parliamentarians out of office, including four cabinet ministers. A particularly significant victory was that of

Salum Khalfani Bar'wani, an albino who was a candidate of the opposition CUF party. Although an albino had been previously appointed to the parliament as part of measures taken by the government to counter widespread persecution of albinos, Bar'wani was the first albino to gain election to the parliament.

Three months before the general elections, a referendum was held in Zanzibar to determine if the semiautonomous archipelago would remain in the unity government with the mainland. An overwhelming 66.4% of the electorate supported the measure. During the general elections, CCM candidate Ali Mohamed Shein was elected president of the archipelago by a narrow margin with 50.1% of the votes.

Three main issues drove the election: corruption, the resumption of free education, and free health care. According to a report by the U.S.-based watchdog group Global Financial Integrity, Tanzania headed the list of East African states that had lost billions of dollars to money laundering, tax evasion, and government graft. Since independence the country had lost \$8.9 billion owing to financial malfeasance, a sum that would have been sufficient to pay the external debt and still have several billion dollars left for poverty-reduction and development programs. Another issue was female political participation. Women complained that collectively the political parties ignored the Southern African Development Community protocol to achieve general parity in political decision making by 2015, even though the constitution guaranteed about one-third of the parliamentary seats to women.

Economic growth increased slowly, from 5% in 2009 to 5.7% in 2010. Impediments to growth were continued corruption scandals and high inflation, although inflation had dropped to 7.2% in June. The coffee harvest fell below expectation because of bad weather and disease in the Mt. Kilimanjaro and Lake Victoria areas.

Though usually regarded as a strong supporter of worldwide conservation, the government was strongly criticized by biodiversity and wildlife groups and UNESCO for its plan to construct a 50-km (31-mi) two-lane commercial highway through Serengeti National Park. They warned that the proposed road would cut across the largest remaining mass-migration system on Earth, disrupting the annual migratory route of two million wildebeest, zebras, and gazelles.

(LARAY DENZER)

## THAILAND



**Area:** 513,120 sq km (198,117 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 67,090,000  
**Capital:** Bangkok  
**Head of state:** King Bhumibol Adulyadej  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister  
 Abhisit Vejjajiva

The year 2010 was a turbulent year for Thailand. For more than two months between March and May, a massive protest movement by the United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD) attracted the world's attention. Sporting red, thousands of UDD protesters, popularly known as red shirts, occupied parts of central Bangkok, demanding that Prime Minister and Democrat Party leader Abhisit Vejjajiva dissolve the National Assembly and call a general election. Consisting mainly of the poor from Thailand's northern and northeastern regions, the red shirts were opposed to the coup of 2006 and subsequent Constitutional Court rulings that ousted from power their populist hero, former prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra, and his allies. The

protesters regarded Abhisit's government, which had assumed power unelected in December 2008, as an illegitimate elitist government that favoured the interests of urban dwellers at the expense of the vast rural majority.

In early May, after the protesters had occupied Ratprasing, a major shopping and business district in Bangkok, Abhisit, under mounting pressure from business interests and his electorate, agreed to dissolve the National Assembly and to hold a general election in September and November, respectively. The hard-line UDD leaders, however, spurned his concessions and demanded his immediate resignation. Thaksin, in exile abroad, encouraged the protesters via videos and phone-ins while allegedly providing financial help to them. In opposition, the anti-Thaksin yellow-shirt movement, which had played a key part in his and his allies' ouster in previous years, renewed its protest and clashed with the red shirts. The so-called no-colour movement also emerged to signify its ideological neutrality.

The UDD protest escalated in mid-May when one of its leaders, military commander Khattiya Sawasdiapol, was shot and killed by an unknown attacker. Abhisit sought to quell the protest by dispatching security forces. Although the protest leaders surrendered, the rank-and-file UDD members ran amok, hurling Molotov cocktails and setting car tires and public buildings ablaze in retaliation. The protest spread to several provinces in the north and northeast, including Chiang Mai, Thaksin's home province, which prompted Abhisit to declare a state of emergency and to impose a curfew in those provinces. More than 90 people were killed during the protests. The state of emergency was lifted in late December.

Abhisit subsequently sought, without much success, to reunify the ideologically divided Thailand. In September the UDD demanded the release of the arrested leaders and staged small-scale protests; it also pledged to hold more protests in the future. Meanwhile, the ruling Democrat Party faced charges of having

violated electoral laws in the election of 2005. The Constitutional Court, however, dismissed these charges in November and December, thus avoiding the possibility that the party would be dissolved.

The protracted protest and the subsequent government crackdown severely affected Thailand's economy. Foreign tourists were scared away; traffic was paralyzed; and numerous businesses, including luxury hotels and shopping malls, were closed.

(YOSHINORI NISHIZAKI)

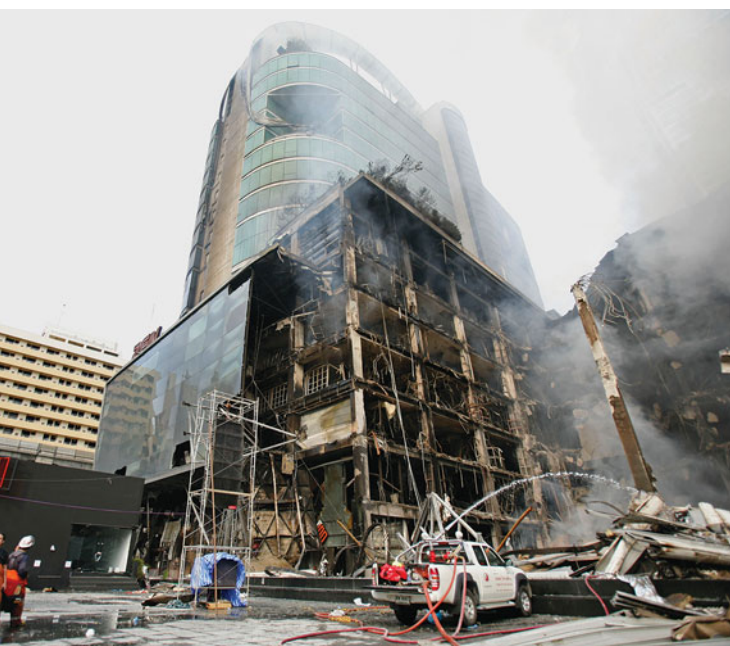
## TOGO



**Area:** 56,600 sq km (21,853 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 6,587,000  
**Capital:** Lomé  
**Head of state:** President Faure Gnassingbé,  
 assisted by Prime Minister Gilbert Houngbo

The president of Togo, 43-year-old Faure Gnassingbé, won reelection on March 4, 2010, taking nearly 61% of the vote against 34% for his nearest rival, Jean-Pierre Fabre of the opposition Union of Forces for Change (UFC). On May 27 Prime Minister Gilbert Houngbo named a 31-person cabinet that included 7 UFC members—among them, veteran opposition leader Gilchrist Olympio. The participation of those members caused a rift in the UFC, with many of Fabre's adherents determined to expel Olympio from the party. On August 10, tear gas-wielding police tried unsuccessfully to prevent the faction from holding a congress. On September 28 Olympio called for unity and reconciliation; nevertheless, in October Fabre announced the formation of a new party, the National Alliance for Change, which claimed to have the support of the majority of UFC members of the parliament.

In sports much of the year was dominated by the misfortunes of Togo's national football team. On January 8, as the team was traveling through the Angolan exclave of Cabinda en route to a match, Cabindan separatist guerrillas machine-gunned the team's bus, killing three people and injuring several others. Goalkeeper Kodjovi Obilale was left unable to walk. Togo's withdrawal from the tournament brought an immediate suspension from the Confed-





though 9 of the 26 seats were still reserved for nobles. The reforms also reduced the costs associated with standing for the parliament and increased limits on campaign expenditures. Expectations of a more representative parliament were met when the pro-democracy Friendly Islands Human Rights and Democracy Movement won 12 of the 17 elected seats in the new assembly, with the remaining 5 taken by independents. Rather than naming a commoner as the new head of government, however, the nine nobles and five independents in the assembly joined forces to elect one of the nobles, Tu'ivakano, prime minister. Tu'ivakano named only 2 pro-democracy members to his 11-minister cabinet.

In February, Tropical Cyclone Rene, the worst storm in 50 years, caused widespread damage through the Tongan Group. The official report on the 2009 sinking of the ferry *Princess Ashika*, in which 74 people died, was released in March. It revealed widespread incompetence within the Ministry of Transportation and led to the resignation of its head. In September the government-owned company and four individuals were arraigned on civil and criminal charges, including manslaughter.

(CLUNY MACPHERSON)

mentarian and founder of the United National Congress (UNC) Basdeo Pandey in the leadership election for that party, which was at the time in opposition to the People's National Movement (PNM) government in the parliament.

Only four months later, in May, Persad-Bissessar became prime minister after her party won the general election, which had been called two and a half years early by the then prime minister, Patrick Manning. In the run-up to the election, Persad-Bissessar had aligned her UNC with four other political groups to form a coalition called the People's Partnership (PP), which won 29 of the 41 seats in the House of Representatives. The PNM retained the other 12. The PP was able to successfully exploit the voters' hostility toward Manning and their anger at alleged corruption in PNM government circles. Manning managed to retain his parliamentary seat but promptly resigned as leader of the PNM. He was replaced by MP Keith Rowley, a longtime PNM member and a geologist by training.

The PP pledged to continue the PNM's gas-based industrial development program, though with a different emphasis. One of its first acts was to abandon the PNM's cherished aluminum smelter project, a long-planned industrial initiative that would have used Trinidad and Tobago's gas-derived energy to process alumina from Jamaica and Guyana.

The country's first president, Sir Ellis Clarke, died on December 30. He served from 1976 to 1987.

(DAVID RENWICK)

## TONGA



**Area:** 748 sq km (289 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 103,000

**Capital:** Nuku'alofa

**Head of state:** King Siaosi (George) Tupou V

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers of

Privy Council Feleti Sevele and, from

December 22, Tu'ivakano

Tonga's plan to reform its electoral system took shape in 2010. In April the parliament enacted laws to create a more representative electoral system for the November 25 election. The majority of members of the new parliament would, for the first time, be popularly elected,

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



**Area:** 5,155 sq km (1,990 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 1,312,000

**Capital:** Port of Spain

**Head of state:** President George Maxwell

Richards

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers

Patrick Manning and, from May 26, Kamla

Persad-Bissessar

In January 2010 Kamla Persad-Bissessar, a lawyer, became the first woman to head a political party in Trinidad and Tobago. She defeated veteran parlia-

## TUNISIA



**Area:** 163,610 sq km (63,170 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 10,374,000

**Capital:** Tunis

**Head of state:** President Gen. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Mohamed Ghannouchi

Tunisia's government entrenched its dominant position when in May 2010 Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali's party, the Democratic Constitutional Rally (RCD), won 90.7% of the seats in municipal elections and thereby took control of all





## TURKEY



**Area:** 785,347 sq km (303,224 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 73,085,000

**Capital:** Ankara

**Head of state:** President Abdullah Gul

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan

Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan's conservative Justice and Development Party (AKP) strengthened its hold on power at home and pursued an assertive, and at times controversial,

foreign policy in 2010. The government's proposals to amend 22 articles of the constitution were approved by the parliament and then ratified in a national referendum in September, with 58% of those who voted (77% of eligible voters) affirming the changes. While most of the amendments uncontroversially broadened human rights in line with EU recommendations, the opposition had campaigned against the changes that gave the parliament and the executive a bigger say in the composition of the Constitutional Court and in the appointment of members of the judiciary, which traditionally had acted as guardians of secularism. The unexpectedly high level of support the referendum received was at least partly the result of the half-hearted challenge mounted by the main opposition party, the Republican People's Party (CHP), which on May 22 had chosen Kemal Kilicdaroglu as its new leader. Kilicdaroglu—a 61-year-old retired civil servant of Kurdish origin and a member of the heterodox Alevi sect of Shi'ite Islam—replaced the strongly secularist and nationalist Deniz Baykal, who had resigned following a sex scandal. Kilicdaroglu softened his party's resistance to concessions to Kurdish nationalists and to the admission to universities of head-scarf-wearing Islamic women. (In October the Council of Higher Education left it to individual universities to decide if sanctions would be imposed upon head-scarf wearers.)

No more successful in its opposition to the referendum was the smaller right-wing Nationalist Action Party (MHP), led by Devlet Bahceli, which argued that the constitutional changes would empower Kurdish separatists. The referendum result did indeed facilitate government efforts to accommodate Kurdish nationalists—efforts that had been set back when on Dec. 11, 2009, the Constitutional Court banned the Kurdish nationalist Democratic Society Party (DTP). DTP leader Ahmet Turk circumvented the ban by reemerging as chairman of the Democratic Society Congress (DTK), while his followers in the parliament regrouped as the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP). A number of BDP mayors and other Kurdish nationalists were arrested for complicity with Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militants who had staged hit-and-run attacks on the security forces throughout the year despite PKK declarations that it would observe a unilateral cease-fire. In an attempt to neutralize the PKK who were based in northern Iraq, the





In 2010 Turkmenistan continued its uneven progress toward reintegration into the world community following the isolation imposed by former president Saparmurad Niyazov. This was particularly noticeable in the economic sphere. Turkmenistan's leadership was primarily interested in developing new export opportunities for natural gas, the country's main product.

High-level American and British officials met with Pres. Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov to discuss energy issues, as did European Commissioner for Energy Günther Oettinger, who sought to ensure Turkmen participation in the Nabucco gas-pipeline project, which was to bypass Russia in supplying gas to Europe. He reported that the president had agreed on the necessity of including Turkmenistan in a working group on Nabucco. Berdymukhammedov repeatedly indicated that Turkmenistan was interested in all such projects, whether or not they bypassed Russia.

In January a gas pipeline to Iran was inaugurated with much fanfare. At the end of April, Berdymukhammedov went to China, stating during his visit that energy was the priority issue in Turkmen relations with Beijing, and in July the president announced that preparations for a second section of the gas pipeline to China were under way. Construction had started on the East-West pipeline that would deliver gas to the Caspian coast.

Human rights activists inside Turkmenistan and in exile complained that little had changed for the better in respect to human rights and that Berdymukhammedov had failed to keep his promises to reform the country. While there had been some improvement

since the new president assumed office in 2006 following Niyazov's death, there was notable backsliding in 2010, with Turkmen students finding it almost impossible to go abroad to study. Although the media were tightly controlled by the state, they were criticized by the president in terms reminiscent of his predecessor for not having publicized Turkmenistan's achievements.

Though Berdymukhammedov continued to unravel the grotesque personality cult instituted by his predecessor, there was growing evidence that he was developing a cult of his own. Civil society activists noted that the myriad portraits of Niyazov were disappearing, but many were being replaced by pictures of Berdymukhammedov. In August the dismantling began of the Neutrality Arch in central Ashgabat, one of the most prominent monuments of the Niyazov era. It featured a golden figure of Niyazov that rotated to face the sun.

(BESS BROWN)

## TURKMENISTAN



**Area:** 491,210 sq km (189,657 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 4,941,000

**Capital:** Ashgabat

**Head of state and government:** President Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov

## TUVALU



**Area:** 25.6 sq km (9.9 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 11,100

**Capital:** Government offices in Vaiaku, Fongafale islet, of Funafuti Atoll

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governors-General Filoimea Telito, Sir Kamuta Latasi from March 19, and, from April 16, Iakoba Taewa Italeli

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Apisai Ielema, Maatia Toafa from September 29, and, from December 24, Willy Telavi

liament the previous year, proposed even more extreme punishments than those already existing for convicted homosexuals. Provisions in the bill included the death penalty for individuals convicted of “aggravated homosexuality”—which included the act of engaging in same-sex relations by HIV-positive individuals or with minors or disabled individuals—and a requirement that citizens report anyone they suspected of having committed a homosexual act or any individuals or organizations they knew to have supported gay rights. At first the bill had the backing of many legislators, and the president’s office said that he would not try to block it. The minister of ethics and integrity was even quoted as saying, “Homosexuals can forget about human rights.” By the end of January, however, the ensuing worldwide outrage of donor nations, mainstream Christian denominations, and international and local human rights organizations, combined with warnings of possible sanctions and a reduction of aid, had persuaded Pres. Yoweri Museveni to distance himself and his administration from the bill. In February a government commission was established to review the bill; the commission eventually advised its withdrawal. Supporters of the legislation, backed by funding from American evangelical groups, contended that the government should not capitulate to foreign pressure. Meanwhile, the bill languished in committee, where it remained until the end of the parliamentary session, having never come up for a vote.

International affairs affected Uganda in other ways. In April, Iranian Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad paid a two-day state visit to lobby for Uganda’s support (in its capacity as a UN Security Council member) in the event that additional sanctions were proposed against Iran for its nuclear activities. Although President Museveni defended the right of every country to pursue nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, he stopped short of voicing full support of Iran. On July 11 al-Shabaab, an Islamist militant organization based in Somalia, exploded three bombs in a synchronized attack on large outdoor gatherings in Kampala, where association football (soccer) fans were watching the televised final of the FIFA World Cup. The blasts killed more than 70 people and wounded many others. (See Sidebar on page 312.)

On the home front, the Kasubi tombs, a royal burial ground for the Buganda kingdom and a UNESCO World Heritage site, burned down in March. Arson was suspected, and some members of the Buganda community suspected government involvement. President Museveni visited the scene and was met by protesters. Rioting erupted at the site, and the police responded by opening fire, killing three.

Uganda’s decadelong economic prosperity continued. Growth, driven mainly by the agricultural and energy industries, averaged about 5.8% in 2010. Inflation unexpectedly declined to 0.2% in October, the lowest rate in

## UGANDA



**Area:** 241,551 sq km (93,263 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 33,796,000

**Capital:** Kampala

**Head of state and government:** President Yoweri Museveni, assisted by Prime Minister Apolo Nsubambi

Issues arising from the proposed Anti-Homosexuality Bill overshadowed other developments in Uganda in 2010. The bill, which had been submitted to Par-



## UKRAINE



**Area:** 603,628 sq km (233,062 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 45,858,000

**Capital:** Kiev (Kyiv)

**Head of state:** Presidents Viktor Yushchenko and, from February 25, Viktor Yanukovich

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Yuliya Tymoshenko and, from March 11, Mykola Azarov

The key event in Ukraine in 2010 was the presidential election, held over two rounds of voting on January 17 and February 7. In the first round, which comprised 18 candidates, Viktor Yanukovich led with 35.32%, followed by Yuliya Tymoshenko with 25.05%, Sergey Tigipko (Serhiy Tihipko) with 13.06%, Arseniy Yatsenyuk with 6.96%, and incumbent Pres. Viktor Yushchenko with 5.45%. In the runoff Yanukovich narrowly defeated Tymoshenko, the sitting prime minister, by 48.95% to 45.47% in a bitterly contested vote.

International observers were satisfied that the election was conducted fairly, and an appeal issued by Tymoshenko claiming electoral fraud was eventually withdrawn. Yanukovich was sworn in as Ukraine's fourth president on February 25 at a ceremony led by the Russian Orthodox patriarch Kirill I at the Kiev Laura of the Caves. An inauguration ceremony later was held at the Verkhovna Rada (parliament).

In the Rada, Yanukovich's Party of Regions moved quickly to dismiss the Tymoshenko government. By March 11 the Regions and Communist parties, the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc, and defectors from the Tymoshenko Bloc and Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party had formed a majority coalition called Stability and Reform. One-third of the 29



ministers in the new cabinet, like Yanukovich, were from the Donetsk region. Mykola Azarov became prime minister, and Tigipko was appointed one of six vice prime ministers. In December Tymoshenko was charged with having misused state funds during her premiership. She denied that she had illegally used funds from the sale of carbon emission rights to cover a shortfall in Ukraine's pension fund.

The improvement of relations with Russia, a priority of the new administration, was a source of contention throughout the year. Yanukovich particularly angered his opponents by reversing Yushchenko's efforts to have the Great Famine of 1932–33 recognized as a Soviet-led act of genocide against the Ukrainian people. The discussion of the famine on the president's Web site was taken down immediately after Yanukovich's inauguration; it later reappeared in a much abbreviated form. Moreover, at a meeting on April 27 in Strasbourg, France, Yanukovich told the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe that the famine had been a tragedy shared by Soviet citizens. The following week a group of communists in the city of Zaporizhzhya unveiled a new monument to Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin.

On April 21, during a visit to Kharkiv by Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev, Ukraine and Russia agreed to extend

Russia's lease of the port at Sevastopol, where the Russian Black Sea Fleet was based, for an additional 25 years. In return, Ukraine received a discount on Russian natural gas. Fighting broke out in the Rada on April 27 as the agreement with Russia was being debated, but ultimately it was passed. In reaction, several opposition parties founded the Committee to Protect Ukraine, under the leadership of Dmytro Pavlychko. The opposition was concerned about not only the Russian lease but also what it described as the growing authoritarianism of the government.

Several events later in the year indeed seemed to indicate an authoritarian trend. On August 30 the Kiev Appellate Court upheld the denial of mainstream broadcast licenses to two independent television stations, TVi and Channel 5. On September 9 the SBU arrested Ruslan Zabilyi, the director of the Memorial Museum Dedicated to Victims of Occupational Regimes. Alleging that Zabilyi had revealed state secrets, the SBU interrogated him for more than 14 hours and confiscated his computer equipment. Finally, on October 1 the Constitutional Court announced the abandonment of reforms, in effect since 2006, that had shifted some powers from the president to the prime minister. The country thus reverted to its earlier system of government, which invested the president with strong executive authority.

During the year the Ukrainian economy began to recover from the recession. Having risen by 5.9% in the second quarter of the year and 3.4% in the third, GDP finished the year with 4.1% growth overall. On July 28 the IMF agreed to grant a \$14.9 billion loan to Ukraine, with a first tranche of \$1.89 billion provided immediately and the rest dispersed in quarterly installments.

(DAVID R. MARPLES)

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



**Area:** 83,600 sq km (32,280 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 5,188,000, of whom about 900,000 are citizens

**Capital:** Abu Dhabi

**Head of state:** President Sheikh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nahyan

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum





**Domestic Affairs.** For only the second time in 30 years, the government of the United Kingdom changed hands when in 2010 David Cameron (*see BIOGRAPHIES*) took office as prime minister on May 11, at the head of a Conservative–Liberal Democrat coalition. This was the first peacetime coalition since before World War II, and it was necessitated by the fact that though the Conservatives emerged from the election as the largest parliamentary party, they fell short of an overall majority. (*See Sidebar.*) Nick Clegg, the leader of the Liberal Democrats, became deputy prime minister, and four other MPs from his party joined the 23-member cabinet.

The new government's program was set out in a detailed agreement, negotiated in just five days following the election. Among the necessary compromises, the Conservatives gave up plans to reduce inheritance tax for financially better-off people and had to soften their hostility toward the European Union, while the Liberal Democrats had to accept tighter controls on immigration and more rapid cuts in public spending than they had proposed during the election campaign. It quickly became clear, however, that the new agreement was not so much an awkward compromise as it was a package of policies with which the leaders of both parties were comfortable. This rapport was partly because of the similar ages and backgrounds of Cameron and Clegg. Both men were aged 43, had young families, had been educated at private schools, and were graduates of Britain's most prestigious universities (Cameron went to Oxford, Clegg to Cambridge). Though both men had attacked each other vig-

orously during the election campaign, they soon achieved great rapport in government. This set the tone for good working relationships between Conservative and Liberal Democratic government ministers, who found that they had more in common with each other than with many of their local party activists—right-wing Conservatives and left-wing Liberal Democrats.

The biggest challenge for the new ministers was to tackle the huge government deficit. Policies for dealing with this were laid out in an emergency budget in June and a new four-year plan for public spending unveiled in October. The government survived an early upset when David Laws, the (Liberal Democratic) minister responsible for cutting public spending, had to resign just 17 days after having been appointed. He was found to have wrongly claimed rent that he paid to his partner as MP's expenses. His successor was Danny Alexander, another Liberal Democrat.

The first few months of the new government saw a range of new policies unveiled. In May, Education Secretary Michael Gove (*see BIOGRAPHIES*) announced plans to give all schools the right to become free-standing "academies" and opt out of local government control. Kenneth Clarke, the lord chancellor and justice secretary, said in June that he would rely less on prison terms and more on other forms of punishment, such as compulsory community work, to deal with those convicted of nonviolent offenses. Home Secretary Theresa May told Parliament in July that she would scrap Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, a scheme that was introduced by the previous Labour Party

## UNITED KINGDOM



**Area:** 243,073 sq km (93,851 sq mi)

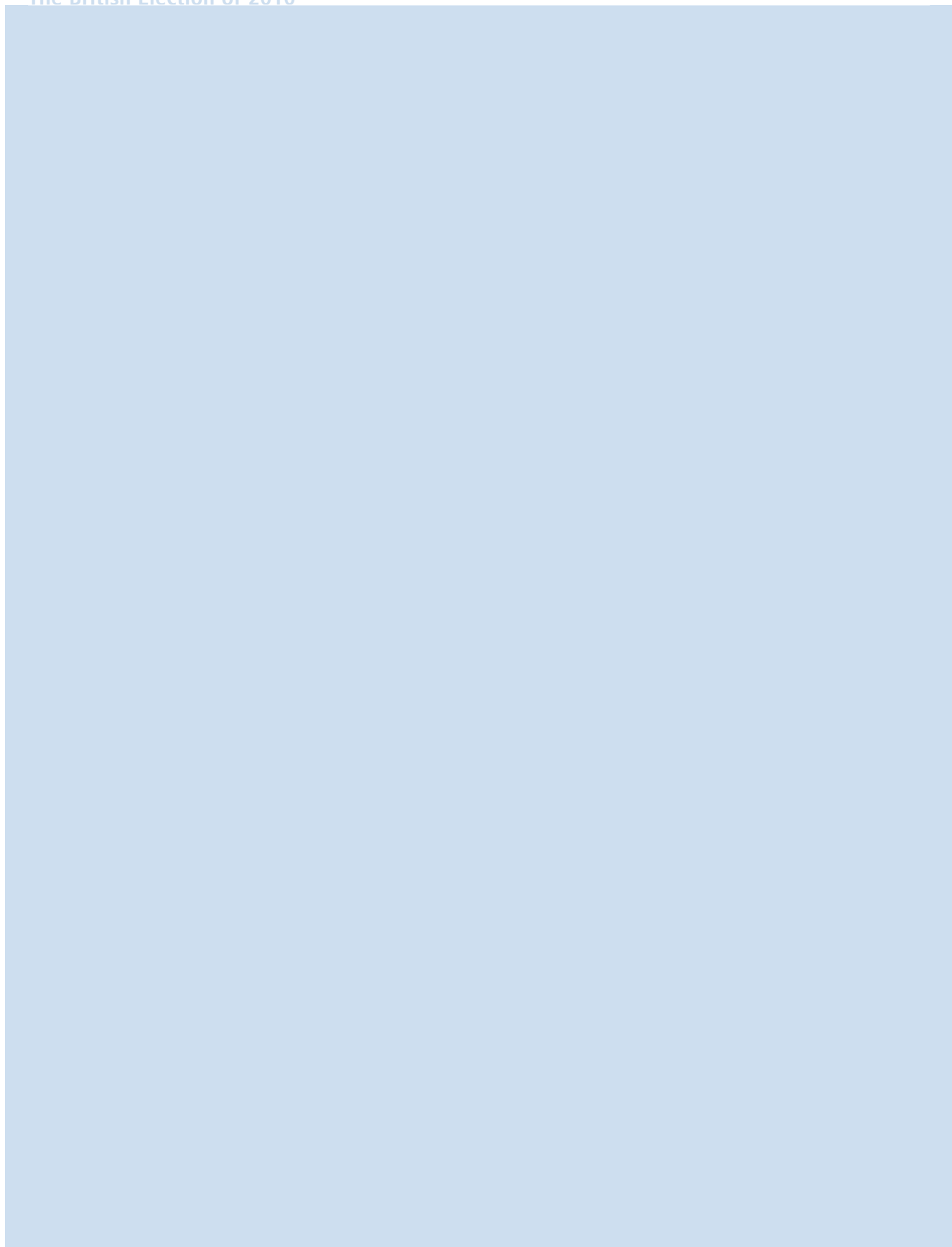
**Population** (2010 est.): 62,227,000

**Capital:** London

**Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II

**Head of government:** Prime Ministers  
Gordon Brown and, from May 11, David  
Cameron

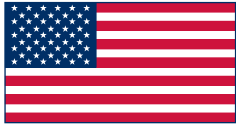








## UNITED STATES



**Area:** 9,526,468 sq km (3,678,190 sq mi), including 233,798 sq km of inland water and 155,293 sq km of the Great Lakes that lie within U.S. boundaries but excluding 111,849 sq km of coastal water

**Population** (2010 est.): 310,062,000

**Capital:** Washington, D.C.

**Head of state and government:** President Barack Obama

The year 2010 was one of uncertainty and recalibration for the United States. The country's military continued to be bogged down in a long-running war in Afghanistan, with no victory in sight. As the U.S. military appeared overextended and the government's appetite for spending far exceeded its means, U.S. influence in diplomacy and in world commerce appeared to wane. In the U.S. the economy failed to emerge robustly from a major recession, which prompted unprecedented government moves to keep a fragile recovery on track. The government's activism, including passage of a historic new health care law, produced an unexpected reaction: voters in the midterm congressional elections in November (*see* Sidebar) decisively rejected the incumbent party for the second consecutive national election, which weakened Pres. Barack Obama politically and prompted an apparent major shift in his governing style at year's end.

**Domestic Policy.** During election seasons the pace in Washington typically slowed, but agreements that had been reached in a late-year postelection congressional session turned 2010 into the most productive legislative year in recent memory. In addition to the landmark bill reforming health care delivery that was passed earlier in the year, significant legislation concerning taxes, food safety, consumer protection, student loans, and child nutrition was enacted.

The legislative pursuit of health care reform polarized the country. Democrats pronounced the resulting Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (*see* Sidebar on page 244) a historic achieve-

ment and predicted that public support for the measure would increase dramatically as voters learned more about its benefits, including expanded private-insurance options for older children and a ban on the denial of private-insurance coverage because of preexisting conditions. Republican opponents, however, assisted by Tea Party movement activists (*see* Special Report on page 184), rode a backlash against what many saw as government expansion to a major victory in the November elections. Tucked into the health care bill was another top administration priority, an overhaul of federal student-loan rules that advocates said would save roughly \$60 billion over 10 years. The language removed commercial banks from student lending and expanded both direct loans from the federal government and the Pell Grant student subsidy program.

Two major new laws were designed to protect consumers. In response to widespread reports of abuse, credit-card-reform legislation that had passed in 2009 took effect in 2010; it limited or banned some fees, restricted the marketing of cards to young consumers, and prevented interest-rate increases as long as monthly bills were paid on time. Congress later passed a broad financial-industry-reform bill that gave shareholders a greater say in

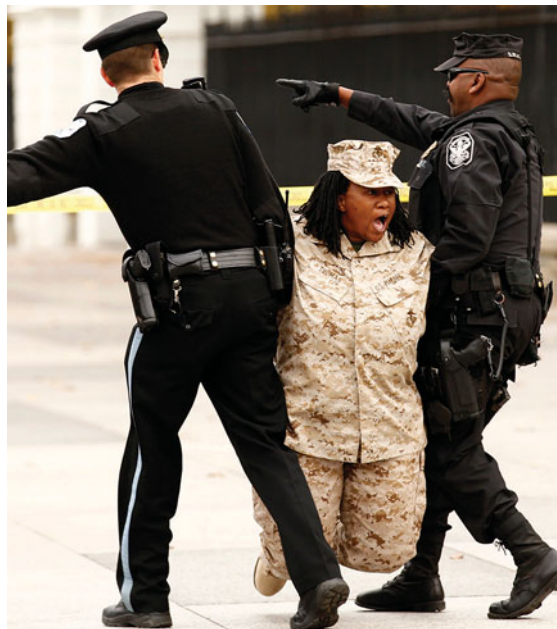
executive compensation, banned taxpayer bailouts of financial companies deemed "too big to fail," and set up a new consumer-protection agency.

With key budget and tax issues unresolved, as well as all appropriations bills in limbo, Congress convened after the midterm elections for what was expected to be a gridlocked session. Senate Republicans caucused and promised to abstain from special-interest earmarks. When Democratic leaders presented a \$1.27 trillion omnibus expenditure bill that included some \$8 billion in earmarks, Republicans threatened a government shutdown and forced its withdrawal. Congress instead approved a resolution that continued spending at existing levels until March 2011.

Another showdown occurred over 2011 tax rates; in the absence of congressional action, tax cuts enacted under Pres. George W. Bush were set to expire and thereby prompt an increase for every taxpayer during an economic slowdown. Having cited deficit concerns, Democrats moved to boost levies for individuals who made more than \$250,000 annually. In a surprise conciliatory move in early December, however, the Obama administration negotiated a compromise with Senate Republicans that continued lower rates for all taxpayers for another two years, extended unemployment benefits, and lowered employee Social Security taxes by 2% for one year. The package eventually received overwhelming congressional approval.

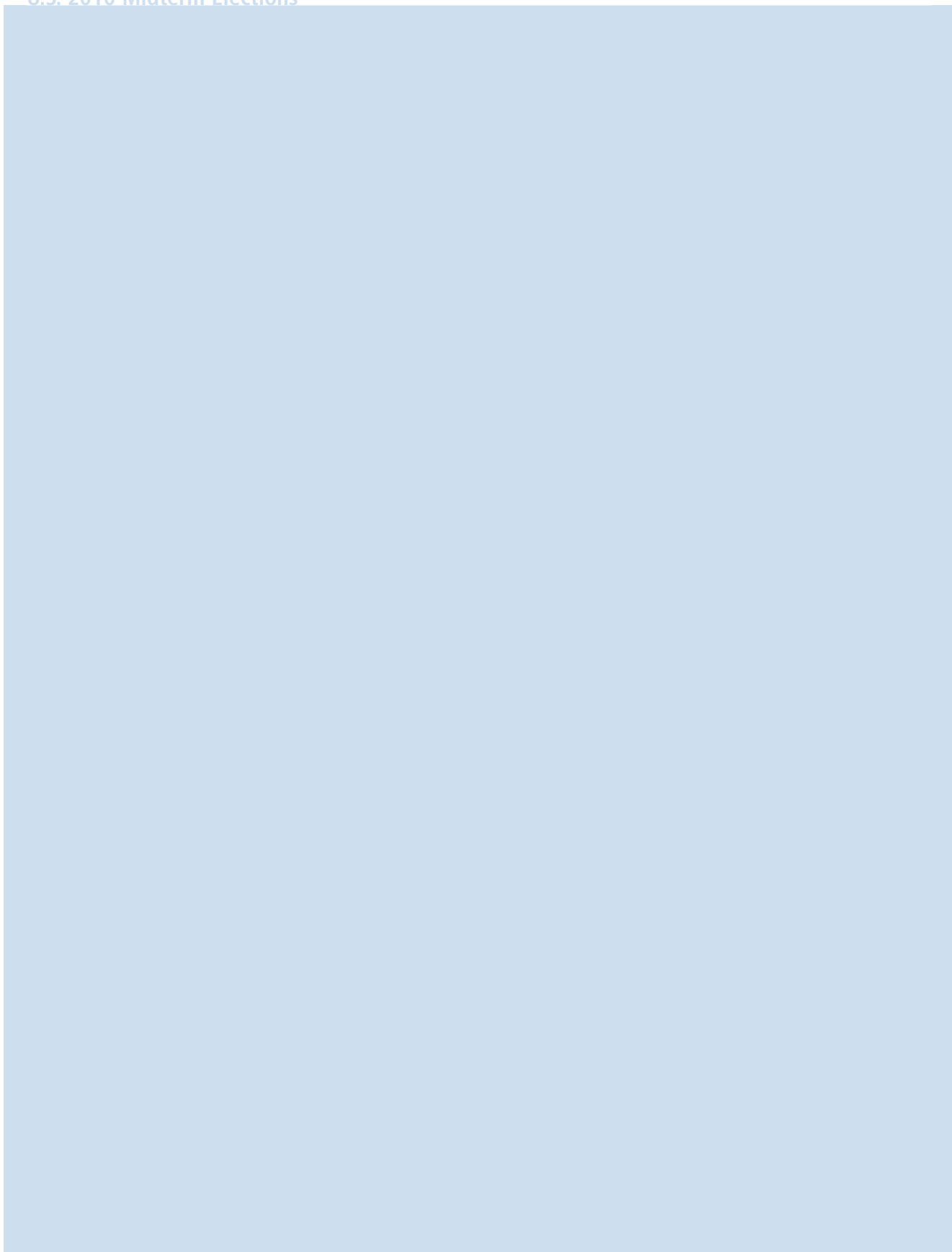
That successful deal—and Obama's apparent move toward the political centre after an election he called a "shellacking"—helped to knock over barriers to bipartisan cooperation. In the days before adjournment, Congress gave final approval to six additional bills plus a major international treaty that had been stalled by partisan wrangling.

One new law repealed the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" prohibition against openly gay people's serving in the U.S. armed forces. Supporters of the repeal called it an important advance in civil rights. While opponents argued that the repeal's effect on military effectiveness had not been sufficiently studied, Defense Secretary Robert Gates testified that it would have no impact on unit cohesion or fighting ability.





## U.S. 2010 Midterm Elections









drawals in July 2011, a vow widely criticized as discomfiting for U.S. allies, including the Afghan government, and as an encouragement of Taliban resistance. By August 2010, when the last of 30,000 additional U.S. troops had been deployed, U.S. military forces exceeded 95,000, but Obama was largely unable to solicit additional troop deployments from NATO allies. As other countries drew down their military contingents, U.S. troops were forced to assume an ever-greater share of combat duties. At midyear Obama and NATO allies moved to obtain assistance in the Afghan operation from Russia, and Obama declared that U.S. troops would remain through 2014, after which security responsibility would be turned over to the Afghan government.

Obama again failed to advance his 2008 campaign promise to close the Guantánamo Bay detention camp. The administration's plan to try suspected al-Qaeda terrorists in federal civilian courts rather than before military tribunals suffered a major setback in November 2010. In a key test case that month, a New York City jury acquitted Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani on all but one of 285 counts arising from the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The presiding judge had ruled that a key prosecution witness could not testify because the government had learned about him through information obtained from Ghailani at Guantánamo, where the defendant said he had been tortured. Although U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder had announced that Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and four alleged coconspirators in the September 11 attacks would also be tried in a Manhattan federal

## DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATES 2010

The continuing nationwide economic downturn and power struggles with the U.S. federal government prompted turmoil within state governments during 2010. Federalism principles—the balance between state and federal government—were tested repeatedly as states demanded increased response from Washington on immigration enforcement and other federal duties but chafed at perceived overreaches by federal authorities, especially in health care and education.

Republicans made major gains in 46 states that held elections in November. Democrats captured new governorships in California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Vermont, but the GOP took governorships previously held by Democrats in Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The new lineup for 2011 would be 29 Republican governors, 20 Democrat, and one independent, a net gain of six for the GOP. Republicans gained more than 675 state legislative seats across the U.S., bringing their numbers to just under 4,000, the highest GOP total since 1928. The election marked a watershed in the South, where

Republican legislators would outnumber Democrats for the first time since Reconstruction. Control of 20 legislative chambers nationwide changed hands, all from Democrat to Republican. Going into 2011, when many legislatures would redraw congressional and state legislative district lines, Republicans would have two-house control of legislatures in 25 states, Democrats would dominate in 16, and 8 states would be split. Nebraska had a nonpartisan unicameral legislature.

**Structures, Powers.** Many states addressed internal reform proposals, with mixed results. Alaska voters rejected a small increase in numbers of state legislators. Oklahoma voters added statewide officials to its legislative term limits law. Seeking to take legislative politics out of the equation, California voters turned legislative and congressional redistricting over to an independent commission. Florida voters approved a measure requiring legislators to draw contiguous districts and follow existing geographic lines whenever possible.

Against a backdrop of legislative gridlock over the state's dismaying finances, California voters passed a measure eliminating a two-thirds vote to approve the state budget, instead requiring only a simple legislative majority. The initiative left only two states—Arkansas and Rhode Island—that required a state budget supermajority. The net result was anything but clear, though; California voters also endorsed a proposition mandating a two-thirds vote for any fee increases, and the state already required a two-thirds vote for any tax increase.

Internet voting suffered a major setback when a District of Columbia test program was hacked within hours, prompting a quick end to the experiment. Arizona also experimented with online voting for military and overseas voters. In a ruling that threatened public financing laws in other states, the U.S. Supreme Court enjoined an Arizona law that allowed disproportionate help to opponents of self-funded candidates.

Several states, including Colorado and Illinois, retained high court judges only after bruising, highly publicized campaigns. In Iowa three state Supreme Court justices were removed by voters. Their main opposition was organized by social conservatives opposed to the seven-member court's unanimous 2009 decision holding that gay marriage was a state constitutional







## URUGUAY



**Area:** 177,879 sq km (68,679 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 3,372,000

**Capital:** Montevideo

**Head of state and government:** Presidents Tabaré Ramón Vázquez Rosas and, from March 1, José Mujica

In March 2010 José Mujica, a former Tupamaro guerrilla leader, was inaugurated as the president of Uruguay, a development that ensured five more years of rule by the leftist coalition Progressive Encounter–Broad Front (EP-FA). The coalition enjoyed a majority in both houses of the Uruguayan General Assembly. The EP-FA did, however, lose four governorships in the departmental elections in May.

Uruguay continued to enjoy robust, if not near record, economic growth. The economy was expected to grow 8.5% for the year, and unemployment remained at its lowest levels since 1986, having fallen to 6.2% in August. Inflation was within the government target range of 6–8%. Agricultural exports continued to boom.

President Mujica announced an ambitious agenda for reform of the civil service. That led to increasing tension between the government and unions, culminating in a general strike on October 7. In addition, the EP-FA introduced legislation that would effectively annul an amnesty law, enacted in 1986, that had shielded military officers from prosecution for human rights abuses committed during the period of military rule. The law had been upheld in public referenda in 1989 and 2009. When several EP-FA senators indicated that they would vote against the legislation, the legislative effort was abandoned, but there was talk on the left about seeking yet another referendum.

With a new administration in Uruguay and an International Court of Justice decision in April, Uruguay and Argentina finally resolved a conflict over a pulp mill in Fray Bentos, Uruguay, across the Uruguay River from Gualaguaychú, Arg. The countries later agreed to create a binational scientific team to monitor water quality in the river.

Uruguay's fourth-place finish in the 2010 association football (soccer)

World Cup in South Africa was a source of national pride. (See Sidebar on page 312.) The government quickly seized on the international attention to promote tourism and investment in Uruguay. (MARTIN WEINSTEIN)

## UZBEKISTAN



**Area:** 444,103 sq km (171,469 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 27,866,000

**Capital:** Tashkent

**Head of state and government:** President Islam Karimov, assisted by Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyayev

In 2010 Uzbekistan recorded a mixed year in foreign relations. While the country received the thanks of NATO and the U.S. for its contribution in transshipping supplies to the international coalition's struggle against terrorism in Afghanistan and for its generosity in having accepted thousands of ethnic Uzbek refugees in June from the violence in southern Kyrgyzstan, the country's reputation as a responsible member of the international community was negatively affected by its behaviour toward Tajikistan, one of its eastern neighbours.

Uzbekistan was determined to prevent the construction of a gigantic dam and power plant at Roghun in central Tajikistan. Tashkent argued that the dam would severely affect Uzbek irrigated agriculture by depriving crops of water during the filling of an enormous reservoir, an assertion denied by Tajikistan. Although Tajikistan had agreed to an Uzbek demand for a feasibility study of the project to be carried out by international experts, at the beginning of the year Uzbekistan started delaying the transit of Tajikistan-bound railroad cars across its territory. The objective of the action, unofficially admitted by Uzbek authorities, was to disrupt construction at Roghun, but the action resulted in a major disruption to parts of the Tajik economy. The area that suffered the worst was the southern region, where supplies of fertilizer, seeds, and fuel for spring agricultural work failed to arrive. Tajik rail authorities appealed to the international community for help, but Uzbek rail authorities denied that the action was deliberate, insisting that it was connected to repair works on the lines to Tajikistan. When Iranian businessmen began to complain to their government that their construction projects, including a power plant to which Uzbekistan had had no objections, were being affected by the non-delivery of supplies, Iran made strong appeals to the Uzbek government but without result. At the end of the year, the situation had not been resolved,



and Tajik railway officials reported that for most of the year, more than 1,000 rail cars were still stranded in Uzbekistan.

In another Uzbek action aimed at its eastern neighbour, a number of demonstrations took place on the Uzbek side of the border to protest the alleged pollution of Uzbek territory by the nearby Tajik aluminum plant. Although official protests about the plant were not new, this time Uzbek officials joined forces with nongovernmental environmental groups.

Freedom of expression remained restricted. In two noteworthy cases, prominent filmmaker Umida Ahmedova was tried in February for allegedly having slandered the Uzbek people, and human rights activist Elena Urlaeva was detained in September for having photographed children forced to pick cotton. (BESS BROWN)

## VANUATU



**Area:** 12,190 sq km (4,707 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 251,000  
**Capital:** Port Vila  
**Head of state:** President Iolu Abil  
**Head of government:** Prime Ministers Edward Natapei and, from December 2, Sato Kilman

In 2010 Vanuatu celebrated 30 years of independence with an economy showing about 4% annual growth, an urban population increasing annually by 3.5%, and strong growth in both the tourism and development sectors. Seeking to control expenditures, the government proposed a budget the same size as the previous year's.

Land was both a domestic and an international issue. Indigenous landowners were concerned by the ongoing alienation of land to foreigners; this generated increasing public pressure for reform of both politics and land law. The long-running dispute with France over the possession of uninhabited Matthew and Hunter islands was reignited when it was reported in January that Moana Carcasses, Vanuatu's minister of internal affairs, had proposed a shared-ownership arrangement to the French.

An investigation into the 2009 death of a prisoner from severe injuries he received while in the custody of the Van-

## VATICAN CITY STATE



**Area:** 44 ha (109 ac)  
**Population** (2010 est.): about 800, of whom about 450 have Vatican citizenship (including about 225 living abroad mostly as diplomatic personnel)  
**Head of state:** (sovereign pontiff) Pope Benedict XVI  
**Head of administration:** Secretary of State Tarcisio Cardinal Bertone

In 2010 the Vatican responded to new allegations of sexual abuse by Roman Catholic priests in various parts of the world. A case in Ireland was particularly sensitive, due to charges that church authorities had systematically subverted investigations into the alleged abuse. An inquiry into similar charges in Belgium led the pope to issue a statement challenging the investigation.

The Vatican managed to defend its integrity as an important global actor. It exerted a significant role in ongoing debates regarding the Middle East, where it had long advocated interfaith dialogue. At an October synod in Vatican City, bishops from the Middle East region discussed the plight of minority groups, particularly Christian minorities, which faced increasingly intolerant religious extremism.

The Vatican also voiced concern for marginal communities during the deportation campaign launched by France against many Roma residing there. One high-ranking Vatican official did not hesitate to describe the campaign as a new Holocaust.

On another European front, the Vatican expressed worry about an investigation undertaken by the European Union into a bilateral agreement between the Holy See and the Italian state. The agreement granted extensive tax relief to an estimated 100,000 hotels, hospitals, and schools operated directly or indirectly by the Vatican on Italian soil. The tax breaks by 2010 amounted to about €2 billion (roughly \$2.6 billion) per year. Critics of the agreement claimed that it gave the Vatican an illegal trade advantage that harmed Italian firms operating in their own country.

The Vatican differed with the Italian government over the latter's proposal to abolish mail delivery on Saturdays in the name of fiscal austerity. The official Vatican newspaper charged that the act would penalize elderly citizens, for whom conventional mail remained an important form of communication.

(GREGORY O. SMITH)

## VENEZUELA



**Area:** 916,445 sq km (353,841 sq mi)  
**Population** (2010 est.): 29,044,000  
**Capital:** Caracas  
**Head of state and government:** President Hugo Chávez Frías

The National Assembly elections of Sept. 26, 2010, transformed Venezuela's political landscape. In 2005 the opposition political parties had boycotted the elections to the National Assembly, and supporters of Pres. Hugo Chávez took total control of the legislature. This time a broad coalition of opposition parties, the Democratic Unity Table (MUD), divided the popular vote equally with the official government party, the United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV). Changes in the electoral law enabled the PSUV to win 98 of 165 seats, while the MUD captured 65, and the small radical leftist political party, Fatherland for All, won the remaining 2 seats. Chávez had campaigned hard for the PSUV candidates and framed the election as a referendum on his government. Thus, even though the PSUV retained control of the National Assembly, party leaders were disappointed. The once-dominant Democratic Action (AD) party and the





## VIETNAM



**Area:** 331,212 sq km (127,882 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 87,117,000

**Capital:** Hanoi

**Head of state:** President Nguyen Minh Triet

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung

Two major developments dominated Vietnam in 2010: preparations for the 11th congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) and Vietnam's assumption of the chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). During the year the VCP convened a series of congresses at grass-roots, district, provincial, and municipal levels to select delegates to the national congress scheduled for January 2011. This process was completed by the end of October. Some 69 local party congresses took part in a pilot program in which delegates directly elected their party secretary. Significant among these elections was the one in Da Nang, Vietnam's fourth largest city.

The party Central Committee held its 12th plenum in March to review various draft congress policy documents, including the socioeconomic development strategy for 2011–20. The 13th Central Committee plenum took place in October and focused on setting targets for the next five-year (2011–15) socioeconomic development plan and the state budget. The October plenum also reviewed a pilot program adopted by the National Assembly to reform local government by abolishing the two-tiered structure of people's councils and people's committees in favour of direct election of people's committees.

In January, after Vietnam assumed the ASEAN chair, it hosted several

## YEMEN



**Area:** 528,076 sq km (203,891 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 23,494,000

**Capital:** Sanaa

**Head of state:** President Maj. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Ali Muhammad Mujawar

On Feb. 12, 2010, after six years of intermittent fighting, the Yemeni government and the al-Huthi rebels, based in the northern mountains, came to a peace agreement. According to the pact, both sides would uphold a cease-fire overseen by joint rebel and government representatives. The accord

bound the al-Huthi militia to disarm, free captured soldiers, evacuate hide-outs, and follow the Yemeni constitution. The al-Huthis also vowed not to attack Saudi Arabia, Yemen's northern neighbour. There were multiple accusations during the year from both sides, however, of sporadic violations.

The secessionist movement in southern Yemen, aimed at reviving the old People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (1967–90), gained ground and became more violent, with direct armed confrontations against the Yemeni armed forces. The secessionists used strikes, fires, bombs in public buildings, and the assassination of Yemeni officials to attract attention. Violence from al-Qaeda terrorists also intensified during the year and was met with ruthless reprisals by the government, which possessed limited resources. Al-Qaeda in Yemen joined forces with its counterpart in Saudi Arabia, calling the combined group al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. There were fears that contacts between the al-Huthis, the secessionists, and al-Qaeda could lead to a coordinated rebellion against the central government, an eventuality that could only increase the dangers of destabilization in a poor country with a weak government. (See Special Report on page 180.) (LOUAY BAHRY)



## ZAMBIA



**Area:** 752,612 sq km (290,585 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 13,460,000

**Capital:** Lusaka

**Head of state and government:** President Rupiah Banda

Zambian Pres. Rupiah Banda and the ruling party, the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), faced growing opposition in 2010 from the alliance formed by the Patriotic Front (PF) and the United Party for National Development (UPND). Increasingly, analysts regarded Michael Sata, the leader of the PF, as having a credible chance of victory over the incumbent in the 2011 elections. There was a risk, however, that the alliance would split owing to friction between various factions over the choice of a presidential candidate. Anticipating that the upcoming election would be the most fiercely contested since the shift to multiparty politics in 1991, politicians were preoccupied with consolidating their support. In the 2008 election, Sata had lost by a narrow margin—38.7% of the vote against Banda's 40.7%—and in an effort to undermine Sata's rise in popularity, the MMD turned to tactics designed to exploit historic rivalries between the Bemba and the Tonga ethnic groups. While Sata came from the Bemba group, important leaders within the opposition alliance belonged to the Tonga group.

Smarting from pressure by Western donor countries to undertake substantive reforms against corruption, Zambia sought to strengthen its ties with China, which was less demanding on this issue. In late February, President Banda embarked on a nine-day state visit to Beijing at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, Hu Jintao. On this trip Banda negotiated a \$1 billion concessional loan from the Chinese authorities, which was the equivalent of 40% of Zambia's total public external debt stock. A number of other pacts were also signed, including agreements to promote bilateral cooperation in several mining projects. Although there was still tension between Chinese and Zambians, overall anti-Chinese sentiment appeared to have subsided somewhat. Some government press accounts referred to the Chinese as "all-weather

friends," praising them for having taken over mining operations during the economic recession when many Western investors scaled back or abandoned the industry.

Meanwhile, a bumper corn (maize) crop and rising copper prices accounted for greater economic prosperity. During the year, real GDP growth rose to about 7.5%, coupled with a decline in inflation to less than 8%.

In October, Pope Benedict XVI appointed Medardo Joseph Mazombwe as one of 24 new cardinals, making him the first indigenous Zambian to be named. Mazombwe had combined his religious career with social advocacy and was an ardent advocate for debt cancellation in the mid-1980s. He later initiated several new development projects throughout the country. (LARAY DENZER)

## ZIMBABWE



**Area:** 390,757 sq km (150,872 sq mi)

**Population** (2010 est.): 12,644,000, of which about 3,000,000 people might be living outside the country

**Capital:** Harare

**Head of state:** President Robert Mugabe

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai

Zimbabwe's government of national unity became mired in gridlock in 2010. The two main parties in the power-sharing government—the Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), led by Pres. Robert Mugabe, and the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), led by Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai—repeatedly negotiated and periodically announced progress but failed to settle the main issues of contention. Frequent attempts by South African Pres. Jacob Zuma, head of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), to mediate disputes proved unsuccessful in brokering any settlement. By the end of October, relations between Mugabe and Tsvangirai had nearly broken down in mutual recrimination. That month Tsvangirai stopped attending some scheduled meetings with Mugabe, and he went to Zambia to seek the support of Pres. Rupiah Banda against what he referred to as Mugabe's unilateralism.

As relations between the coalition partners deteriorated and neighbouring SADC governments tired of fruitless intervention, hopes receded for meeting the timetable for drafting a new constitution and holding a democratic election. According to the provisions of the 2008 Global Political Agreement (GPA), a new constitution was a mandatory prerequisite to the 2011 elections; however, in October both the prime minister and the president reiterated their commitment to holding those elections "whatever the obstacles," even without a new constitution in place. They also ostensibly agreed that the losing candidate would not contest the results. According to sources, the MDC held a substantial lead, while ZANU-PF was anxious about the 86-year-old president's health.

Meanwhile, formulation of a new constitution ran into difficulties. The Constitutional Parliamentary Committee did not even begin to canvass public opinion until July, a year later than originally scheduled. Public meetings were poorly attended, partly owing to intimidation and violence. Some important civil rights groups, spearheaded by the National Constitutional Association, announced their opposition to any constitutional draft. Moreover, key financial officials contended that the state simply did not have the \$200 million needed to fund both a constitutional referendum and elections in 2011.

Western sanctions against Zimbabwe were cited as obstructions to political and economic progress. Before the deterioration of coalition relations, Tsvangirai urged the easing of targeted sanctions as a reward for what seemed like genuine progress, and the ZANU-PF politburo announced that the government refused to make further concessions regarding the GPA until sanctions had been lifted, including those that targeted the president and his senior party colleagues. Mugabe remained adamant on this position. International response was mixed; while the African Union and South Africa called for the abolition of sanctions, the U.S. and the EU refused to budge.

The economy improved significantly, partly as a result of an increased yield in the tobacco crop and the resumption of diamond sales from the controversial Marange fields. According to the IMF, both growth and inflation averaged about 5%. Land reform and indigenization laws were upheld in the courts, but their continued contestation was likely to affect policy for a long time. (LARAY DENZER)













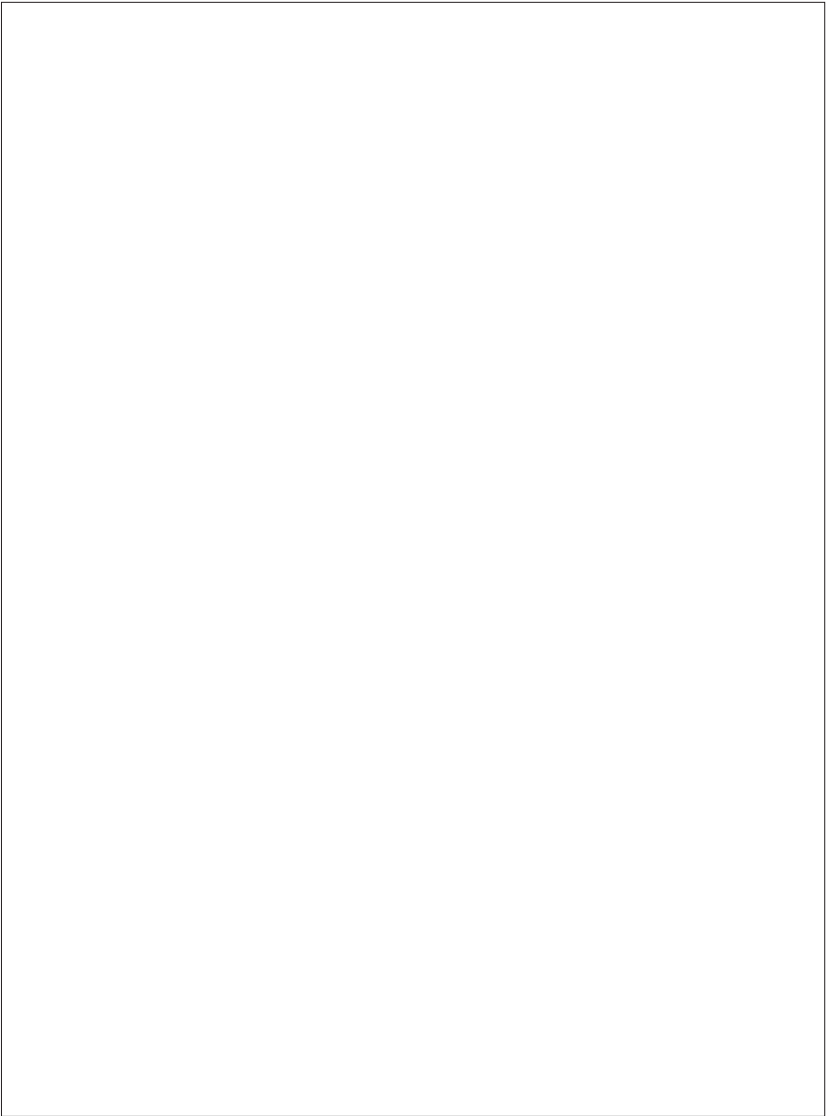
# World Data



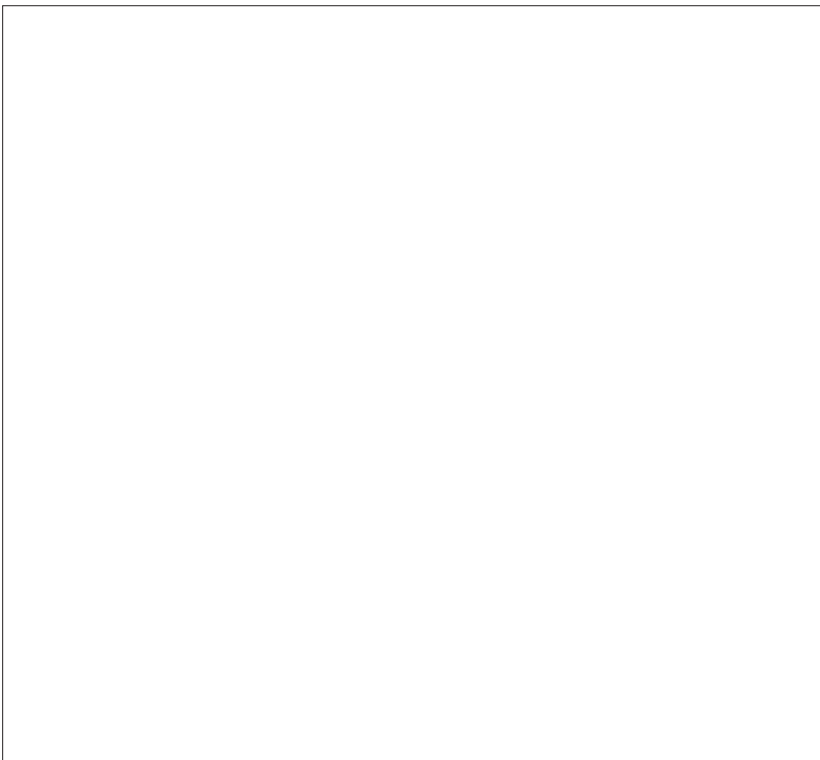










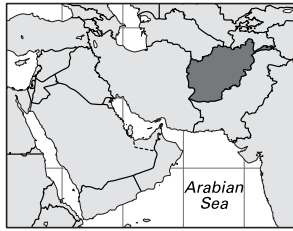












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## Albania

**Official name:** Republika e Shqipërisë (Republic of Albania).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Kuvendi, or Parliament [140]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Tirana (Tiranë).

**Official language:** Albanian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** lek (L);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = 107.20 leks;

1 £ = 165.60 leks.



### Area and population

Counties	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2008 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Berat	Berat	696	1,802	172,694
Dibër	Peshkopi	968	2,507	143,341
Durrës	Durrës	319	827	314,862
Elbasan	Elbasan	1,266	3,278	349,530
Fier	Fier	729	1,887	379,221
Gjirokastrë	Gjirokastrë	1,113	2,883	102,990
Korçë	Korçë	1,433	3,711	260,890
Kukës	Kukës	916	2,373	75,746
Lezhë	Lezhë	610	1,581	160,752
Shkodër	Shkodër	1,375	3,562	249,982
Tiranë	Tiranë (Tiranë)	612	1,586	811,388
Vlorë	Vlorë	1,045	2,706	148,651
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,082</b>	<b>28,703</b>	<b>3,170,047</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,205,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 289.2, persons per sq km 111.7.

**Urban-rural** (2005<sup>1</sup>): urban 44.5%; rural 55.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.78%; female 50.22%.

**Age breakdown** (2006<sup>1</sup>): under 15, 25.3%; 15–29, 26.4%; 30–44, 19.9%; 45–59, 16.2%; 60–74, 9.2%; 75–84, 2.5%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,376,000; (2030) 3,455,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Albanian 91.7%; Greek 2.3%; Aromanian 1.8%; Rom 1.8%; other 2.4%.

**Traditional religious groups** (2005)<sup>2</sup>: Muslim c. 68%, of which Sunni c. 51%.

Bektashi c. 17%; Orthodox c. 22%; Roman Catholic c. 10%.

**Major cities** (2001): Tirana (Tiranë) 343,078 (urban agglomeration [2007] 406,000); Durrës 99,546; Elbasan 87,797; Shkodër 82,455; Vlorë 77,691.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008/2007): 6.7/1.1.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.40.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 72.9 years; female 77.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 419.4, of which cerebrovascular disease 151.5, ischemic heart disease 121.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 114.9; diseases of the respiratory system 43.3; accidents 41.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: 229,444,000,000 leks (tax revenue 89.6%, nontax revenue 6.9%, grants 3.5%). Expenditures: 258,816,000,000 leks (social security and welfare 25.7%, transport and communications 11.8%, education 10.7%, general administration 10.3%, health 9.2%, police 6.3%, defense 4.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,222,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$12,453,000,000 (U.S.\$3,950 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,170 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2006			
	in value '000,000 leks	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	156,592	17.6	542,000	50.0
Mining	5,809	0.7	5,000	0.5
Manufacturing	82,512	9.3	58,000	5.4
Public utilities			10,900	1.0
Construction	114,214	12.8	53,200	4.9
Transp. and commun.	73,963	8.3	19,000	1.8
Trade, restaurants	167,002	18.7	83,900	7.7
Finance, real estate				
Pub. admin., defense	203,884	22.9	162,700	15.0
Services				
Other	87,024 <sup>3</sup>	9.8 <sup>3</sup>	150,000 <sup>4</sup>	13.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>891,000<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>1,084,000<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): wheat 260,000, corn (maize) 230,000, watermelons 190,000, potatoes 165,000, tomatoes 164,000, grapes 150,000, olives 30,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,853,000 sheep, 876,000 goats, 577,000 cattle, 4,712,000 chickens; roundwood 430,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 81%; fisheries production 7,369 (from aquaculture 25%). Mining and quarrying (2008): chromium ore 51,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$ '000,000; 2006): basic chemicals 54; glass and glass products 48; iron and steel 46; textiles 37; leather (all forms) 33.

grain mill products and other food products 20. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 3,771,000,000 (6,246,000,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 92,000 (105,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 2,190,000 (2007) 3,759,000; petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 231,000 (1,000,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 17,170,000 (17,170,000).

**Population economically active** (2006): total 1,084,000; activity rate of total population 34.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.7%; female 39.6%; unemployed [2008] 13.0%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.9	95.2	100.0	102.4	105.4	108.9	111.3
Monthly earnings index	79.5	91.0	100.0	107.5	...	...	...

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 4.3; average annual income per household (2002) 416,556 leks (U.S.\$2,972); sources of urban income (2000): wages and salaries/self-employment 64.2%, transfers/pensions 14.8%; expenditure (2001)<sup>6</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 42.6%, housing/energy 24.4%, hotels and restaurants 7.3%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,714; remittances (2009) 1,495; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 646; official development assistance (2008) 386. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,555; remittances (2008) 10; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 39.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 21.1%, in permanent crops 4.4%, in pasture 15.4%, forest area 29.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
'000,000,000 leks	-174	-196	-221	-279	-327	-328
% of total	58.3%	59.9%	58.6%	58.9%	59.0%	61.4%

**Imports** (2008): 440,464,000,000 leks (machinery and apparatus 16.0%; food 11.9%; chemicals and chemical products 8.7%; refined petroleum 8.1%; electricity 5.9%; road vehicles 5.8%; manufactures of metal 5.4%; clothing and apparel 4.7%). **Major import sources:** Italy 26.5%; Greece 14.6%; China 7.4%; Germany 6.1%; Turkey 6.0%.

**Exports** (2008): 113,663,000,000 leks (clothing and apparel 25.9%, of which men's or boys' outerwear 10.5%; footwear 16.8%; metal ore and scrap 11.5%, of which chromium 4.9%; mineral fuels 8.7%; iron and steel 8.5%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 61.8%; Greece 8.8%; Serbia (incl. Kosovo) 8.3%; Macedonia 2.9%; China 2.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 399 km; passenger-km 41,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 52,000,000. Roads (2002): total length 11,184 mi, 18,000 km (paved 39%); passenger-km (2001) 197,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2001) 2,200,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 237,932; trucks and buses 89,151. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 149,000,000; metric ton-km (2007) less than 500,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	989	318	PCs	2007	120	38
Telephones				Dailies	2009	70 <sup>9</sup>	25 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,162 <sup>10</sup>	1,319 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,300	412
Landline	2009	363	115	Broadband	2009	90 <sup>10</sup>	29 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Population age 20 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 7.8%; primary 55.6%; lower secondary 2.7%; upper secondary 17.9%; vocational 8.8%; university 7.2%. **Literacy** (2006): total population age 15 and over literate 98.7%.

#### Education (2003–04)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	11,653	250,487	21.5	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17)	22,560	397,056	17.6	73
Tertiary	2,066	53,014	25.7	19 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 3,699 (1 per 845 persons); hospital beds (2007) 9,191 (1 per 346 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 6.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 14,295<sup>11</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$80.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>In actuality, a majority of citizens are secular after decades of rigidly enforced atheism. <sup>3</sup>Net taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>4</sup>Excludes legal but unauthorized gray economy that may be as large as 50% of official GDP. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Buses only. <sup>9</sup>Circulation. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>Primarily a land-oriented force supported by naval and air units.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Albania <http://www.bankofalbania.org>
- Institute of Statistics <http://www.instat.gov.al>

## Algeria

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūriyah al-Jazā'irīyah al-Dīmuqrāṭīyah al-Sha'bīyah (Arabic) (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria).  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative bodies (Council of the Nation [144]; National People's Assembly [389]).  
**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Algiers.  
**Official language:** Arabic.  
**Official religion:** Islam.  
**Monetary unit:** Algerian dinar (DA); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = DA 74.36; 1 £ = DA 114.87.



### Population (2008 preliminary census)

Provinces	population	Provinces	population	Provinces	population
Adrar	402,197	El-Bayadh	262,187	Ouargla	552,539
Ain Defla	771,890	El-Oued	673,934	Oum el-Bouaghi	644,364
Ain Temouchent	368,713	El-Tarf	411,783	Relizane	733,060
Alger	2,947,461	Ghardaia	375,988	Saïda	328,685
Annaba	640,050	Guelma	482,261	Sétif	1,496,150
Batna	1,128,030	Illizi	54,490	Sidi bel-Abbès	603,369
Béchar	274,866	Jijel	634,412	Skikda	904,195
Béjaïa	915,835	Khenchela	384,268	Souk Ahras	440,299
Biskra	730,262	Laghouat	477,328	Tamanrasset	198,691
Blida	1,009,892	Mascara	780,959	Tébessa	657,227
Bordj Bou Arreridj	634,396	Medéa	830,943	Tiaret	842,060
Bouira	694,750	Mila	768,419	Tindouf	58,193
Boumerdes	795,019	Mostaganem	746,947	Tipaza	617,661
Constantine	943,112	M'Sila	991,846	Tissemsilt	296,366
Djelfa	1,223,223	Naâma	209,470	Tizi Ouzou	1,119,646
Ech-Cheliff	1,013,718	Oran	1,443,052	Tlemcen	945,525
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,459,729<sup>3</sup></b>

### Demography

**Area:** 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,741 sq km.  
**Population** (2010): 35,866,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 39.0, persons per sq km 15.1.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 65.9%; rural 34.1%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.52%; female 49.48%.  
**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 27.2%; 15–29, 32.1%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 11.9%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.3%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 41,229,000; (2030) 45,385,000.  
**Doubling time:** 56 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2000): Algerian Arab 59.1%; Berber 26.2%, of which Arabized Berber 3.0%; Bedouin Arab 14.5%; other 0.2%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 99.7%, of which Sunni 99.1%, Ibādiyyah 0.6%; Christian 0.3%.  
**Major cities** (2005): Algiers 1,532,000 (urban agglom. [2007] 3,354,000); Oran 724,000; Constantine 475,000; Annaba (2004) 410,700; Batna (2004) 285,800.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 23.3 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.4 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 18.9 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.86.  
**Marriage rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 9.6.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 74.7 years; female 76.3 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 150.0; infectious and parasitic diseases 96.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 54.2; respiratory infections 45.2; accidents 41.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: DA 3,688,500,000,000 (hydrocarbon revenue 75.8%, nonhydrocarbon revenue 24.2%). Expenditures: DA 3,092,700,000,000 (current expenditure 54.1%, capital expenditure 45.9%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,011,000,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007): wheat 2,300,000, potatoes 1,800,000, barley 1,200,000, tomatoes 800,000, onions 700,000, dates 500,000, oranges 490,915, grapes 250,000, olives 220,000, livestock (number of live animals) 20,000,000 sheep, 3,800,000 goats; roundwood (2008) 8,071,039 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production (2008) 141,615 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2007): iron ore 1,982,000; phosphate rock 1,800,000; liquid helium 20,000,000 cu m. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): food and beverages 1,230; fabricated metals 880; refined petroleum/manufactured gas 720; motor vehicles and parts 400. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 37,196,000,000 (37,202,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (938,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 435,000,000 ([2007] 170,307,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 38,732,000 (11,527,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 86,558,000,000 (26,247,000,000).  
**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 1.6%, left fallow 1.5%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 13.8%, forest area 1.0%.  
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 6.2; disposable income per household (2002) c. U.S.\$5,700; sources of income (2006): self-employment 45.9%, wages and salaries 34.1%, transfers 20.0%; expenditure: n.a.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$154,202,000,000 (U.S.\$4,420 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,130 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2004	
	in value DA '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>4</sup>	% of labour force <sup>4</sup>
Agriculture	716,000	7.6	1,616,200	17.1
Petroleum and natural gas	4,157,000 <sup>5</sup>	44.3 <sup>5</sup>	135,100 <sup>5</sup>	1.4 <sup>5</sup>
Other mining	443,000 <sup>5</sup>	4.7 <sup>5</sup>	846,700 <sup>5</sup>	8.9 <sup>5</sup>
Manufacturing			79,100	0.8
Public utilities	815,000	8.7	967,600	10.2
Construction			435,900	4.6
Transp. and commun.	1,923,000	20.5	1,339,200	14.1
Trade, restaurants			141,200	1.5
Finance, real estate	789,000	8.4	1,113,300	11.8
Services			1,104,100	11.7
Pub. admin., defense	547,000 <sup>6</sup>	5.8 <sup>6</sup>	1,691,600 <sup>7</sup>	17.9 <sup>7</sup>
Other	9,390,000	100.0	9,470,000	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**Population economically active** (2006): total 10,109,600; activity rate of population c. 30% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2004] c. 74%; female 16.9%; unemployed [June 2008] 12.3%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.0	98.4	100.0	102.5	106.1	110.9	117.2

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 325; remittances (2009) 2,193; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 2,034; official development assistance (2008) 316. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 469; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 216.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+11,108	+13,774	+25,645	+33,157	+32,532	+39,966
% of total	29.1%	27.3%	38.6%	43.6%	37.1%	33.8%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$27,631,000,000 (food and live animals 17.4%, of which cereals 7.2%; nonelectrical machinery 15.7%; road vehicles/parts 12.9%; iron and steel 12.4%). **Major import sources:** France 16.7%; Italy 8.7%; China 8.6%; U.S. 7.7%; Germany 6.5%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$60,163,000,000 (crude petroleum 56.2%, natural gas 25.0%, refined petroleum 9.2%, manufactured gas 7.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 30.1%; Italy 13.2%; Spain 8.9%; Canada 7.8%; Neth. 7.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): route length 2,468 mi, 3,973 km; (2003) passenger-km 946,000,000; (2003) metric ton-km cargo 2,041,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 67,295 mi, 108,302 km (paved 70%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 2,042,824; trucks and buses 1,221,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>9</sup>: passenger-km 3,336,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,900,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	3,633	114	PCs	2007	377	11
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,600 <sup>10</sup>	102 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	32,730 <sup>11</sup>	938 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,700	135
Landline	2009	2,576	74	Broadband	2009	818 <sup>11</sup>	23 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1998). Percentage of economically active population age 6 and over having: no formal schooling 30.1%; primary education 29.9%; lower secondary 20.7%; upper secondary 13.4%; higher 4.3%; other 1.6%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 15 and over literate 76.3%; males literate 84.5%; females literate 68.0%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	170,207	4,078,954	24.0	95
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17) <sup>12</sup>	176,375	3,677,107	20.8	66
Tertiary	31,683	901,562	28.5	24 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2003) 36,347 (1 per 877 persons); hospital beds (2004) 55,089 (1 per 588 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 29.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 147,000 (army 86.4%, navy 4.1%, air force 9.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$150.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 48 nonelected seats. <sup>2</sup>The Berber language, Tamazight, became a national language in April 2002. <sup>3</sup>Reported total; summed total equals 34,459,731; includes nomads, excludes other non-household residents. <sup>4</sup>Based on labour force survey. <sup>5</sup>Petroleum and natural gas excludes (and Manufacturing includes) refined petroleum. <sup>6</sup>Import taxes and duties. <sup>7</sup>Nearly all unemployed including 1,149,400 seeking first employment. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>9</sup>Air Algérie. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2003–04.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistiques Algérie** <http://www.ons.dz>
- **Banque d'Algerie** <http://www.bank-of-algeria.dz>

## American Samoa

**Official name:** American Samoa (English); Amerika Samoa (Samoan).  
**Political status:** unincorporated and unorganized territory of the United States with two legislative houses (Senate [18]; House of Representatives [21]).

**Head of state:** President of the United States.

**Head of government:** Governor.

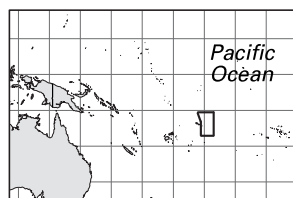
**Capital:** Fagatogo<sup>2</sup> (legislative and judicial) and Utulei (executive).

**Official languages:** English; Samoan.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dollar (U.S.); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



Area and population	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2000 census
<b>Districts and islands</b>			
Eastern District	25.9	67.1	23,441
Tutuila Island (part)	25.3	65.5	21,673
Aunu'u Island	0.6	1.6	1,768
Western District	28.8	74.6	32,435
Tutuila Island (part)	28.8	74.6	32,435
Manu'a District (Manu'a Islands)	21.9	56.7	1,378
Ofu Island	2.8	7.2	289
Olosega Island	2.0	5.2	216
Ta'u Island	17.1	44.3	873
Rose Island <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.3	0
Swains Island <sup>3</sup>	0.6	1.5	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77.3<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>200.2<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>57,291</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 65,900.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 852.5, persons per sq km 329.2.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 92.0%; rural 8.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.68%; female 49.32%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 35.4%; 15–29, 25.7%; 30–44, 19.7%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 5.1%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 75,000; (2030) 84,000.

**Doubling time:** 40 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2005): Samoan 91.6%, of whom born in the nearby independent nation of Samoa 29.3%; Tongan 3.2%; other 5.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant c. 38%, of which Congregational c. 21%; Mormon c. 19%; Roman Catholic c. 15%; other (including nonreligious) c. 28%.

**Major villages** (2000): Tafuna 8,406; Nu'uuli 5,154; Pago Pago 4,278 (urban agglomeration [2001] 15,000); Leone 3,568; Fagatogo 2,096<sup>2</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 21.6 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 65.3%; (2006) outside of marriage 34.7%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 4.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 17.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 3.16.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2006) 2.6/(1993) 0.5.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 70.3 years; female 76.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 121.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 59.3; diseases of the respiratory system 54.6; diabetes mellitus 39.0; accidents, injuries, and violence 34.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2005). Revenue: U.S.\$182,014,612 (U.S. government grants 48.5%, taxes 27.7%, charges for services 4.6%, other 19.2%). Expenditures: U.S.\$192,498,724 (education and culture 34.2%, general government 23.7%, health and welfare 16.6%, economic development 10.4%, public safety 6.1%, capital projects 3.9%, public works and parks 3.0%, debt 2.1%).

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Gross domestic product** (2007): U.S.\$532,000,000 (U.S.\$7,801 per capita).

Structure of labour force	2005	
	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	360	1.5
Mining	30	0.1
Manufacturing	5,030	21.3
Construction	1,210	5.1
Public utilities	500	2.1
Transp. and commun.	800	3.4
Trade and hotels	2,690	11.4
Finance, real estate	1,200	5.1
Public administration	1,410	6.0
Services	4,530	19.1
Other	5,890 <sup>5</sup>	24.9 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,650</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): taros 9,000, coconuts 4,700, yams 820, bananas 790, pineapples 380, coconut oil 71, citrus fruits 30; livestock (number of live animals) 10,500

pigs, 40,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 4,451<sup>6</sup> (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: pumice, n.a. Manufacturing (value of exports in U.S.\$; 2007): canned tuna 451,500,000; pet food 8,300,000; other manufactures include garments, handicrafts, soap, and alcoholic beverages. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 196,000,000 (196,000,000); coal, none (n.a.); crude petroleum, none (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (none); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2005): total 23,650; activity rate of total population 37.1% (participation rates: ages 16 and over 59.9%; female 43.7%; unemployed 10.0%).

Price index (2000 = 100)						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Consumer price index	103.4	108.4	116.1	122.1	125.8	134.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 5.7; average annual income per household (2004) U.S.\$32,028; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1995): food and beverages 30.9%, housing and furnishings 25.8%, church donations 20.7%, transportation and communications 9.4%, clothing 2.9%, other 10.3%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1998) 10; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1996) 2.0; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 10%, in permanent crops 15%, in pasture, n.a.; overall forest area (overlapping with other categories) 89.0%.

### Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
U.S.\$'000,000	-203.0	-111.1	-164.3	-158.1	-132.4	-140.7
% of total	24.2%	12.5%	15.2%	15.1%	15.0%	13.8%

**Imports** (2006): U.S.\$579,200,000 (fish for cannery 41.0%, other food 24.4%, tin plates 8.3%, mineral fuels 6.1%). **Major import sources** (2006): United States 39.1%; New Zealand 9.1%; Singapore 8.0%; Thailand 6.6%; Fiji 6.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$591,014,000<sup>7</sup> (canned skipjack tuna 53.8%, canned albacore tuna 40.5%, pet food 1.7%). **Major export destination:** nearly all United States.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (1991): total length 217 mi, 350 km (paved, 43%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 7,758; trucks and buses 602. Air transport (2006): passenger arrivals 75,116; passenger departures 81,907; incoming cargo 1,376 metric tons, outgoing cargo 1,411 metric tons.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2000	13	211	PCs	2007	...
Telephones	2000	13	211	Dailies	2009	6.0 <sup>8</sup>
Cellular	2006	8.5 <sup>9</sup>	127 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009	...
Landline	2009	10	154	Broadband	2009	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling to some secondary education 31.2%; completed secondary 42.6%; some college 19.0%; bachelor's degree 5.0%; graduate degree 2.2%. **Literacy** (2000): total population age 10 and over literate 99.4%; males literate 99.4%; females literate 99.5%.

Education (2006)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary	450	11,100	24.7	...
Secondary/Voc.	213	5,074	23.8	...
Tertiary <sup>10</sup>	...	1,607	...	...

**Health** (2003): physicians 49 (1 per 1,253 persons); hospital beds 128 (1 per 480 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 11.8; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

Military defense is the responsibility of the United States.

<sup>1</sup>Including the appointed nonvoting delegate from Swains Island. <sup>2</sup>The seat of the legislature, as defined by the Constitution of American Samoa, is at Fagatogo, one of a number of villages within an urban agglomeration collectively known as Pago Pago. <sup>3</sup>Not within district administrative structure. Swains Island is administered by a village government and a representative of the governor. <sup>4</sup>Area of American Samoa including deeply indented harbour is 84.4 sq mi (218.6 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Includes 3,530 inadequately defined and 2,360 unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Mostly tuna. <sup>7</sup>To U.S. only. <sup>8</sup>Circulation. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers. <sup>10</sup>American Samoa Community College at Mapusaga.

**Internet resources for further information:**

- Pacific Web <http://www.pacificweb.org>
- American Samoa Government Department of Commerce <http://www.spc.int/prism/Country/AS/stats>



## Andorra

**Official name:** Principat d'Andorra (Principality of Andorra).

**Form of government:** parliamentary coprincipality with one legislative house (General Council [28]).

**Heads of state:** President of France; Bishop of Urgell, Spain.

**Head of government:** Head of Government.

**Capital:** Andorra la Vella.

**Official language:** Catalan.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2008	
	value in U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	17.2	0.5	147	0.3
Mining				
Public utilities	21.2	0.7	164	0.4
Manufacturing	84.9	2.6	1,736	4.1
Construction	332.6	10.2	6,094	14.4
Transportation and communications	104.5	3.2	1,291	3.1
Trade	829.9	25.6	10,870	25.7
Restaurants, hotels			5,242	12.4
Finance, real estate			5,765	13.7
Pub. admin., defense	1,475.0	45.4	4,675	11.1
Services			6,013	14.2
Other	380.1 <sup>a</sup>	11.7 <sup>a</sup>	225	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,245.4</b>	<b>100.0<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>42,222</b>	<b>100.0<sup>a</sup></b>

**Public debt** (2007): c. U.S.\$573,000,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops 2.1%, in pasture 53.2%, forest area 34.0%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	-1,313	-1,328	-1,297	-1,303	-1,248	-1,093
% of total	87.0%	85.4%	84.4%	87.5%	95.3%	92.3%

**Imports** (2007): €1,396,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.4%; food and beverages 16.2%; motor vehicles 9.2%; clothing and knitwear 9.1%; perfumes, cosmetics, and soaps 7.7%; mineral fuels 6.7%). **Major import sources** (2008): Spain 58.1%; France 19.4%; Germany 4.7%; Italy 3.8%; China 3.2%.

**Exports** (2007): €93,000,000 (electrical machinery and apparatus 25.0%; motor vehicles 18.5%; optical equipment, photo equipment, and other professional goods 10.9%; iron and steel products 6.8%; perfumes, cosmetics, and soaps 3.7%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Spain 69.5%; France 15.5%; Germany 4.6%; Italy 1.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none; however, both French and Spanish railways stop near the border. Roads (1999): total length 167 mi, 269 km (paved 74%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 51,648; trucks and buses 5,560.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	36	461	PCs	...	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	27 <sup>10</sup>	380 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	65 <sup>11</sup>	755 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	67	785
Landline	2009	38	443	Broadband	2009	23 <sup>11</sup>	268 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy:** resident population is virtually 100% literate.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	432	4,492 <sup>12</sup>	10.2	81
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	482 <sup>13</sup>	3,851 <sup>12</sup>	7.8 <sup>13</sup>	72
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	81	401 <sup>15</sup>	5.0	10 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2006): physicians 244 (1 per 327 persons); hospital beds 208 (1 per 385 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006–07) 2.4; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel:** none. France and Spain are responsible for Andorra's external security; the police force is assisted in alternate years by either French gendarmerie or Barcelona police. Andorra has no defense budget.

<sup>1</sup>Roman Catholicism enjoys special recognition in accordance with Andorran tradition. <sup>2</sup>Andorra uses the euro as its official currency even though it is not a member of the EU. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>The restricted size of the indigenous labour force necessitates immigration to serve the tourist trade, especially seasonal cross-border workers from Portugal and Spain. <sup>5</sup>All indexes are end of year. <sup>6</sup>In 2008, Andorra had 10,193,749 visitors, of which daily excursionists from Spain 4,406,985, daily excursionists from France 3,561,090. <sup>7</sup>Tourism and the banking system (c. 60% in 2007) are the primary sources of gross national income. <sup>8</sup>Includes taxes and customs duties. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2007–08. <sup>13</sup>2004–05. <sup>14</sup>2005–06. <sup>15</sup>Other students are enrolled in Spain (644 in 2004–05), in France (181 in 2004–05), and elsewhere (6 in 2004–05).

### Internet resources for further information:

- Andorra Statistical Yearbook  
<http://www.estadistica.ad>
- Cambra de Comerç Indústria i Serveis d'Andorra  
<http://www.ccis.ad/ing/index.html>

### Area and population

Parishes	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Andorra la Vella	Andorra la Vella	11	27	23,380
Canillo	Canillo	47	121	5,903
Encamp	Encamp	29	74	14,263
Escaldes-Engordany	Escaldes-Engordany	12	32	16,861
La Massana	La Massana	23	61	9,773
Ordino	Ordino	34	89	4,187
Sant Julià de Lòria	Sant Julià de Lòria	23	60	9,715
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>179</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>84,082</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 83,900.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 468.7, persons per sq km 180.8.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 91%; rural 9%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>3</sup>): male 52.08%; female 47.92%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 14.5%; 15–29, 17.3%; 30–44, 28.6%; 45–59, 22.0%; 60–74, 11.1%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 2.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 87,000; (2030) 87,000.

**Doubling time:** 98 years.

**Ethnic composition** (by nationality; 2008<sup>3</sup>): Andorran 36.7%; Spanish 33.0%; Portuguese 16.3%; French 6.3%; British 1.3%; Argentinian 0.8%; Moroccan 0.6%; other 5.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 89.1%; other Christian 4.3%; Muslim 0.6%; Hindu 0.5%; nonreligious 5.0%; other 0.5%.

**Major towns** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Andorra la Vella 20,436; Escaldes-Engordany 16,861; Encamp 8,799; Sant Julià de Lòria 8,151; La Massana 5,007.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.17.

**Marriage rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 80.4 years; female 85.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002–06 avg.): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 108.2; diseases of the circulatory system 100.6; diseases of the respiratory system 28.5; injuries and poisoning 27.7; diseases of the digestive system 18.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: €431,749,200 (indirect taxes 74.1%, investment income 17.6%, other 8.3%). Expenditures: €431,749,200 (current expenditures 52.3%, development expenditures 47.7%).

**Production.** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): tobacco 244 metric tons; other traditional crops include hay, potatoes, and grapes; livestock (number of live animals; 2009) 2,126 sheep, 1,560 cattle, 904 horses; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production, n.a. Quarrying: small amounts of marble are quarried. Manufacturing (2006): local manufactured goods include cigarettes, furniture, food and beverages, newspapers and magazines, and worked metals; many manufactures are imported for resale to tourists. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 79,022,000 ([2009] 569,000,000); coal, none (n.a.); crude petroleum, none (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (175,000); natural gas, none (n.a.).

**Household income and expenditure** (2003): average household size 2.8; expenditure per household €35,470 (U.S.\$40,034); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: transportation 22.1%, food, beverages, and tobacco products 19.4%, housing and energy 16.1%, hotels and restaurants 7.8%, clothing and footwear 7.6%, recreation and culture 6.9%.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 43,234; activity rate of total population c. 55% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2003] 75.1%; female 46.6%; unemployed, n.a.<sup>4</sup>).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)<sup>5</sup>

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.8	97.0	100.0	103.2	107.2	109.3	109.3
Monthly earnings index	89.8	95.0	100.0	106.5	...	...	...

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism<sup>6</sup>; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2001–02) 12.

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$3,712,000,000 (U.S.\$43,975 per capita)<sup>7</sup>.



## Angola

**Official name:** República de Angola  
(Republic of Angola).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty  
republic with one legislative house  
(National Assembly [2201]).<sup>2</sup>

**Head of state and government:**  
President.

**Capital:** Luanda.

**Official language:** Portuguese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** kwanza (AOA); valuation  
(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = AOA 90.85;  
1 £ = AOA 140.51.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2004 estimate
Bengo	Caxito	12,112	31,371	242,000
Benguela	Benguela	12,273	31,788	912,000
Bié	Kuito	27,148	70,314	1,625,000
Cabinda	Cabinda	2,807	7,270	320,000
Cuando Cubango	Menongue	76,853	199,049	177,000
Cuanza Norte	N'dalatando	9,340	24,190	556,000
Cuanza Sul	Sumbe	21,491	55,660	901,000
Cunene	Ondjiva	34,495	89,342	323,000
Huambo	Huambo	13,233	34,274	2,197,000
Huíla	Lubango	28,959	75,002	1,214,000
Luanda	Luanda	934	2,418	2,571,000
Lunda Norte	Lucapa	39,685	102,783	406,000
Lunda Sul	Saurimo	17,625	45,649	210,000
Malanje	Malanje	37,684	97,602	1,293,000
Moxico	Luená	86,110	223,023	457,000
Namibe	Namibe	22,447	58,137	193,000
Uíge	Uíge	22,664	58,698	1,249,000
Zaire	M'banza Congo	15,494	40,130	332,000
TOTAL		481,354	1,246,700	15,178,000

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 18,993,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 39.5, persons per sq km 15.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 57.6%; rural 42.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.51%; female 49.49%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 43.7%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 16.2%; 45–59, 8.5%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, negligible.

**Population projection:** (2020) 24,507,000; (2030) 30,416,000.

**Doubling time:** 36 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Ovimbundu 25.2%; Kimbundu 23.1%; Kongo 12.6%; Lwena (Luvale) 8.2%; Chokwe 5.0%; Kwanyama 4.1%; Nyaneka 3.9%; Luchazi 2.3%; Ambo (Ovambo) 2.0%; Mbwele 1.7%; Nyemba 1.7%; mixed race (Eurafican) 1.0%; white 0.9%; other 8.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Roman Catholic c. 55%; independent Christian c. 30%, of which African indigenous c. 25%, Brazilian evangelical c. 5%; Protestant c. 10%; Muslim c. 0.7%; traditional beliefs/other c. 4.3%.

**Major cities** (2004): Luanda (urban agglomeration); 2,766,000; Huambo 173,600; Lobito 137,400; Benguela 134,500; Namibe 132,900.

## Birth statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 46.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 20.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 26.7 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 6.27.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 36.7 years; female 38.6 years.

**Major causes of death** (percentage of total deaths; 2002): diarrheal diseases 16%; respiratory infections 15%; HIV/AIDS 7%; perinatal conditions 6%; malaria 6%.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 2.1% (world avg. 0.8%).

## National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: U.S.\$20,966,000,000 (petroleum revenue 80.1%, non-petroleum revenue 19.9%). Expenditure: U.S.\$14,269,000,000 (current expenditure 71.8%, development expenditure 28.2%).

**Household income and expenditure** (2002). Average household size 5.0; annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure<sup>3</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 46.1%, housing and energy 12.3%, household furnishings 6.5%, transportation 6.5%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 8,840,000, sweet potatoes 710,000, potatoes 615,000, corn (maize) 570,000, sugarcane 360,000, bananas 300,000, oil palm fruit 280,000, millet 147,000, dry beans 105,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 60,000, pineapples 40,000, natural honey 23,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,180,000 cattle, 2,100,000 goats, 785,000 pigs; roundwood 4,923,638 cu m, of which fuelwood 78%; fisheries production 317,452 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007): diamonds 9,702,000 carats (90% gem grade); granite 46,000 cu m. Manufacturing (2003): fuel oil 609,000<sup>4</sup>; cement 500,620; diesel fuel 461,000<sup>4</sup>; jet fuel 290,000<sup>4</sup>; wheat flour 38,168; frozen fish 36,173; beer 1,920,000 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 3,171,000,000 (3,171,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 664,300,000 ([2007] 13,990,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 2,308,000 (2,673,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 830,000,000 (830,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 285; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) –11,469; official development assistance (2008) 369. Disbursements for

(U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 254; remittances (2008) 603; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 1,225.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$64,505,000,000 (U.S.\$3,490 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,970 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force						
	2007		2003			
	in value AOA '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force		
Agriculture	424,070	9.0	4,406,000	71.0		
Mining and quarryings <sup>5, 6</sup>	3,175,661	67.4				
Manufacturing	41,313	0.9				
Construction	26,707	0.6				
Public utilities	9,385	0.2	1,796,000	29.0		
Trade, hotels, restaurants	620,689	13.2				
Finance	313,304	6.6				
Transp. and commun.						
Pub. admin., defense						
Services						
Other <sup>7</sup>	100,500	2.1	...	...		
TOTAL	4,711,629	100.0	6,202,000	100.0		

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$12,711,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>8</sup>: total 8,011,000; activity rate of total population 44.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 82.6%; female 46.7%; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	56.7	81.3	100.0	113.3	127.2	143.0	162.7

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 2.6%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 43.3%, forest area 47.2%.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+3,757	+7,142	+15,316	+21,041	+30,735	+57,634
% of total	25.5%	38.0%	47.8%	49.4%	52.9%	66.5%

**Imports** (2006): U.S.\$10,776,000,000 (consumer goods 60.3%, capital goods 28.8%, intermediate goods 10.9%). **Major import sources** (2008): Portugal 17.1%; China 15.2%; U.S. 11.0%; Brazil 10.2%; South Korea 6.6%.

**Exports** (2006): U.S.\$31,817,000,000 (crude petroleum 94.2%, diamonds 3.6%, refined petroleum 0.9%). **Major export destinations** (2008): China 32.9%; U.S. 28.7%; France 6.0%; South Africa 4.5%; Canada 4.1%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length of lines in operation c. 750 km; (2006) passenger-km 69,900,000<sup>9</sup>; (2006) metric ton-km cargo 510,000<sup>9</sup>. Roads (2006): total length c. 44,700 mi, 72,000 km (paved c. 25%)<sup>10</sup>. Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 117,200; trucks and buses 118,300. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 479,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 73,000,000.

Communications				units			
Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	582	52	PCs	2006	84	7.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	42 <sup>11</sup>	5.8 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	8,109 <sup>12</sup>	438 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	607	33
Landline	2009	303	16	Broadband	2009	20 <sup>12</sup>	1.1 <sup>12</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2006): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 67.4%; males literate 82.9%; females literate 54.2%.

Education (2005–06)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	...	3,707,087	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–16)	21,818 <sup>13</sup>	460,844 <sup>14</sup>	19.0 <sup>13</sup>	...
Tertiary	1,286	48,694	37.9	3 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 1,165 (1 per 9,890 persons); hospital beds (2005) 1,170 (1 per 10,000 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 113.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 7,100,000 (44% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,740 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 107,000 (army 93.5%, navy 0.9%, air force 5.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$150.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes 3 unfilled seats reserved for Angolans living abroad. <sup>2</sup>New constitution promulgated on Feb. 5, 2010; the post of prime minister was abolished at this time. <sup>3</sup>Weights of consumer price index components; Luanda only. <sup>4</sup>2005. <sup>5</sup>Primarily crude petroleum and diamonds. <sup>6</sup>In 2008 about half of crude petroleum production came from offshore Cabinda, an enclave separated from Angola proper by a sliver of the Dem. Rep. of the Congo. Onshore production in Cabinda has been stymied by the possibility of secessionist unrest. <sup>7</sup>Indirect taxes and taxes on products less subsidies. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>9</sup>Benguela Railway only. <sup>10</sup>General condition of even paved roads is poor. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2000–01. <sup>14</sup>2001–02.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Angola <http://www.bna.ao>
- Ministério das Finanças <http://www.minfin.gv.ao>

## Antigua and Barbuda

**Official name:** Antigua and Barbuda.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [17]; House of Representatives [17]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

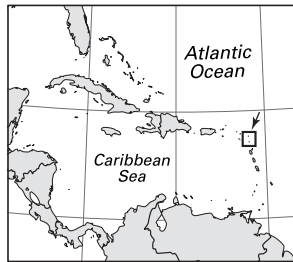
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Saint John's.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = EC\$2.70; 1 £ = EC\$4.17.



### Area and population

Parishes (of Antigua) <sup>2</sup>	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Saint George	9.3	24.1	6,673
Saint John's (city)	2.9	7.5	24,451
Saint John's (rural)	25.6	66.3	20,895
Saint Mary	22.0	57.0	6,793
Saint Paul	18.5	47.9	7,848
Saint Peter	12.7	32.9	5,439
Saint Phillip	17.0	44.0	3,462
<b>Other islands<sup>2</sup></b>			
Barbuda	62.0	160.6	1,325
Redonda	0.5	1.3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>441.6</b>	<b>76,886<sup>3</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 90,300.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 529.6, persons per sq km 204.5.

**Urban-rural** (2003): urban 37.7%; rural 62.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 47.61%; female 52.39%.

**Age breakdown** (2001): under 15, 27.6%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 16.0%; 60–74, 6.7%; 75–84, 2.1%; 85 and over, 0.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 102,000; (2030) 114,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 82.4%; U.S. white 12.0%; mulatto 3.5%; British 1.3%; other 0.8%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian c. 74%, of which Anglican c. 23%, independent Christian c. 23%, other Protestant (including Methodist, Moravian, and Seventh-day Adventist) c. 28%; Rastafarian c. 2%; atheist/nonreligious c. 5%; other/unknown c. 19%.

**Major town** (2006): Saint John's 25,300<sup>4</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 17.0 (world avg. 20.3); (2001) within marriage 25.7%; (2001) outside of marriage 74.3%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 10.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.09.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 21.75/1.2.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 71.9 years; female 75.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 215, of which cerebrovascular disease 63, ischemic heart disease 59, hypertensive diseases 42; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 118; diabetes mellitus 81; perinatal conditions 37.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: EC\$599,830,000 (tax revenue 95.7%, of which taxes on international transactions 36.4%, sales tax 34.0%, taxes on income and profits 16.3%; nontax revenue 4.3%). Expenditures: EC\$1,037,800,000 (current expenditures 76.3%, of which transfers and subsidies 21.2%; development expenditures 23.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2007): U.S.\$615,400,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cow's milk 5,400, mangoes, mangosteens, and guavas 1,500, melons 900, tomatoes 395, eggplants 345, lemons and limes 305, "Antiguan Black" pineapples 210; livestock (number of live animals) 20,000 sheep, 14,600 cattle; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 3,521 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: crushed stone for local use. Manufacturing: manufactures include cement, bricks, and tiles, handicrafts, alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, and jams and jellies. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 118,000,000 (118,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (142,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2001): total 39,564; activity rate of total population 51.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.0%; female c. 50%; unemployed [late 2005, early 2006] c. 4%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	97.5	100.0	100.0	105.2	106.0	108.5

**Household income and expenditure** (2001). Average household size 3.1; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure<sup>6</sup>: housing 21.8%, food 21.4%, transportation and communications 15.4%, household furnishings 12.6%, clothing and footwear 11.1%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,062,000,000 (U.S.\$12,130 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$17,690 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2001	
	in value EC\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	92.5	3.0	946	2.4
Quarrying	61.6	2.0	106	0.3
Manufacturing	45.5	1.5	1,541	3.9
Construction	535.3	17.5	3,122	7.9
Public utilities	87.7	2.9	513	1.3
Transp. and commun.	531.0	17.4	2,808	7.1
Trade, restaurants, and hotels	454.8	14.9	9,927	25.1
Finance, real estate	454.5	14.9	2,509	6.3
Pub. admin., defense	403.5	13.2	4,376	11.1
Services	175.6	5.7	7,417	18.7
Other	213.97	7.07	6,299 <sup>8</sup>	15.9 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,055.89</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 18.2%, in permanent crops 2.3%, in pasture 9.1%, forest area 21.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 334; remittances (2009) 25; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 325; official development assistance (2008) 8. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 55; remittances (2008) 2.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–308	–345	–373	–486	–474	–586
% of total	77.5%	75.1%	69.3%	76.6%	70.5%	79.4%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$573,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.3%, manufactured goods 16.3%, food and live animals 15.0%, road vehicles 8.1%, refined petroleum 6.2%<sup>10</sup>). **Major import sources:** U.S. 58.2%; U.K. 6.4%; Japan 4.3%; Netherlands Antilles 4.2%; Trinidad and Tobago 3.9%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$99,000,000 (refined petroleum 57.6%<sup>10</sup>, telecommunications equipment 6.6%, generators 3.0%, sails 2.9%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands Antilles 30.9%; U.S. 23.5%; Barbados 8.2%; Dominica 6.1%; U.K. 4.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroad<sup>11</sup>. Roads (2002): total length 725 mi, 1,165 km (paved 33%). Vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2006): passenger-km 118,200,000; metric ton-km cargo 200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	34	449	PCs	...	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2009	91 <sup>2</sup>	143 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	135 <sup>13</sup>	1,540 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	65	742
Landline	2009	37	426	Broadband	2009	15 <sup>13</sup>	170 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.6%; incomplete primary education 2.6%; complete primary 27.9%; secondary 43.6%; higher (not university) 14.4%; university 10.9%. **Literacy** (2003): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 85.8%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	538	11,569	21.5	74
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	361 <sup>14</sup>	7,838	16 <sup>14</sup>	...
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	32	203	6.3	... (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians, n.a.; hospital beds (2009) 211 (1 per 420 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 18.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 22,000 (27% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): a 170-member defense force (army 73.5%, navy 26.5%).<sup>16</sup> **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$79.

<sup>1</sup>Directly elected seats only; attorney general and speaker may serve ex officio if they are not elected to House of Representatives. <sup>2</sup>Community councils on Antigua and the local government council on Barbuda are the organs of local government. <sup>3</sup>Based on table of detailed de facto census results released in July 2004. <sup>4</sup>Large settlements include (2006): All Saints 2,550; Liberta 1,680; Bolans 1,670; Codrington (on Barbuda) 680. <sup>5</sup>Includes nonresident marriages. <sup>6</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>7</sup>Net indirect taxes less subsidies and imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Includes 3,329 unemployed and 2,970 inadequately defined activities. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Fuel storage facilities on Antigua supply petroleum to eastern Caribbean countries. <sup>11</sup>Mostly nonoperative privately owned tracks. <sup>12</sup>Circulation. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2000–01. <sup>15</sup>University of Health Sciences Antigua only. <sup>16</sup>Foreign forces: 2 (1 U.S. detection and tracking radar is located on Antigua).

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Eastern Caribbean Central Bank <http://www.eccb-centralbank.org>
- Government of Antigua and Barbuda <http://www.antigua.gov.ag>



## Argentina

**Official name:** República Argentina (Argentine Republic).

**Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [72]; Chamber of Deputies [257]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Buenos Aires.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** peso (ARS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = ARS 3.95; 1 £ = ARS 6.10.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Provinces	sq km	2001 census		Provinces	sq km	2001 census	
Buenos Aires	307,571	13,827,203		Neuquén	94,078	474,155	
Catamarca	102,602	334,568		Río Negro	203,013	552,822	
Chaco	99,633	984,446		Salta	155,488	1,079,051	
Chubut	224,686	413,237		San Juan	89,651	620,023	
Córdoba	165,321	3,066,801		San Luis	76,748	367,933	
Corrientes	88,199	930,991		Santa Cruz	243,943	196,958	
Entre Ríos	78,781	1,158,147		Santa Fe	133,007	3,000,701	
Formosa	72,066	486,559		Santiago del Estero	136,351	804,457	
Jujuy	53,219	611,888		Tierra del Fuego <sup>2</sup>	21,571	101,079	
La Pampa	143,440	299,294		Tucumán	22,524	1,338,523	
La Rioja	89,680	298,983		<b>Autonomous city</b>			
Mendoza	148,827	1,579,651		Buenos Aires	203	2,776,138	
Misiones	29,801	965,522		<b>TOTAL</b>	2,780,403	36,260,130	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 40,666,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 37.9, persons per sq km 14.6.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 91.4%; rural 8.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.23%; female 50.77%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 25.9%; 15–29, 24.9%; 30–44, 19.2%; 45–59, 15.4%; 60–74, 9.8%; 75–84, 3.6%; 85 and over, 1.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 44,304,000; (2030) 47,255,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): European extraction 86.4%; mestizo 6.5%; Amerindian 3.4%; Arab 3.3%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 70%<sup>3</sup>; Protestant c. 9%; Muslim (mostly Sunni) c. 1.5%; Jewish c. 0.8%; nonreligious/unknown c. 16.2%; other (significantly Middle East–based Christian) c. 2.5%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Buenos Aires 12,795,000; Córdoba 1,452,000; Rosario 1,203,000; Mendoza 918,000; San Miguel de Tucumán 832,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 18.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 10.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.39.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 3.5/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 72.9 years; female 79.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 239.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 144.8; accidents and violence 47.7; infectious and parasitic diseases 35.2; diabetes mellitus 24.4.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 0.5% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008)<sup>4</sup>. Revenue: ARS 169,463,000,000 (indirect taxes 57.1%; social security contributions 23.7%; direct taxes 12.9%). Expenditure: ARS 161,486,000,000 (current expenditure 88.2%, of which social security 41.2%, debt servicing 11.9%, economic development 9.4%, education 6.3%, health 3.7%, defense 2.6%; capital expenditure 11.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$66,410,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$306,040,000,000 (U.S.\$7,600 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$14,120 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2001	
	in value ARS '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	93,179	9.0	910,996	6.0
Mining	35,688	3.5	37,979	0.2
Manufacturing	201,175	19.5	1,245,544	8.2
Construction	56,554	5.5	638,566	4.2
Public utilities	12,321	1.2	90,165	0.6
Transp. and commun.	80,279	7.8	717,573	4.7
Trade, restaurants	137,564	13.3	2,213,065	14.5
Finance, real estate	152,892	14.8	898,264	5.9
Pub. admin., defense	58,186	5.6	969,280	6.3
Services	119,370	11.6	2,762,447	18.1
Other	85,551 <sup>5</sup>	8.3 <sup>5</sup>	4,780,904 <sup>6</sup>	31.3 <sup>6</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,032,759</b>	<b>100.0<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>15,264,783</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): soybeans 46,232,088, sugarcane 29,950,000, corn (maize) 22,016,926, cow's milk 10,500,000, wheat 8,427,646, sunflower seeds 4,646,065, grapes 2,900,000, beef 2,830,000, apples 1,300,000, lemons and limes 1,260,000, maté 300,000, natural honey 81,000; livestock (number of live animals) 50,750,000 cattle, 12,450,000 sheep, 3,680,000 horses; roundwood 13,551,000 cu m, of which

fuelwood 32%; fisheries production 997,783 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): boron 785,553; copper (metal content) 156,893; silver 355,596 kg; gold 42,046 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2002): food products 10,152, of which vegetable oils and fats 3,864; base metals 4,031; industrial and agricultural chemicals 2,770; refined petroleum products 2,514; beverages 1,977; transport equipment 1,958. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 115,296,000,000 (122,949,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 110,000 (1,573,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 241,400,000 (2007) 215,280,000; petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 28,053,000 (23,244,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 51,040,000,000 (49,933,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,658; remittances (2009) 671; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 6,954. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,564; remittances (2008) 732; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 1,765.

**Population economically active** (2006)<sup>8</sup>: total 11,089,700; activity rate of total population 46.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.5%; female 43.4%; unemployed [April 2007–March 2008] 8.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.4	91.2	100.0	110.9	120.7	131.1	139.3

**Household size and expenditure.** Average household size (2001) 3.6; average annual income per household (1996–97) ARS 12,972 (U.S.\$12,978); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1996–97): food products 26.8%, transportation and communications 15.0%, housing and energy 13.4%, health 10.2%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 11.9%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 36.5%, forest area 12.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+16,805	+13,265	+13,087	+13,977	+13,456	+15,464
% of total	39.0%	23.7%	19.3%	17.7%	13.7%	12.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$57,422,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 27.7%, of which industrial machinery 6.1%; chemicals and chemical products 18.1%; road vehicles/parts 15.7%; mineral fuels 7.2%). **Major import sources:** Brazil 31.3%; China 12.4%; U.S. 12.2%; Germany 4.4%; Mexico 2.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$70,020,000,000 (cereals 10.8%, of which corn 5.0%; soybean animal foodstuffs 10.2%; road vehicles/parts 9.2%; petroleum 7.2%; soybean oil 7.0%; soybeans 6.5%; fruits/vegetables 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** Brazil 18.9%; China 9.1%; U.S. 7.9%; Chile 6.7%; Neth. 4.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: (2008) route length 31,409 km; (2007) passenger-km 8,248,000,000; (2007) metric ton-km cargo 12,871,000,000. Roads (2003): total length 143,768 mi, 231,374 km (paved 30%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 5,230,000; trucks and buses 1,775,000. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 12,108,000,000<sup>10</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 129,700,000<sup>10</sup>.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	12,500	323	PCs	2006	3,500	90
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,129 <sup>11</sup>	37 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	51,891 <sup>12</sup>	1,288 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	12,244	304
Landline	2009	9,764	242	Broadband	2009	3,543 <sup>12</sup>	88 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 3.7%; incomplete primary education 14.2%; complete primary 28.0%; secondary 37.1%; higher 17.0%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 97.6%.

### Education (2004–05)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	279,349	4,651,255	16.7	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	256,884	3,476,306	13.5	78
Tertiary	139,330	2,082,577	14.9	52 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 120,978 (1 per 319 persons); hospital beds (2004) 76,446 (1 per 500 persons); infant mortality rate (2007) 12.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,890 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 73,100 (army 52.7%, navy 27.3%, air force 20.0%); paramilitary 31,240, of which coast guard 13,240. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$55.

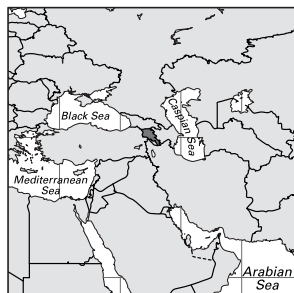
<sup>1</sup>Roman Catholicism has special status and receives financial support from the state, but it is not an official religion. <sup>2</sup>Area of Tierra del Fuego excludes claims to British-held islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. <sup>3</sup>Less than 20% practicing. <sup>4</sup>Forecast. <sup>5</sup>Import duties and VAT less imputed bank service charges. <sup>6</sup>Includes 427,307 (2.8%) not defined and 4,351,596 (28.5%) unemployed. <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>Based on a survey of 31 urban agglomerations. <sup>9</sup>Import figures are f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>10</sup>Aerolíneas Argentinas and Austral airlines only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resource for further information:

• National Institute of Statistics and Censuses <http://www.indec.mecon.ar>

## Armenia

**Official name:** Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun (Republic of Armenia).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative body (National Assembly [131]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Yerevan.  
**Official language:** Armenian.  
**Official religion:** none.<sup>1</sup>  
**Monetary unit:** dram (AMD); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = AMD 363.69; 1 £ = AMD 561.83.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Centres	sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Aragatsotn	Ashtarak	1,063	2,753	141,000
Ararat	Artashat	809	2,096	277,600
Armavir	Armavir	479	1,242	282,600
Gegharkunik	Gavar	2,065 <sup>3</sup>	5,348 <sup>3</sup>	240,900
Kotayk	Hrazdan	807	2,089	278,800
Lori	Vanadzor	1,463	3,789	281,700
Shirak	Gyumri	1,035	2,681	281,300
Syunik	Kapan	1,740	4,506	152,900
Tavush	Ijevan	1,044	2,704	134,100
Vayots-Dzor	Yeghegnadzor	891	2,308	55,800
<b>City<sup>4</sup></b>				
Yerevan	—	88	227	1,111,300
<b>TOTAL</b>		11,484 <sup>5</sup>	29,743 <sup>5</sup>	3,238,000

### Demography

**Population** (2010)<sup>6</sup>: 3,090,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 269.1, persons per sq km 103.9.  
**Urban-rural** (2009<sup>2</sup>): urban 64.0%; rural 36.0%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>2</sup>): male 48.43%; female 51.57%.  
**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 20.9%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 19.5%; 45–59, 17.9%; 60–74, 10.2%; 75–84, 3.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%.  
**Population projection<sup>6</sup>**: (2020) 3,175,000; (2030) 3,170,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2001): Armenian 97.9%; Kurdish 1.3%; Russian 0.5%; other 0.3%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) 72.9%; Roman Catholic 4.0%; Sunni Muslim 2.4%; other Christian 1.3%; Yazidi 1.3%; other/nonreligious 18.1%.  
**Major cities** (2009<sup>2</sup>): Yerevan 1,111,300; Gyumri 146,400; Vanadzor 104,800; Vagharshapat 57,300; Hrazdan 52,900.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.7 (world avg. 20.3); (2007) within marriage 64.5%; (2007) outside of marriage 35.5%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.5 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.2 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.4.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.8/0.9.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 70.4 years; female 76.9 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 423.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 170.2; diseases of the respiratory system 55.4; diseases of the digestive system 47.0; endocrine and metabolic disorders 42.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: AMD 588,080,000,000 (tax revenue 82.3%, of which VAT 42.2%, tax on profits 12.8%, income tax 8.0%, excise tax 7.1%; nontax revenue 17.7%). Expenditures: AMD 634,735,000,000 (defense 15.1%; education and science 15.0%; social security 9.9%; public administration 9.8%; police 8.2%; health 7.4%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,446,000,000.  
**Household income and expenditure** (2005). Average household size 3.8; money income per household AMD 1,720,195 (U.S.\$3,758); sources of money income: rent, self-employment, and remittances 38.9%, wages and salaries 34.5%, transfers 7.1%, other 19.5%; expenditure: food and beverages 56.6%, services 24.0%, non-food goods 14.3%, tobacco 5.1%.  
**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 14.4%, in permanent crops 1.9%, in pasture 41.0%, forest area 9.7%.  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$9,544,000,000 (U.S.\$3,100 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$5,420 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2007	
	in value AMD '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	514,583	16.6	434,200	26.2
Mining	55,051	1.8	17,100	1.0
Manufacturing	273,069	8.8	81,500	4.9
Public utilities	99,100	3.2	35,400	2.1
Construction	547,674	17.7	91,400	5.5
Transp. and commun.	247,160	8.0	72,200	4.4
Trade, hotels	415,057	13.4	127,300	7.7
Finance, real estate	279,779	9.0	31,300	1.9
Pub. admin., defense	109,254	3.5	70,500	4.2
Services	286,618	9.2	227,600	13.7
Other	275,472	8.9 <sup>7</sup>	470,900 <sup>8</sup>	28.4 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,102,815 <sup>9</sup>	100.0 <sup>9</sup>	1,659,400	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): potatoes 648,562, cow's milk 618,900, tomatoes 293,784, wheat 225,734, grapes 185,832, watermelons 182,159, barley 149,091, cabbages 122,702<sup>10</sup>, apples 110,000; livestock (number of live animals) 629,146 cattle, 598,116 sheep; roundwood 42,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 95%; fisheries production 5,701 (from aquaculture 35%). Mining and quarrying (2007): copper concentrate (metal content) 17,600; molybdenum (metal content) 4,295; gold (metal content) 1,400 kg. Manufacturing (value of production in AMD '000,000; 2007): food products and beverages 208,733; base metals 122,269; construction materials 40,207; 320,000 carats of cut diamonds were processed in 2004. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 6,114,000,000 ([2007] 5,866,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (3,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (301,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none (1,930,000,000).

**Population economically active:** total (2008) 1,194,600; activity rate of total population (2001) 49.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 72.1%; female [2008] 49.8%; officially unemployed [2009] 6.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.9	99.4	100.0	102.9	107.4	117.0	121.0
Monthly earnings index	62.0	80.4	100.0	122.9	148.5	177.3	193.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 331; remittances (2009) 743; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 749; official development assistance (2008) 303. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 324; remittances (2008) 185.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>12</sup>
U.S.\$'000,000	–627	–755	–1,190	–1,932	–3,046	–2,322
% of total	30.2%	28.7%	37.2%	46.3%	59.1%	65.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$4,101,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 15.5%; food products 12.9%; refined petroleum 9.0%; chemicals and chemical products 8.9%; road vehicles 6.3%; natural gas 6.0%; iron and steel 5.3%). **Major import sources:** Russia 20.3%; China 9.2%; Ukraine 7.6%; Turkey 6.5%; Iran 4.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,055,000,000 (ferroalloys 19.8%; cut diamonds 13.8%; wine/grape brandy 13.4%; nonferrous metals 11.4%, of which refined copper 6.0%, aluminum foil 3.5%; copper ore and concentrates 9.6%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 20.3%; Germany 17.4%; Netherlands 12.4%; Belgium 8.6%; Georgia 7.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): length 732 km; passenger-km (2008) 26,600,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 705,000,000. Roads (2007): length 4,669 mi, 7,515 km (paved 68%); passenger-km (2008) 2,742,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 179,000,000. Vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 1,127,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 13,100,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	687	229	PCs	2007	980	319
Telephones				Dailies	2009	421 <sup>14</sup>	16 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,620 <sup>15</sup>	850 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	208	68
Landline	2009	630	204	Broadband	2009	6.0 <sup>15</sup>	1.9 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.7%; primary education 13.0%; completed secondary and some postsecondary 66.0%; higher 20.3%. **Literacy** (2006): total population age 15 and over literate 99.4%; male 99.7%; female 99.2%.

#### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–9)	5,720	121,473	21.2	82
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–16)	42,806	356,355	8.3	86
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	12,521	111,544	8.9	36 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2008): physicians 12,929 (1 per 232 persons); hospital beds 12,358 (1 per 242 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 10.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 700,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 46,684 (army 93.8%, air force/air defense 6.2%); Russian troops (November 2009) 3,214. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$122.

<sup>1</sup>The Armenian Apostolic Church (Armenian Orthodox Church) has special status per 1991 religious law. <sup>2</sup>January 1 de jure estimate. <sup>3</sup>Includes the 485 sq mi (1,256 sq km) area of Lake Sevan. <sup>4</sup>City has province status. <sup>5</sup>In addition, about 13% of neighbouring Azerbaijan (including the 1,700 sq mi [4,400 sq km] geographic region of Nagorno-Karabakh [Armenian: Artsakh]) has been occupied by Armenian forces since 1993. <sup>6</sup>De facto population. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Includes other brassicas. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Excludes December. <sup>13</sup>Buses only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistical Service <http://www.armstat.am>
- Central Bank of Armenia <http://www.cba.am/index.html>



## Aruba

*Official name:* Aruba<sup>1</sup>.

*Political status:* autonomous state of the Netherlands with one legislative house (States of Aruba [21]).

*Head of state:* Dutch Monarch represented by Governor.

*Head of government:* Prime Minister.

*Capital:* Oranjestad.

*Official languages:* Dutch; Papiamentu.

*Official religion:* none.

*Monetary unit:* Aruban florin (Af.);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Af. 1.79; 1 £ = Af. 2.77.



Area and population		area <sup>2</sup>	population
Census region	sq mi	sq km	2000 census
Noord/Tanki Leendert	14	37	16,944
Oranjestad East	5	13	14,224
Oranjestad West	4	10	12,131
Paradera	10	25	9,037
San Nicolas North	9	23	10,118
San Nicolas South	4	10	5,730
Santa Cruz	18	47	12,326
Savaneta	11	28	9,996
TOTAL	75	193	90,506

## Demography

*Population* (2010): 108,000.

*Density* (2010): persons per sq mi 1,440.0, persons per sq km 559.6.

*Urban-rural* (2003): urban 45.4%; rural 54.6%.

*Sex distribution* (2008): male 47.85%; female 52.15%.

*Age breakdown* (2008): under 15, 19.9%; 15–29, 18.8%; 30–44, 23.9%; 45–59, 23.4%; 60–74, 10.7%; 75–84, 2.6%; 85 and over, 0.7%.

*Population projection:* (2020) 112,000; (2030) 113,000.

*Linguistic composition* (2000): Papiamentu 69.4%; Spanish 13.2%; English 8.1%; Dutch 6.1%; Portuguese 0.3%; other 2.0%; unknown 0.9%.<sup>3</sup>

*Religious affiliation* (2005): Roman Catholic 82.7%; Protestant 10.2%; other/nonreligious 7.1%.

*Major urban areas* (2007): Oranjestad 32,000; San Nicolas (2002) 17,400.

## Vital statistics

*Birth rate* per 1,000 population (2009): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 41.6%; outside of marriage 58.4%.

*Death rate* per 1,000 population (2009): 5.8 (world avg. 8.5).

*Natural increase rate* per 1,000 population (2009): 5.5 (world avg. 11.8).

*Total fertility rate* (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.70.

*Marriage/divorce rates* per 1,000 population (2008): 3.84/2.8.

*Life expectancy at birth* (2006): male 76.0 years; female 82.8 years.

*Major causes of death* per 100,000 population (2001–04): diseases of the circulatory system 177.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 129.2; communicable diseases 36.2; diabetes mellitus 32.5; suicide or accidents 31.5; violence 13.2.

## National economy

*Budget* (2007–08). Revenue: Af. 1,107,500,000 (tax revenue 86.4%, of which taxes on wages 22.3%, import duties 14.5%, taxes on profits 8.0%; nontax revenue 10.5%; grants 3.1%). Expenditures: Af. 1,170,700,000 (wages 27.2%; goods and services 16.9%; interest 9.7%).

*Public debt* (external, outstanding; end of June 2008): U.S.\$577,400,000.

*Production* (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing: aloes are cultivated for export; small amounts of tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, gherkins, watermelons, and lettuce are grown on hydroponic farms; divi-divi pods, sour orange fruit, sorghum, and peanuts (groundnuts) are nonhydroponic crops of limited value; livestock (number of live animals) Aruba has very few livestock; roundwood (2008) 1,665 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production (2008) 151 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: excavation of sand for local use. Manufacturing<sup>5</sup>: refined petroleum, rum, cigarettes, aloe products, and soaps. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 936,000,000 (936,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 916,000 (77,900,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 10,100,000 (256,000); natural gas, none (none).

*Land use* as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops 11.1%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area 2.2%.

*Gross national income* (2008): U.S.\$2,562,000,000 (U.S.\$24,295 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2002		2008	
	in value Af. '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture			26	0.6
Mining	11.6	0.3	24	0.1
Manufacturing	110.77	3.27	2,728	6.2
Construction	157.8	4.6	4,442	10.2
Public utilities	230.5 <sup>8</sup>	6.7 <sup>8</sup>	507	1.2
Transp. and commun.	306.8	9.0	2,079	4.8
Trade, restaurants	746.6	21.8	18,281	41.8
Finance, real estate	942.4	27.6	7,868	18.0
Pub. admin., defense			166	0.4
Services	826.4	24.2	7,366	16.9
Other	88.4 <sup>9</sup>	2.6 <sup>9</sup>	4	—
TOTAL	3,421.2	100.0	43,713	100.0 <sup>10</sup>

*Population economically active* (2004): total 41,500; activity rate of total population 42.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2000] 70.9%; female [2000] 46.6%; unemployed [2005] 6.9%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	94.2	96.6	100.0	103.8	109.7	119.6
Monthly earnings index <sup>11</sup>	97.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...

*Household income and expenditure* (2006): average household size 2.8; average annual expenditure per household Af. 50,421 (U.S.\$28,168); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: housing 26.8%, transportation 14.9%, energy and water 9.5%, household furnishings and operation 9.5%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 8.4%, recreation and culture 7.6%, communications 5.3%.

*Selected balance of payments data.* Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,409; remittances (2009) 14; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 223. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 323; remittances (2008) 80.

## Foreign trade<sup>12, 13, 14</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–796.5	–923.8	–932.3	–1,016.0	–1,011.7
% of total	83.3%	81.3%	81.0%	83.8%	83.4%

*Imports* (2008): U.S.\$1,112,600,000 (chemicals and chemical products 16.9%, food products 16.5%, power-generating machinery 9.5%, road vehicles 6.0%). *Major import sources:* United States 52.9%; Netherlands 11.4%; United Kingdom 4.6%; Colombia 3.5%.

*Exports* (2008): U.S.\$100,900,000 (organic chemicals 42.9%, manufactured tobacco 22.7%, iron and steel 4.7%). *Major export destinations:* Panama 21.8%; Colombia 18.9%; Venezuela 16.7%; United States 13.2%; Netherlands Antilles 11.3%.

## Transport and communications

*Transport.* Railroads: none. Roads (1995): total length 497 mi, 800 km (paved 64%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 49,372; trucks and buses 1,292. Air transport (2001)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 800,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	20	218	PCs	...	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2009	54 <sup>16</sup>	651 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	128 <sup>17</sup>	1,202 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	24	225
Landline	2009	38	360	Broadband	2009	22 <sup>17</sup>	207 <sup>17</sup>

## Education and health

*Educational attainment* (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling or incomplete primary education 9.7%; primary education 33.9%; secondary/vocational 39.2%; advanced vocational/higher 16.2%; unknown status 1.0%. *Literacy* (2005): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 96.9%.

Education (2006–07)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	594	10,346	17.4	100
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	518 <sup>18</sup>	7,853	14.4 <sup>18</sup>	82
Tertiary	222	2,232	10.1	27 (age 17–21)

*Health* (2008): physicians 148 (1 per 709 persons); hospital beds 292<sup>19</sup> (1 per 360 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 1.6; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

*Total active duty personnel* (2005): more than 1,000 Dutch naval personnel (including 400 marines) are stationed in the Aruba/Netherlands Antilles vicinity.

<sup>1</sup>Same official name in Dutch and Papiamentu. <sup>2</sup>Areas for census regions are approximate. <sup>3</sup>Most Arubans are racially and ethnically mixed; the 4 major ethnic groups are Amerindian, Dutch, Spanish, and black. <sup>4</sup>Excludes tourists. <sup>5</sup>Service facilities include a free zone, offshore corporate banking facilities, casino/resort complexes, a petroleum transshipment terminal, a cruise ship terminal, and ship repair and bunkering facilities. <sup>6</sup>Employees on payrolls only. <sup>7</sup>Excludes refined petroleum. <sup>8</sup>Includes refined petroleum. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less subsidies and imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Minimum wage for the manufacturing and service industries. <sup>12</sup>Includes imports and exports of Aruba free zone. <sup>13</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>14</sup>Excludes trade in petroleum. <sup>15</sup>Air Aruba only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2005–06. <sup>19</sup>Excludes hospital beds in geriatric homes.

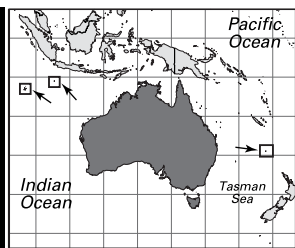
## Internet resources for further information:

- Centrale Bank van Aruba <http://www.cbaruba.org>
- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://www.cbs.aw/cbs/home.do>



## Australia

**Official name:** Commonwealth of Australia.  
**Form of government:** federal parliamentary state (formally a constitutional monarchy) with two legislative houses (Senate [76]; House of Representatives [150]).  
**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Canberra.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Australian dollar (\$A); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010): 1 U.S.\$ = \$A 1.10; 1 £ = \$A 1.70.



### Area and population

States	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate
New South Wales (NSW)	Sydney	309,389	801,315	7,134,421
Queensland (QLD)	Brisbane	669,568	1,734,174	4,425,103
South Australia (SA)	Adelaide	380,441	985,338	1,623,590
Tasmania (TAS)	Hobart	26,222	67,914	503,292
Victoria (VIC)	Melbourne	87,805	227,415	5,443,228
Western Australia (WA)	Perth	977,442	2,531,562	2,245,057
<b>Territories<sup>2</sup></b>				
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	Canberra	908	2,352	352,189
Christmas Island	The Settlement	53	137	1,440
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	West Island	5	14	604
Jervis Bay	—	26	68	394
Norfolk Island	Kingston	14	35	1,863 <sup>3</sup>
Northern Territory (NT)	Darwin	522,079	1,352,178	225,938
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,973,952</b>	<b>7,702,501<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>21,957,119<sup>5</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 22,403,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 7.5; persons per sq km 2.9.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 88.2%; rural 11.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.09%; female 49.91%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 18.7%; 15–29, 20.8%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 20.0%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75–84, 4.5%; 85 and over, 1.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 24,927,000; (2030) 27,131,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2007): white and others not elsewhere classified 90.2%; Asian (excl. Middle East) 7.3%; aboriginal 2.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Christian 63.9%, of which Roman Catholic 25.6%, Anglican Church of Australia 18.7%, other Christian 19.6% (Uniting Church 5.7%, Presbyterian 2.9%, Orthodox 2.6%, Baptist 1.6%, Lutheran 1.3%); Buddhist 2.1%; Muslim 1.7%; Hindu 0.7%; Jewish 0.4%; no religion 18.7%; other 12.5%.

**Major urban centres/metropolitan areas** (2006): Sydney 3,641,422/4,119,191; Melbourne 3,371,888/3,592,590; Brisbane 1,676,389/1,763,132; Perth 1,256,035/1,445,077; Adelaide 1,040,719/1,105,840; Gold Coast (QLD)–Tweed Heads (NSW) 454,436/541,675; Newcastle 288,732/493,467; Canberra (ACT)–Queanbeyan (NSW) 356,120/368,128; Gosford (Central Coast) 282,726/n.a.; Wollongong 234,482/263,535; Sunshine Coast (Caloundra) 184,662/209,578; Hobart 128,577/200,524; Geelong 137,220/160,992; Townsville 128,808/143,330; Cairns 98,349/122,731; Toowoomba 95,265/114,480; Darwin 66,291/105,990; Launceston 71,395/99,674; Albury (NSW)–Wodonga (VIC) 73,497/96,292.

**Place of birth** (2006): 70.9% native-born; 29.1% foreign-born, of which Europe 10.5% (United Kingdom 5.2%, Italy 1.0%, Greece 0.6%, Germany 0.5%, Netherlands 0.4%, Poland 0.3%), Asia and Middle East 7.3% (China [including Hong Kong] 1.4%, Vietnam 0.8%, India 0.7%), New Zealand 2.0%, Africa, the Americas, and other 9.3%.

**Mobility** (1999). Population age 15 and over living in the same residence as in 1998: 84.4%; different residence between states, regions, and neighbourhoods 15.6%.

**Households** (2006). Total number of households 8,058,248. Average household size 2.6: 1 person (2003–04) 25.4%, 2 persons (2003–04) 33.9%, 3 or more persons (2003–04) 40.7%. Family households 5,665,000 (70.3%), nonfamily 2,393,000 (29.7%), of which 1-person 26.5%.

**Immigration** (2006–07): permanent immigrants admitted 140,148, from New Zealand 17.1%, United Kingdom 16.6%, India 9.6%, China 8.6%, Philippines 4.0%, South Africa 2.9%, Vietnam 2.2%, Malaysia 2.1%, Sri Lanka 1.9%, Sudan 1.8%. **Emigration** (2006–07): 72,100, to New Zealand 19.3%, United Kingdom 18.2%, United States 10.0%, Hong Kong 7.5%. Refugee arrivals (2006–07) 13,017.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 13.7 (world avg. 20.3); (2008) within marriage 65.7%; (2008) outside of marriage 34.3%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 6.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 7.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008–09): 1.98.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5/2.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.2 years; female 84.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 220.6, of which ischemic heart disease 142.3; malignant neoplasms

(cancers) 192.0; diseases of the respiratory system 52.5; accidents and violence 37.9; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases 24.8; diseases of the nervous system 23.7; diseases of the digestive system 21.7.

### Social indicators

**Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2008): 34.5 hours. Working 50 hours a week or more (2006) 22.5%. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for: accidental injury and industrial disease (2008) 1,020; death (2006) 2.0. Proportion of employed persons insured for damages or income loss resulting from: injury 100%; permanent disability 100%; death 100%. Working days lost to industrial disputes per 1,000 employees (2008): 21. Means of transportation to work (2003): private automobile 74.5%; public transportation 12.0%; motorcycle, bicycle, and foot 5.7%. Discouraged job seekers (2006): 52,900 (0.5% of labour force).

### Distribution of household income (2007–08)

percentage of household income by quintile				
lowest	second	third	fourth	highest
7.6%	12.7%	17.4%	22.9%	39.4%

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 15–64 having: no formal schooling and incomplete secondary education 48.5%; completed secondary and postsecondary, technical, or other certificate/diploma 28.9%; bachelor's degree 14.2%; incomplete graduate and graduate degree or diploma 5.4%; unknown 3.0%.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (2007): 94.8%; voting is compulsory. Trade union membership in total workforce (2006): 20.3%. Volunteerism rate of population age 18 and over (2006) 34.1%.

**Social deviance** (2009). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 1.2; sexual assault 86.0; assault (2007) 839; auto theft 272.7; burglary and house-breaking 1,018.0; robbery 69.7, of which armed robbery 29.8. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of: prisoners (2008) 169; suicide (2006) 8.7.

**Material well-being** (2005). Households possessing: refrigerator 99.9%; washing machine 96.4%; dishwasher 41.5%; automobiles per 1,000 population (2006) 544.

### National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$957,529,000,000 (U.S.\$43,770 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$38,210 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		2008	
	in value \$A '000,000 <sup>6</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	31,460	2.6	354,800	3.2
Mining and quarrying	81,575	6.8	133,100	1.2
Manufacturing	103,431	8.6	1,102,100	10.0
Construction	84,596	7.1	987,000	9.0
Public utilities	28,605	2.4	98,500	0.9
Transp. and commun.	93,624	7.8	695,600	6.3
Trade, restaurants	134,751	11.3	2,555,400	23.2
Finance, real estate	239,689	20.0	1,727,800	15.7
Pub. admin., defense	60,790	5.1	644,500	5.8
Services	249,168	20.8	2,441,700	22.2
Other	89,307 <sup>7</sup>	7.5 <sup>7</sup>	279,200	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,196,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,019,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Budget** (2007–08). Revenue: \$A 303,713,000,000 (tax revenue 94.2%, of which individual income tax 41.5%, indirect tax 25.6%, company income tax 21.3%; nontax revenue 5.8%). Expenditures: \$A 280,108,000,000 (social security and welfare 34.9%; health 15.8%; economic services 7.4%; general administration 7.2%; education 6.6%; defense 6.3%; interest on public debt 1.3%).

**Public debt** (December 2008): U.S.\$106,300,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 33,973,000, wheat 21,397,000, cow's milk 9,223,000, barley 6,820,000, sorghum 3,072,000, beef 2,300,000, grapes 1,956,790, rapeseed 1,615,000, oats 1,267,000, potatoes 1,211,988, chicken meat 811,591, sheep meat 684,000, lupins 484,000, oranges 470,673, wool 464,736, pork 384,200, tomatoes 296,035, carrots 271,464, apples 270,476, bananas 213,193, cottonseed 178,000, mushrooms 42,739; livestock (number of live animals) 79,000,000 sheep, 28,000,000 cattle, 2,604,681 pigs, 97,386,000 chickens; roundwood 34,856,720 cu m, of which fuelwood 22%; fisheries production 235,928 (from aquaculture 24%); aquatic plants production 1,923 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (metric tons except as noted; 2007): iron ore (metal content) 185,363,000 (world rank: 3), bauxite 62,398,000 (world rank: 1), ilmenite 2,326,000 (world rank: 1), zinc (metal content) 1,514,000 (world rank: 3), copper (metal content) 880,000 (world rank: 5), lead (metal content) 641,000 (world rank: 2), rutile 313,000 (world rank: 1), nickel (metal content) 184,000 (world rank: 3), cobalt (metal content) 5,900 (world rank: 3), opal (value of production) \$A 40,000,000 (world rank: 1), diamonds 19,191,000 carats (world rank by volume: 2), gold 245,000 kilograms (world rank: 1). Manufacturing (gross value added in \$A '000,000; 2006–07): base metals 15,158; food 14,455; machinery and apparatus 10,538; fabricated metal products 9,076; transport equipment 9,003; chemicals and chemical products 6,831; beverages and tobacco products 5,787; bricks, cement, and ceramics 5,019.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 11,211,400; activity rate of total population 52.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 65.2%; female 45.4%; unemployed [June 2010] 5.2%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.2	97.4	100.0	103.5	106.0	110.6	112.6
Weekly earnings index	91.3	94.8	100.0	103.8	108.6	113.0	119.6

**Household income and expenditure** (2006). Average household size (2007–08) 2.6; average annual disposable income per household \$A 55,432 (U.S.\$41,762); sources of income: wages and salaries 59.3%, transfer payments 26.1%, self-employment 6.1%, other 8.5%; expenditure (2007–08): housing 17.2%, recreation and culture 12.1%, transportation 11.7%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 11.0%, hotels and cafés 7.5%, household furnishings and operation 5.6%, health 5.4%, alcohol and cigarettes 3.7%, clothing and footwear 3.7%, education 3.4%.

Financial aggregates	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, \$A per:							
U.S. dollar	1.33	1.28	1.36	1.26	1.13	1.44	1.12
£	2.37	2.47	2.34	2.47	2.26	2.10	1.81
SDR	1.98	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.79	2.22	1.75
International reserves (U.S.\$) <sup>a</sup>							
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	32,189	35,803	41,941	53,448	24,768	30,691	38,950
SDRs ('000,000)	170	195	193	200	193	174	4,856
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	2,053	1,706	776	428	339	649	1,092
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	29,966	33,901	40,972	52,821	24,237	29,867	33,002
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	2.56	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
% world reserves	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Interest and prices							
Govt. bond yield (short-term; %)	4.90	5.30	5.27	5.71	6.33	5.63	4.26
Industrial share prices (2005 = 100)	70.9	82.5	100.0	119.2	143.9	113.7	95.4
Balance of payments <sup>b</sup> (U.S.\$'000,000)							
Balance of visible trade	-15,339	-18,064	-13,372	-9,596	-17,784	-4,915	...
Imports, f.o.b.	-85,861	-105,230	-120,383	-134,509	-160,205	-193,972	...
Exports, f.o.b.	70,522	87,166	107,011	124,913	142,421	189,057	...
Balance of invisibles	-13,345	-20,790	-27,660	-31,908	-40,248	-42,871	...
Balance of payments, current account	-28,684	-38,854	-41,032	-41,504	-58,032	-47,786	...

**Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 229,848,000,000 ([2007] 254,965,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 287,545,000 (35,899,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 101,838,000 (102,464,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 173,900,000 ([2007] 229,300,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 30,618,000 (35,814,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 42,334,000,000 ([2007] 31,660,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 25,062; remittances (2009) 4,509; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 39,656. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 18,729; remittances (2008) 2,997; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 25,387.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 3.0%, left fallow 2.7%, in permanent crops 0.05%, in pasture 49.6%, forest area 21.3%.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	-15,339	-17,322	-13,170	-9,328	-16,535	-4,731
% of total	9.8%	9.1%	5.9%	3.6%	5.6%	1.3%

Trade by commodity group (2007)	imports		exports	
SITC Group	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
00 Food and live animals	5,972	3.8	14,454	10.4
01 Beverages and tobacco	1,185	0.8	2,692	1.9
02 Crude materials, excluding fuels	2,040	1.3	33,907	24.4
03 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	20,175	13.0	31,648	22.7
04 Animal and vegetable oils, fat, and waxes	449	0.3	347	0.2
05 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	16,621	10.7	6,496	4.7
06 Basic manufactures	17,606	11.3	15,404	11.1
07 Machinery and transport equipment	65,573	42.1	11,407	8.2
08 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20,277	13.0	4,185	3.0
09 Goods not classified by kind	5,759	3.7	18,582	13.4
TOTAL	155,657	100.0	139,122	100.0

Direction of trade (2007)	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
Africa	1,511	1.0	3,372	2.4
Asia	85,512	54.9	94,090	67.6
East Asia	48,698	31.3	64,420	46.3
China	24,054	15.5	19,456	14.0
Japan	14,941	9.6	26,379	19.0
Southeast Asia	30,667	19.7	15,116	10.9
South Asia	1,479	0.9	8,556	6.1
West Asia	4,034	2.6	5,968	4.3
undefined Asia	634	0.4	30	—
South America and Caribbean	2,478	1.6	1,880	1.4
North America	21,692	13.9	9,784	7.0
United States	20,003	12.9	8,304	6.0
Europe	36,244	23.3	17,928	12.9
United Kingdom	6,717	4.3	5,811	4.2
Oceania	7,616	4.9	10,175	7.3
New Zealand	5,187	3.3	7,849	5.6
other	604	0.4	1,893	1.4
TOTAL	155,657	100.0	139,122	100.0

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$191,584,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.6%, of which general industrial machinery 4.8%, telecommunications/sound recording equipment 4.7%, electrical machinery 4.4%; transportation equipment 14.4%, of which motor vehicles 11.7%; chemicals and related products 10.4%; crude petroleum 7.9%; refined petroleum 6.7%; gold 4.3%). **Major import sources:** China 15.6%; U.S. 12.0%; Japan 9.0%; Singapore 7.2%; Germany 5.0%; Thailand 4.5%; U.K. 4.4%; Malaysia 4.0%; New Zealand 3.4%; South Korea 2.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$186,853,000,000 (mineral fuels 32.0%, of which bituminous coal 21.0%, crude petroleum 4.7%, LNG 4.2%; metal ore and scrap 22.6%, of which iron ore and concentrates 13.6%; food and beverages 9.8%, of which meat and meat preparations 3.2%, cereals and cereal preparations 2.7%, wine 1.1%; gold 6.4%; nonferrous metals [particularly aluminum and refined copper] 5.6%; machinery and apparatus 4.1%; wool 1.0%). **Major export destinations:** Japan 22.9%; China 14.6%; South Korea 8.3%; India 6.1%; U.S. 5.5%; New Zealand 4.2%; U.K. 4.2%; Taiwan 3.7%; Singapore 2.8%; Thailand 2.4%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 37,855 km; passenger-km (2007) 13,240,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 198,700,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 503,709 mi, 810,641 km (paved 42%); passenger-km (2007) 301,500,000,000<sup>10</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 182,500,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 11,848,326; trucks and buses 2,880,647. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 79,224,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,206,000,000.

Communications		units	per 1,000			units	per 1,000
Medium	date	number in '000s	persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	persons
Televisions	2003	14,371	722	PCs	2006	15,671	757
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,482 <sup>11</sup>	143 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	24,220 <sup>12</sup>	1,138 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	15,757	740
Landline	2009	9,020	424	Broadband	2009	5,400 <sup>12</sup>	254 <sup>12</sup>

## Education and health

**Literacy** (2006): total population literate, virtually 100%<sup>13</sup>.

Education (2005–06)	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	121,215	1,936,118	16.0	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	118,424 <sup>14</sup>	1,431,918 <sup>14</sup>	12.1 <sup>14</sup>	87
Tertiary	90,409	957,176	10.6 <sup>15</sup>	73 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 55,063 (1 per 375 persons); hospital beds (2006–07) 82,587 (1 per 255 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007–08) 4.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 54,747<sup>16</sup> (army 50.2%, navy 24.1%, air force 25.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,264<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>July 1. <sup>2</sup>With permanent civilian population only. <sup>3</sup>Revised 2006 census results. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Total includes 2006 revised census results for Norfolk Island. <sup>6</sup>At constant prices of 2007–08. <sup>7</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less statistical discrepancy. <sup>8</sup>At end of year. <sup>9</sup>Includes temporary meadows and pastures. <sup>10</sup>Passenger cars and buses. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>A national survey conducted in 1996 put the number of persons who had very poor literacy and numeracy skills at about 17% of the total population (age 15 to 64). <sup>14</sup>Excludes vocational. <sup>15</sup>2004–05. <sup>16</sup>Troops deployed abroad (November 2009) 2,665, of which to Afghanistan 1,350, to East Timor 650. <sup>17</sup>Includes military pensions.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics <http://www.abs.gov.au>
- Reserve Bank of Australia <http://www.rba.gov.au>

## Austria

**Official name:** Republik Österreich (Republic of Austria).  
**Form of government:** federal state with two legislative houses (Federal Council [62]; National Council [183]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Chancellor.  
**Capital:** Vienna.  
**Official language:** German.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



## Area and population

States	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Burgenland	Eisenstadt	1,530	3,962	283,965
Kärnten	Klagenfurt	3,683	9,538	559,315
Niederösterreich	Sankt Pölten	7,408	19,186	1,607,976
Oberösterreich	Linz	4,626	11,980	1,411,238
Salzburg	Salzburg	2,763	7,156	529,861
Steiermark	Graz	6,332	16,401	1,208,372
Tirol	Innsbruck	4,880	12,640	706,873
Vorarlberg	Bregenz	1,004	2,601	368,868
Wien (Vienna)	—	160	415	1,698,822
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32,386</b>	<b>83,879</b>	<b>8,375,290</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 8,382,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 258.8, persons per sq km 99.9.  
**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 66.5%; rural 33.5%.  
**Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.66%; female 51.34%.  
**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 15.5%; 15–29, 18.7%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 20.3%; 60–74, 14.3%; 75–84, 6.0%; 85 and over, 1.9%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 8,733,000; (2030) 9,032,000.  
**Population composition by country of birth** (2008<sup>1</sup>): Austria 84.8%; former Yugoslavia 1.6%; Poland 0.7%; Romania 0.7%; other 5.8%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 81.5%, of which Roman Catholic 73.7%; Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 4.7%; Orthodox 2.2%; Muslim 4.2%; nonreligious 12.0%; other 0.3%; unknown 2.0%.  
**Major cities** (2010<sup>1</sup>): Vienna 1,698,822 (urban agglomeration 1,996,885); Graz 257,328; Linz 189,311; Salzburg 147,571; Innsbruck 119,249.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 60.7%; outside of marriage 39.3%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –0.2 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.39.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.2/2.2.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 77.4 years; female 82.9 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 387.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 245.0; accidents and violence 52.8; diseases of the respiratory system 49.5.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007)<sup>2</sup>: Revenue: €113,942,000,000 (tax revenue 66.4%, of which income taxes 30.5%, taxes on products 27.1%; social security contributions 33.6%). Expenditures: €131,126,000,000 (social protection 41.6%; health 15.5%; general administration 14.2%; education 10.7%; economic affairs 9.6%; defense 1.8%).  
**Public debt** (December 2007): U.S.\$220,517,000,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugar beets 3,091,432; corn (maize) 2,147,244; wheat 1,689,688; barley 967,921; potatoes 756,945; apples 551,356; grapes 399,163; triticale 250,677; rye 218,511; currants 19,767; livestock (number of live animals) 3,160,382 pigs 2,002,143 cattle; roundwood 21,795,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 22%; fisheries production 2,437 (from aquaculture 86%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore (metal content) 650,000; manganese (metal content) 15,000; tungsten (metal content) 1,250. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2006): nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 6,250; fabricated metal products 5,550; food and beverages 3,900; motor vehicles/parts 3,100; chemicals and chemical products 2,900; cement, bricks, and ceramics 2,600; base metals 2,600. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 68,856,000,000 ([2007] 69,976,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) none ([2007] 4,387,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 5,960,000 ([2007] 62,700,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 7,208,000 (11,524,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 1,670,000,000 ([2007] 8,969,000,000).  
**Population economically active** (2007)<sup>3</sup>: total 4,213,500; activity rate of total population 51.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2006] 73.7%; female 45.5%; unemployed [March 2008–February 2009] 6.0%).

## Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.8	97.7	100.0	101.4	103.7	107.0	107.5
Annual hourly index	95.8	97.7	100.0	102.7	105.2	108.4	112.1

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$391,822,000,000 (U.S.\$46,850 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$38,550 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2007	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>3</sup>	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	3,790	1.4	231,300	5.5
Mining	990	0.4	8,800	0.2
Manufacturing	46,160	16.8	730,500	17.3
Construction	18,200	6.6	329,100	7.8
Public utilities	6,940	2.5	30,100	0.7
Transp. and commun.	14,550	5.3	243,200	5.8
Trade, restaurants	43,750	15.9	904,200	21.5
Finance, real estate	58,710	21.4	498,400	11.8
Pub. admin., defense	15,070	5.5	275,400	6.5
Services	39,820	14.5	776,900	18.5
Other	26,320 <sup>4</sup>	9.6 <sup>4</sup>	185,600 <sup>5</sup>	4.4 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274,320<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>4,213,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.3; median annual disposable income per household (2008) €28,592 (U.S.\$41,881); sources of income (1995): wages and salaries 54.8%, transfer payments 25.9%; expenditure (2004–05): housing and energy 22.3%, transportation 16.1%, recreation and culture 12.6%, food 11.7%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 15.1%, left fallow 0.9%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 22.5%, forest area 47.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 21,630; remittances (2009) 3,169; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 17,023. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11,432; remittances (2008) 3,356; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 25,088.

Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

## Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–1,246	–1,794	–459	+425	–1,910	–3,658
% of total	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.9%

**Imports** (2008): €119,490,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.7%; chemicals and related products 10.9%; road vehicles/parts 9.8%; petroleum 7.6%; food products 5.6%). **Major import sources:** Germany 40.5%; Italy 6.9%; Switzerland 4.4%; China 4.2%; Czech Republic 3.6%.

**Exports** (2008): €117,580,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.7%, of which electrical machinery 6.9%, general industrial machinery 6.7%, specialized machinery 6.3%; road vehicles/parts 9.6%; chemicals and chemical products 9.6%; iron and steel 6.6%; fabricated metal products 5.1%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 29.7%; Italy 8.6%; U.S. 4.4%; Switzerland 4.2%; France 3.8%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: (2008) route length 6,399 km; (2007) passenger-km 9,167,000,000; (2007) metric ton-km cargo 21,371,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 66,649 mi, 107,262 km (paved 100%); (2006) passenger-km 81,300,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 34,327,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 4,245,583; trucks and buses 363,043. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 16,464,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 421,000,000.

## Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	3,218	386	PCs	2006	5,027	607
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,305 <sup>9</sup>	325 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	11,773 <sup>10</sup>	1,408 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	6,144	735
Landline	2009	3,253	389	Broadband	2009	1,878 <sup>10</sup>	225 <sup>10</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: compulsory education through age 14, 28.3%; apprentice training/intermediate technical 48.2%; academic secondary/higher technical 13.9%; university 9.6%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%.

## Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	29,044	355,293	12.2	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17)	71,548	782,981	10.9	...
Tertiary	40,186	253,139	6.3	50 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008<sup>1</sup>) 20,318 (1 per 410 persons); hospital beds (2008<sup>1,11</sup>) 57,646 (1 per 144 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 3.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 27,300 (army 49.8%, air force 8.4%, support 41.8%); reserve 195,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$375.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>For general (central and local) government; revenue data are based on tax revenue and social security contributions only. <sup>3</sup>Excludes conscripts not employed before their military service. <sup>4</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>5</sup>Unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Passenger cars 72,000,000,000; buses 9,300,000,000. <sup>9</sup>Circulation. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>Excludes hospital beds in nursing homes and sanatoriums.

## Internet resource for further information:

• Austrian Central Office of Statistics <http://www.statistik.at>



## Azerbaijan

**Official name:** Azərbaycan Respublikası (Republic of Azerbaijan).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative body (National Assembly [125<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:**

President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Baku (Bakı).

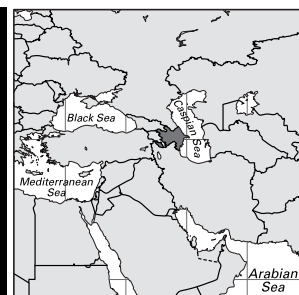
**Official language:** Azerbaijani.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** (new) manat (AZN)<sup>2</sup>;

(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = AZN 0.80;

1 £ = AZN 1.24.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
Economic regions <sup>1</sup>	sq km	2009 census <sup>4</sup>	Economic regions <sup>1</sup>	sq km	2009 census <sup>4</sup>
Abşeron	3,290	514,200	Yuxarı Qarabağ (part)	2,200 <sup>5</sup>	110,000 <sup>5</sup>
Aran	21,430	1,797,300	<b>Autonomous republic</b>		
Bakı (Baku)	2,130	2,046,100	Naxçıvan	5,500	398,400
Dağlıq Şirvan	6,060	281,200	<b>Conflicted area<sup>6</sup></b>		
Gəncə-Qazax	12,480	1,172,200	11,450 <sup>7</sup>		7
Kəlbəcər-Laçın <sup>8</sup>	0	0	REMAINDER	—	724,800 <sup>8</sup>
Lənkəran	6,070	823,900	TOTAL	86,530 <sup>9</sup>	8,922,300
Obuda-Xaçmaz	6,960	488,300			
Səki-Zaqatala	8,960	565,900			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,062,000<sup>10</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 271.0, persons per sq km 104.6.

**Urban-rural** (2010<sup>11</sup>): urban 54.1%; rural 45.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2008<sup>11</sup>): male 49.34%; female 50.66%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>11</sup>): under 15, 22.6%; 15–29, 29.3%; 30–44, 22.1%; 45–59, 17.2%; 60 and over, 8.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 9,979,000; (2030) 10,471,000.

**Ethnic composition** (1999): Azerbaijani 90.6%; Lezgian (Dagestani) 2.2%; Russian 1.8%; Armenian 1.5%; other 3.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 87.0%<sup>12</sup>, of which Shīʿī 52.8%<sup>12</sup>, Sunni 34.2%<sup>12</sup>; nonreligious/other 13.0%<sup>12</sup>.

**Major cities** (2009<sup>4</sup>): Baku 1,145,000 (urban agglomeration 1,950,000); Gəncə 313,300; Sumqayıt (Sumgait) 309,700; Mingəçevir (Mingechaur) 96,400; Qaraçuxur (2007) 74,700.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 88.5%; outside of marriage 11.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.30.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.8/0.9.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 70.9 years; female 76.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 363.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 78.3; accidents, poisoning, and violence 27.3; diseases of the respiratory system 26.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: AZN 10,326,000,000 (nontax revenue 50.3%; tax revenue 48.8%, of which VAT 19.5%, taxes on enterprise profits 12.9%, individual income taxes 5.6%; other 0.9%). Expenditures: AZN 10,568,000,000 (national economy 41.5%; education 10.9%; social security 9.8%; defense/police 6.1%; health 3.8%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): wheat 1,645,790; cow's milk (2007) 1,314,072; potatoes 1,077,110; barley 605,525; apples 205,021; persimmons 132,179; grapes 115,822; seed cotton 55,408; hazelnuts 27,745; tobacco leaves 2,485; livestock (number of live animals) 7,523,000 sheep, 2,212,800 cattle; roundwood 6,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 49%; fisheries production 1,606 (from aquaculture 6%). Mining and quarrying (2007): limestone 1,413,000; bromine 2,000. Manufacturing (value of production in AZN '000,000; 2009): food, beverages, and tobacco products 1,645; refined petroleum products 1,346; transport equipment 203; base and fabricated metals 171. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 18,552,000,000 ([2008] 17,700,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 367,000,000 ([2008] 53,529,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 6,819,000 (3,139,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 16,407,000,000 ([2008] 10,133,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2009). Average household size 4.5; annual income per household AZN 4,736 (U.S.\$5,519); sources of income: wages and salaries 31.9%, self-employment 24.5%, agriculture 16.1%, transfers 14.8%, expenditure: food 48.8%, housing and energy 6.5%, hotels and cafés 5.9%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 4,317,400<sup>13</sup>; activity rate of total population 49.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.3%; female 48.9%, unemployed 6.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	83.9	89.6	100.0	108.3	128.4	152.7	154.9

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$42,529,000,000 (U.S.\$4,840 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$9,030 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value AZN '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,321	6.7	1,605,900	37.2
Petroleum and natural gas,				
other mining	15,495	44.8	45,300	1.0
Manufacturing	1,396	4.1	195,500	4.5
Public utilities	391	1.1	44,600	1.0
Construction	2,562	7.4	206,600	4.8
Transp. and commun.	2,948	8.5	167,000	3.9
Trade, hotels	2,777	8.0	680,800	15.8
Finance, real estate	1,494	4.3	229,900	5.3
Services	2,519	7.3	630,900	14.6
Pub. admin., defense	634	1.9	249,500	5.8
Other	2,042 <sup>14</sup>	5.9 <sup>14</sup>	261,400	6.1
TOTAL	34,579	100.0	4,317,400	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,734,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 190; remittances (2009) 1,087; foreign direct disinvestment (2006–08 avg.) –1,802; official development assistance (2008) 235. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 341; remittances (2008) 593; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 516.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 21.9%, left fallow 0.6%, in permanent crops 2.7%, in pasture 32.4%, forest area 11.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–36	+227	+3,438	+7,745	+15,561	+40,594
% of total	0.7%	3.1%	29.0%	42.4%	57.7%	73.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$7,162,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 31.0%, of which general industrial machinery 6.5%, civil engineering equipment/parts 6.3%; road vehicles 13.4%; food 11.4%; chemicals and chemical products 8.4%; iron and steel products 7.1%). **Major import sources:** Russia 18.8%; Turkey 11.3%; Germany 8.4%; Ukraine 7.9%; China 6.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$47,756,000,000 (crude petroleum 92.5%; refined petroleum 4.3%; fruits and nuts 0.3%; aluminum alloys 0.3%; boats or floating structures 0.3%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 40.2%; U.S. 12.6%; Israel 7.6%; India 5.0%; France 4.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 2,079 km; passenger-km 1,024,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,952,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 36,748 mi, 59,141 km (paved 49%); passenger-km (2007) 12,893,000,000<sup>16</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2009) 10,634,000,000. Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 759,203; trucks and buses 147,363. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 1,275,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,388,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	2,750	334	PCs	2007	207	24
Telephones	2003	2,750	334	Dailies	2009	120 <sup>17</sup>	13 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,757 <sup>18</sup>	878 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,689	418
Landline	2009	1,397	158	Broadband	2009	100 <sup>18</sup>	11.3 <sup>18</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1999). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: primary education 4.1%; some secondary 9.3%; secondary 50.1%; vocational 4.2%; some higher 0.9%; higher 13.3%. **Literacy** (2007): 99.4%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio <sup>19</sup>	enrollment rate (%) <sup>19</sup>
Primary (age 6–9)	44,232	490,242	11.1	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–16)	139,109	1,114,356	8.0	98
Tertiary	25,836	180,276	7.0	16 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2010): physicians 33,200<sup>11</sup> (1 per 271 persons); hospital beds 68,300<sup>11</sup> (1 per 132 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 11.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 950,000 (11% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 66,940 (army 84.9%, navy 3.3%, air force 11.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$170.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number. <sup>2</sup>The (new) manat was introduced on Jan. 1, 2006, at a rate of 4,500 (old) manats (AZM) to 1 (new) manat (AZN). <sup>3</sup>Administratively, Azerbaijan is divided into 66 districts, 13 cities, and 1 autonomous republic (Naxçıvan). <sup>4</sup>Preliminary. <sup>5</sup>Part not occupied by Armenian forces; estimated population. <sup>6</sup>Occupied by Armenian forces since 1992/93. <sup>7</sup>Area controlled by Armenian forces including all of Nagorno-Karabakh (4,400 sq km; pop. [2010] c. 142,000), all of Kəlbəcər-Laçın (5,420 sq km; pop. [1999] n.a.), and part of Yuxarı Qarabağ (1,630 sq km; pop. [1999] n.a.). <sup>8</sup>Refugee population from Nagorno-Karabakh and other conflicted areas. <sup>9</sup>Summed total; reported total is 86,600 sq km. <sup>10</sup>Excludes Armenian population of Nagorno-Karabakh. <sup>11</sup>January 1. <sup>12</sup>The percentage of actual practicing adherents is much lower. <sup>13</sup>Excludes military. <sup>14</sup>Includes taxes less subsidies. <sup>15</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>16</sup>Buses/taxis only. <sup>17</sup>Circulation. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers. <sup>19</sup>2007–08.

**Internet resource for further information:**

- The State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic <http://www.azstat.org>



## Bahamas, The

**Official name:** The Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [16]; House of Assembly [41]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch, represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Nassau.

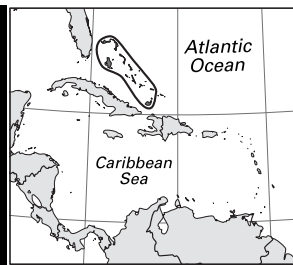
**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Bahamian dollar (B\$);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = B\$1.00; 1 £ = B\$1.54.



### Area and population

Islands and Island Groups <sup>2</sup>	area <sup>1</sup> sq km	population 2010 census	Islands and Island Groups <sup>2</sup>	area <sup>1</sup> sq km	population 2010 census
Abaco, Great and Little	1,681	16,692	Inagua, Great and Little	1,551	911
Acklins	497	560	Long Island	596	3,024
Andros	5,957	7,386	Mayaguana	285	271
Berry Islands	31	798	New Providence	—	—
Bimini Islands	23	2,008	Island (Nassau)	207	248,948
Cat Island	388	1,503	Ragged Island	36	70
Crooked and Long Cay	241	323	Rum Cay	78	99
Eleuthera	484	7,826	San Salvador	163	930
Exuma, Great, and Exuma Cays	290	7,314	Spanish Wells	26	1,537
Grand Bahama	1,373	51,756	Other uninhabited cays and rocks	23	—
Harbour Island	8	1,702	TOTAL	13,939 <sup>2</sup>	353,658

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 347,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 89.2, persons per sq km 34.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 83.9%; rural 16.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.71%; female 51.29%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 25.5%; 15–29, 24.5%; 30–44, 23.5%; 45–59, 17.4%; 60–74, 7.3%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 389,000; (2030) 426,000.

**Doubling time:** 81 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2007): local black/mixed race c. 74%; Haitian c. 15%; white/European c. 11%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Baptist 35.4%; Anglican 15.1%; Roman Catholic 13.5%; other Protestant/independent Christian 32.3%; other/nonreligious 3.7%.

**Major cities and towns** (2006): Nassau (2010) 248,948; Freeport (on Grand Bahama) 47,100; West End (on Grand Bahama) 12,900; Cooper's Town (on Great Abaco) 8,600; Marsh Harbour (on Great Abaco) 5,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.0 (world avg. 20.3); (2000) within marriage 43.2%; (2000) outside of marriage 56.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.18.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.0/2.0.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 71.0 years; female 77.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 184.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 90.1; accidents and violence 63.8; HIV/AIDS 48.9; diseases of the respiratory system 31.0; diabetes 29.4.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 3.0%<sup>7</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: B\$1,400,046,000 (tax revenue 88.4%, of which taxes on international trade and transactions 47.2% [including import duties 32.9%, excise taxes 13.5%], property tax 7.6%, business and professional licenses 7.2%; nontax revenue 10.1%; grants 0.8%; capital revenue 0.7%). Expenditures: B\$1,639,300,000 (education 17.4%; health 16.9%; general administration 14.5%; interest on public debt 10.8%; public works and water supply 10.7%; public order 10.5%; defense 2.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$1,158,300,000<sup>8</sup>.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): vegetables 20,500; grapefruit (incl. pomelos) 13,000; lemons and limes 9,400; livestock (number of live animals) 3,000,000 chickens; roundwood 49,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 66%; fisheries production 9,117 (mainly lobsters, crayfish, and conch; from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007): salt 882,300; aragonite 1,100. Manufacturing (value of export production in B\$'000; 2007): polystyrene 142,200; organic chemicals 84,562; rum 20,282. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008): 2,206,500,000 ([2007] 2,110,000,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (693,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2009) 3.3; income per household (2009) B\$38,314 (U.S.\$38,314); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1995): housing 32.8%, transportation and communications 14.8%, food and beverages 13.8%, household furnishings 8.9%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.8%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 0.2%, forest area 51.5%.

**Gross national income** (2007): U.S.\$7,042,000,000 (U.S.\$21,021 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2006		2009	
	in value B\$'000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	24,400	0.4	4,530	2.5
Fishing	82,400	1.2		
Mining	51,200	0.7		
Public utilities	234,800	3.4		
Manufacturing	301,200	4.4	5,315	2.9
Construction	738,200	10.7	17,345	9.4
Transp. and commun.	596,200	8.7	10,985	6.0
Trade, hotels, restaurants	1,497,100	21.8	46,500	25.3
Finance, real estate	1,893,900	27.5	19,405	10.5
Pub. admin., defense	397,100	5.8	50,550	27.5
Services	897,000	13.0		
Other	162,100 <sup>10</sup>	2.4 <sup>10</sup>	26,795 <sup>11</sup>	14.5 <sup>11</sup>
TOTAL	6,875,600	100.0	184,020	100.0

**Population economically active** (2009): total 184,020; activity rate of total population 73.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2007] 76.2%; female [2007] 48.5%; unemployed [2009] 14.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.5	98.4	100.0	102.4	104.9	109.7	111.9

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,153; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 717. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 305; remittances (2008) 143.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
B\$'000,000	–1,509	–1,575	–2,296	–2,475	–2,433	–2,528
% of total	67.4%	66.2%	80.9%	70.8%	64.5%	64.3%

**Imports** (2008): B\$3,230,000,000 (refined petroleum 25.4%<sup>13</sup>, food products 13.3%, machinery and equipment 13.0%, chemicals and chemical products 8.9%, road vehicles 4.9%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 87.2%; Venezuela 5.2%; Netherlands Antilles 2.0%; Trinidad and Tobago 1.1%.

**Exports** (2008): B\$702,000,000 (polystyrene 21.6%, refined petroleum 20.2%<sup>13</sup>, organic chemicals 10.8%, crayfish 9.5%, machinery and apparatus 7.1%, rum 6.1%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 69.9%; Canada 5.2%; Germany 4.4%; France 3.6%; Netherlands 3.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2002): total length 1,688 mi, 2,717 km (paved 57%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 112,900; trucks and buses 19,200. Air transport (2006): passenger-km 275,700,000; metric ton-km cargo 600,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	77	247	PCs	...	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2009	39 <sup>14</sup>	114 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	359 <sup>15</sup>	1,050 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	116	420
Landline	2009	129	377	Broadband	2009	32 <sup>15</sup>	92 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 1.5%; primary education 8.7%; incomplete secondary 19.9%; complete secondary 53.7%; incomplete higher 8.1%; complete higher 7.1%; not stated 1.0%. **Literacy** (2005): total percentage age 15 and over literate 95.8%; males literate 95.0%; females literate 96.7%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	2,333	36,833	15.8	91
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	2,716	34,399	12.7	85
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 849 (1 per 389 persons); hospital beds (2007) 1,057 (1 per 316 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 14.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 18,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,890 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 860 (marines with coast guard duties 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$145.

<sup>1</sup>Includes areas of lakes and ponds, as well as lagoons and sounds almost entirely surrounded by land; area of land only is about 10,070 sq km (3,890 sq mi). <sup>2</sup>For local administrative purposes, The Out (Family) Islands of the Bahamas are divided into 32 districts; New Providence Island is administered directly by the national government. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Not based on May 2010 census results. <sup>5</sup>Land area only. <sup>6</sup>Includes nonresident marriages. <sup>7</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>8</sup>Includes public corporations. <sup>9</sup>Weights of retail price index components. <sup>10</sup>Import taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Includes 580 not adequately defined and 26,215 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Much of which is trans-shipped from the petroleum storage terminal near Freeport. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resources for further information:

- The Central Bank of The Bahamas <http://www.bahamascentralbank.com>
- Department of Statistics <http://statistics.bahamas.gov.bs>

## Bahrain

**Official name:** Mamlakat al-Bahrayn (Kingdom of Bahrain).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with a parliament comprising two bodies (Shura Council [40<sup>1</sup>]; Council of Representatives [40<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** King.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Manama.

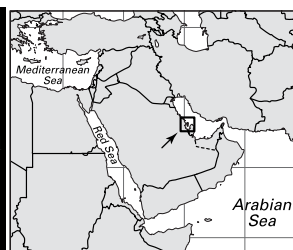
**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Bahraini dinar

(BD); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 BD = U.S.\$2.66 = £1.72.



### Area and population

Municipalities	Principal cities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Capital	Manama	14.5	37.5	163,696
Central	Al-Rifa'	32.7	84.8	167,691
Muharrag <sup>2</sup>	Muharrag <sup>2</sup>	21.7	56.1	103,576
Northern	Madinat Hamad	54.4	140.8	166,824
Southern <sup>3</sup>	'Awali	169.2	438.3	44,764
TOTAL		292.5 <sup>4</sup>	757.5 <sup>4</sup>	650,604 <sup>5</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,216,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 4,157.3; persons per sq km 1,605.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 88.5%; rural 11.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 61.27%; female 38.73%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 21.1%; 15–29, 29.1%; 30–44, 31.7%; 45–59, 14.3%; 60–74, 2.8%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,436,000; (2030) 1,635,000.

**Doubling time:** 53 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Bahraini Arab 63.9%; Indo-Pakistani 14.8%, of which Urdu 4.5%, Malayali 3.5%; Persian 13.0%; Filipino 4.5%; British 2.1%; other 1.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 82.4%, of which Shi'ite 58%, Sunni c. 24%; Christian 10.5%; Hindu 6.3%; other 0.8%.

**Major urban areas** (2001): Manama (2001) 163,000; Muharrag 91,307; Al-Rifa' 79,550; Madinat Hamad 52,718; Al-'Ali 47,529; Madinat 'Isa 36,833.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 2.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.79.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.5/1.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2005): male 71.7 years; female 76.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 40.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 25.1; accidents, poisoning, and violence 20.4; endocrine, metabolic, and immunity diseases 20.3; diseases of the respiratory system 16.5; ill-defined conditions 51.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: BD 1,708,200,000 (petroleum and natural gas revenue 83.0%, other 17.0%). Expenditures: BD 2,082,200,000 (current expenditure 81.3%, development expenditure 18.7%).

**Public debt** (June 2010): U.S.\$5,269,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): dates 13,300; cow's milk (2007) 11,600; goat meat 5,700; tomatoes 4,550; hen's eggs (2007) 2,950; lemons and limes 1,000; onions 815; lettuce 806; livestock (number of live animals) 41,000 sheep, 23,000 goats, 470,000 chickens; roundwood 6,419 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 14,179 (from aquaculture, negligible). Manufacturing (value added in BD '000,000; 2007): petroleum products 436.8; aluminum 263.3; other metal industries 115.2; bricks, cement, tiles 90.8; food products 67.5. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2008) 11,657,000,000 ([2007] 10,908,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 66,500,000 ([2007] 95,160,000). petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 11,176,000 (1,359,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 15,388,000,000 ([2007] 8,685,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$19,713,000,000 (U.S.\$25,420 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$33,480 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2001	
	value in BD '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	25.3	0.4	4,483	1.5
Crude petroleum, nat. gas	1,709.7	24.6	2,780	0.9
Quarrying	30.8	0.4		
Manufacturing	1,062.8	15.3	49,979	16.2
Construction	347.6	5.0	26,416	8.6
Public utilities	85.6	1.2	2,515	0.8
Transp. and commun.	413.9	6.0	13,769	4.5
Trade, restaurants	773.7	11.2	47,570	15.5
Finance, real estate	2,092.5	30.2	24,797	8.1
Pub. admin., defense	811.1	11.7	52,389	17.0
Services	259.2	3.7	61,256	19.9
Other	-676.2 <sup>9</sup>	-9.7 <sup>9</sup>	21,560 <sup>10</sup>	7.0 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	6,936.0	100.0	307,514	100.0 <sup>11</sup>

**Population economically active** (2005): total 350,000; activity rate of total population 48.3% (participation rates: ages 15 and over c. 67%; female 23.2%; unemployed [Bahrainis only; February 2010] 3.7%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.2	97.5	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.0	112.1
Monthly earnings index <sup>12</sup>	107.0	104.7	100.0	96.7	100.0	...	...

**Household income and expenditure** (2005–06): Average household size (2001) 5.9; average annual income per household BD 14,227 (U.S.\$37,838); sources of income: wages and salaries 70.2%, real estate 14.5%, transfers 8.4%, self-employment 6.7%; expenditure: food, beverages, and tobacco 20.4%, other 79.6%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 2.8%, in permanent crops 5.6%, in pasture 5.6%, forest area 0.7%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,166; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 2,155. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 503; remittances (2008) 1,483; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 1,423.

### Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	+798	+974	+932	+899	+2,705	+2,150
% of total	7.4%	7.9%	6.6%	4.6%	13.1%	8.5%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$11,515,000,000 (crude petroleum 50.9%, machinery and apparatus 10.0%, road vehicles 7.9%, aluminum oxide 5.8%, food and live animals 4.0%). **Major import sources** (2007): Saudi Arabia 53.9%; Australia 6.2%; Japan 5.6%; China 4.3%; U.S. 4.1%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$13,665,000,000 (refined petroleum 79.1%, aluminum [all forms] 9.0%, urea 2.4%, iron ore agglomerates 1.4%, methanol 1.3%). **Major export destinations** (2006)<sup>14</sup>: Saudi Arabia 20.9%; U.S. 9.3%; India 6.8%; Singapore 6.5%; Qatar 3.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008): total length 2,449 mi, 3,942 km (paved 81%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 310,221; trucks and buses 59,362. Air transport (2008)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 13,656,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 614,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	273	386	PCs	2004	121	147
Telephones				Dailies	2009	189 <sup>16</sup>	160 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,578 <sup>17</sup>	1,339 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	649	551
Landline	2009	238	202	Broadband	2009	165 <sup>17</sup>	140 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education 24.0%; primary education 37.1%; secondary 26.4%; higher 12.5%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 90.8%; males literate 91.7%; females literate 89.4%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	4,953 <sup>18</sup>	86,084	16.4 <sup>18</sup>	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	5,198 <sup>18</sup>	77,928	12.4 <sup>18</sup>	89
Tertiary	756 <sup>19</sup>	18,403 <sup>20</sup>	24.9 <sup>19</sup>	30 <sup>20</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 2,322 (1 per 474 persons); hospital beds 2,104 (1 per 526 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 8.3; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 8,200 (army 73.2%, navy 8.5%, air force 18.3%)<sup>21</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$597.

<sup>1</sup>All seats are appointed by the king. <sup>2</sup>Official name is Al-Muharrag. <sup>3</sup>Includes the area of Hawar island and other nearby islets awarded to Bahrain by the International Court of Justice in 2001. <sup>4</sup>An extensive land reclamation scheme was under way in 2009. <sup>5</sup>Includes 4,053 living abroad. <sup>6</sup>Bahraini Arabs constituted 48.6% of the population in 2008. <sup>7</sup>Includes offshore production totaling 54,800,000 barrels. <sup>8</sup>Excludes small number of unemployed non-Bahrainis. <sup>9</sup>Import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes 5,424 inadequately defined and 16,136 unemployed Bahrainis. <sup>11</sup>Of which c. 59% non-Bahrainis; non-Bahrainis constituted 76.1% of labour force in March 2010. <sup>12</sup>Private sector. <sup>13</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>14</sup>Excluding petroleum. <sup>15</sup>Gulf Air and DHL International only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2001–02. <sup>19</sup>2004–05. <sup>20</sup>2005–06. <sup>21</sup>U.S. troops in Bahrain (September 2009): 1,507.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Bahrain  
<http://www.cbb.gov.bh>
- Central Informatics Organization  
[http://www.cio.gov.bh/cio\\_eng/](http://www.cio.gov.bh/cio_eng/)

## Bangladesh

**Official name:** Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh (People's Republic of Bangladesh).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [345]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Dhaka.

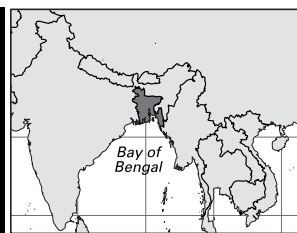
**Official language:** Bengali (Bangla).

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Bangladesh taka

(Tk); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Tk 69.65; 1 £ = Tk 107.60.



### Area and population

Divisions	Administrative centres	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Barisal	Barisal	5,134	13,297	8,514,000
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,039	33,771	25,187,313
Dhaka	Dhaka	12,015	31,119	40,592,431
Khulna	Khulna	8,600	22,274	15,185,026
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	7,025	18,195	17,045,550 <sup>2</sup>
Rangpur <sup>3</sup>	Rangpur	6,301	16,318	14,432,056 <sup>2</sup>
Sylhet	Sylhet	4,863	12,596	8,290,857
TOTAL		56,977 <sup>4</sup>	147,570 <sup>4</sup>	129,247,233

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 158,066,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 2,938.2; persons per sq km 1,134.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 27.6%; rural 72.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.78%; female 51.22%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 35.4%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 19.3%; 45–59, 11.8%; 60–74, 5.4%; 75–84, 1.2%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 180,753,000; (2030) 204,142,000.

**Ethnic composition** (1997): Bengali 97.7%; tribal 1.9%, of which Chakma 0.4%, Saontal 0.2%, Marmas 0.1%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 88.3%; Hindu 10.5%; Buddhist 0.6%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 0.3%; other 0.3%.

**Major cities/metropolitan areas** (2008): Dhaka 7,000,940/12,797,394; Chittagong 2,579,107/3,858,093; Khulna 855,650/1,388,425; Rajshahi 472,775/775,495; Sylhet 463,198; Comilla (2006) 404,200; Tungi (2006) 352,900.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 23.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.74.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.6/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 65.6 years; female 68.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004)<sup>6</sup>: old age 100.2; infectious and parasitic diseases 98.3; diseases of the respiratory system 90.5; high blood pressure, heart disease, and stroke 61.0; suicide, accidents, and poisoning 35.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 26.6; unspecified 80.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: Tk 691,800,000,000 (tax revenue 80.3%, of which VAT 29.1%, taxes on income and profits 19.6%, import duties 13.8%; nontax revenue 19.7%). Expenditures: Tk 941,400,000,000 (current expenditure 66.6%, of which domestic interest 12.7%, education 9.8%, agriculture 8.7%, defense 5.7%, health 3.6%; development expenditure 24.4%; other 9.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$20,973,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007–08): paddy rice 28,931,000; potatoes 5,762,000; sugarcane 4,983,656; goat's milk 2,016,000; bananas 877,123; wheat 844,000; jute 832,000; rapeseed 227,930; pulses 203,535; allspice (2005) 138,000; tea 58,999; ginger 57,000; tobacco leaves 40,248; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 56,400,000 goats, 25,500,000 cattle; roundwood (2008) 27,715,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production (2008) 2,563,296 (from aquaculture 39%). Mining and quarrying (2008): granite 1,500,000; marine salt 360,000. Manufacturing (value added in Tk '000,000,000; 2007–08)<sup>7</sup>: small-scale 273.6, of which handloom-based 36.0; wearing apparel 222.7; food 120.9; textiles 63.8; cigarettes 40.0; medicine and pharmaceuticals 36.1.<sup>8</sup> Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 26,904,000,000 ([2007] 21,383,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 1,000,000 (700,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 2,100,000 (9,033,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 797,000 (3,594,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09)<sup>9</sup> 19,303,000,000 ([2008] 17,896,000,000).

**Household income.** Average household size (2006) 4.7; average annual income per household (2005) Tk 86,438 (U.S.\$1,344); sources of income (2000): self-employment 56.9%, wages and salaries 28.1%, transfer payments 9.1%, other 5.9%; expenditure (2005): food and beverages 53.8%, housing 12.3%, energy 6.0%, clothing and footwear 5.5%.

**Population economically active** (2004–05): total 49,461,000; activity rate of total population 36.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 59.7%; female 24.5%; unemployed or underemployed [2008] 38%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2004–05 = 100)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Consumer price index	93.4	100.0	106.8	116.5	126.9	133.7
Average wage index	94.5	100.0	109.8	114.7	128.3	152.5

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$95,371,000,000 (U.S.\$590 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,580 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		2004–05	
	in value Tk '000,000,000 <sup>10</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	526	15.4	21,672,000	43.8
Fishing	150	4.4	1,095,000	2.2
Mining	41	1.2	51,000	0.1
Manufacturing	583	17.1	5,224,000	10.6
Construction	299	8.8	1,524,000	3.1
Public utilities	52	1.5	76,000	0.2
Transp. and commun.	348	10.2	3,976,000	8.0
Trade, hotels	497	14.6	7,820,000	15.8
Finance, real estate	302	8.9	746,000	1.5
Public admin., defense	91	2.7	882,000	1.8
Services	391	11.5	4,290,000	8.7
Other	126	3.7	2,104,000	4.3
TOTAL	3,406	100.0	49,461,000 <sup>11</sup>	100.0 <sup>11</sup>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 61.3%, in permanent crops 3.7%, in pasture 4.6%, forest area 6.7%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 91; remittances (2009) 10,431; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 848; official development assistance (2008) 2,061. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 184; remittances (2008) 3; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 11.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
U.S.\$'000,000	–2,237	–3,216	–2,879	–3,458	–5,541	–4,708
% of total	13.1%	15.7%	12.1%	12.5%	16.6%	13.1%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$17,623,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.0%, food 12.5%, refined petroleum 8.8%, vegetable fats and oils 8.8%, textile yarn and fabrics 6.8%, cotton 6.0%). **Major import sources:** China 15.6%; India 13.2%; Kuwait 7.2%; Japan 5.1%; Indonesia 5.1%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$13,143,000,000 (knitted or woven clothing or accessories 71.5%, shrimp 4.6%, leather 2.2%, textile yarn 2.2%, bed linen 1.8%, refined petroleum 1.6%, jute 1.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 25.7%; Germany 15.2%; U.K. 9.5%; France 6.5%; Italy 4.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 2,822 km; passenger-km (2007–08) 5,690,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007–08) 869,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 168,121 mi, 270,565 km (paved 30%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 158,109; trucks and buses 200,271. Air transport (2007–08)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 4,717,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 244,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	11,531	85	PCs	2006	3,050	22
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,500 <sup>14</sup>	0.9 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009 <sup>15</sup>	50,400 <sup>16</sup>	310 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	617	3.8
Landline	2009	1,523	9.4	Broadband	2009	50 <sup>16</sup>	0.3 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004)<sup>17</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 48.8%; incomplete primary education 17.9%; complete primary 7.7%; incomplete secondary 15.1%; complete secondary<sup>18</sup> or higher 10.5%. **Literacy** (2009): total population age 15 and over literate 55.3%; males literate 61.7%; females literate 48.9%.

Education (2003–04)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	352,683	17,953,300	50.9	81
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	378,276	10,354,760	27.4	41
Tertiary <sup>19</sup>	61,508	1,053,566	17.1	7 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2006): physicians 44,632 (1 per 3,110 persons); hospital beds 51,044 (1 per 2,719 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 49.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 40,200,000 (26% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 157,053<sup>20</sup> (army 80.3%, navy 10.8%, air force 8.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$8.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 45 indirectly elected seats reserved for women. <sup>2</sup>Approximate figure. <sup>3</sup>New division approved January 2010. <sup>4</sup>The total area excluding the river area equals 53,797 sq mi (139,334 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Based on the total area excluding the river area. <sup>6</sup>Based on national sample registration system. <sup>7</sup>Including small-scale manufacturers. <sup>8</sup>Export processing zone manufactures (particularly ready-made garments) are of the greatest value. <sup>9</sup>December 2008–November 2009. <sup>10</sup>At constant prices of 1995–96. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Import figures are f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>13</sup>Biman Bangladesh Airlines only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>October 2008–September 2009. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Sample survey based on 21,405 people. <sup>18</sup>Through 5th year of secondary education (out of 7 years). <sup>19</sup>2005–06. <sup>20</sup>Of which deployed as UN peacekeepers 7,989.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bangladesh Bank <http://www.bangladesh-bank.org>
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics <http://www.bbs.gov.bd>



## Barbados

**Official name:** Barbados.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [21]; House of Assembly [30]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Bridgetown.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Barbados dollar (Bds\$);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Bds\$2.00; 1 £ = Bds\$3.09.



### Area and population

Parishes <sup>1</sup>	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2000 census
Christ Church	22	57	49,497
St. Andrew	14	36	5,254
St. George	17	44	17,868
St. James	12	31	22,741
St. John	13	34	8,873
St. Joseph	10	26	6,805
St. Lucy	14	36	9,328
St. Michael <sup>2</sup>	15	39	83,684
St. Peter	13	34	10,699
St. Philip	23	60	22,864
St. Thomas	13	34	12,397
TOTAL	166	430 <sup>3</sup>	250,010 <sup>4</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 276,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,662.7; persons per sq km 641.9.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 38.4%; rural 61.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.36%; female 51.64%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 19.8%; 15–29, 22.4%; 30–44, 24.7%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 8.7%; 75–84, 3.1%; 85 and over, 1.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 285,000; (2030) 288,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): local black 87.1%; mixed race 6.0%; British expatriates 4.3%; U.S. white 1.2%; Indo-Pakistani 1.1%; other 0.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 72.5%, of which Anglican 28.3%.

Pentecostal 18.7%, Adventist 5.5%, Methodist 5.1%; Rastafarian 1.1%.

Muslim 0.7%; Hindu 0.3%; nonreligious 17.3%; other/unknown 8.1%.

**Major urban areas** (2006): Bridgetown 98,700; Speightstown 3,600; Oistins 2,300; Bathsheba 1,800; Holetown 1,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.9 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.68.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2000) 13.1/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 71.4 years; female 76.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 270.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 165.0; communicable diseases 84.1; diabetes mellitus 70.0; accidents, poisonings, and violence 29.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006–07). Revenue: Bds\$2,156,000,000 (tax revenue 95.8%, of which VAT 30.1%, corporate taxes 20.6%, personal income taxes 13.8%, import duties 6.8%; nontax revenue 4.2%). Expenditures: Bds\$2,351,000,000 (current expenditure 89.1%, of which education 19.0%, general public service 15.7%, debt payments 14.0%, health 12.2%, roads and transportation 5.1%, defense 2.5%; development expenditure 10.9%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 387,000, coconuts 2,250, sweet potatoes 2,200, cucumbers and gherkins 1,500, yams 870, chilies and green peppers 800, okra 650; livestock (number of live animals) 20,000 pigs, 11,500 sheep, 3,600,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 11,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 46%; fisheries production 3,551 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 1,900,000, clay and shale 145,000. Manufacturing (2007): cement 294,184, raw sugar 34,700, rum (2005) 132,000 hectolitres, beer (2005) 87,000 hectolitres; other manufactures include industrial chemicals, electronic components, garments, and wooden furniture. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 924,000,000 (924,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 290,000 ([2007] negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,000 (367,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 21,100,000 (30,162,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 2.8; income per household: n.a.; expenditure (2001): food 33.8%, medical and personal care 17.0%, housing 12.3%, household furnishings and operations 10.1%, education and recreation 7.4%, energy 6.3%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 143,800; activity rate of total population 52.2% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 67.6%; female 48.7%, unemployed 8.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.0	94.2	100.0	107.3	111.6	120.7	125.1

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$3,530,000,000 (U.S.\$13,829 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value Bds\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	161.4	2.3	3,700	2.6
Mining and quarrying	56.0	0.8	6	6
Manufacturing	384.7	5.4	6,700	4.7
Construction	365.8	5.2	13,600 <sup>6</sup>	9.5 <sup>6</sup>
Public utilities	214.4	3.0	1,600	1.1
Transp. and commun.	356.3	5.0	5,800	4.0
Trade, tourism	1,720.3	24.3	33,000	22.9
Finance, real estate <sup>7</sup>	1,079.8	15.2	10,600	7.4
Pub. admin., defense	971.2	13.7	26,600	18.5
Services	366.0	5.2	30,100	20.9
Other	1,406.2 <sup>8</sup>	19.9 <sup>8</sup>	12,100	8.4
TOTAL	7,082.1	100.0	143,800	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2006): U.S.\$799,400,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,194; remittances (2009) 161; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 157; official development assistance (2008) 5. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 80; remittances (2008) 40; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 95.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 37.2%, in permanent crops 2.3%, in pasture 4.7%, forest area 4.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–899	–1,311	–1,187	–985	–1,290	–1,071
% of total	69.7%	64.5%	57.4%	61.0%	58.7%	58.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,744,000,000 (refined petroleum 16.8%; machinery and apparatus 16.0%; food 14.0%; chemicals and chemical products 10.7%; road vehicles 6.2%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 36.8%; Trin./Tob. 19.8%; U.K. 5.3%; Japan 3.6%; China 3.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$454,000,000 (refined petroleum 20.2%; food 12.6%, of which raw sugar 5.0%; medicines 8.3%; rum 7.3%; crude petroleum 4.9%; machinery and apparatus 4.8%; watches 4.6%; gold/silver jewelry 4.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 21.0%; ships' stores and bunkers 19.7%; Trin./Tob. 9.5%; U.K. 9.1%; St. Lucia 5.4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2006): total length 1,025 mi, 1,650 km (paved virtually 100%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 103,535; trucks and buses 15,782. Air transport: passenger-km, n.a.; (2003) metric ton-km cargo 200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	78	291	PCs	2005	40	148
Telephones				Dailies	2009	48 <sup>10</sup>	209 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	337 <sup>11</sup>	1,317 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2007	280	997
Landline	2009	136	530	Broadband	2009	57 <sup>11</sup>	224 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003). Percentage of employed labour force<sup>12</sup> having: no formal schooling 0.5%; primary education 14.9%; secondary 58.7%; technical/vocational 5.4%; university 19.6%; other/unknown 0.9%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 99.7%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	1,553	22,584	14.5	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–15)	1,430 <sup>13</sup>	20,651	14.6 <sup>13</sup>	90
Tertiary	786	11,405	14.5	34 (age 16–20)

**Health:** physicians (2003) 369 (1 per 751 persons); hospital beds (2007) 630 (1 per 446 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 18.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 610 (army 82.0%, navy 18.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$118.

<sup>1</sup>Parishes and city (urban area) of Bridgetown have no local administrative function.

<sup>2</sup>Includes most of the city (urban area) of Bridgetown. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>The adjusted de jure census total including non-enumerated persons (16,172) and institutionalized persons (2,610) is 268,792. <sup>5</sup>Current revenue only. <sup>6</sup>Construction includes Mining and quarrying. <sup>7</sup>Offshore banking and information services are important sources of revenue. <sup>8</sup>Net indirect taxes. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Represents about 129,300 people. <sup>13</sup>2005–06.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Barbados <http://www.centralbank.org.bb>
- Barbados Statistical Service <http://www.barstats.gov.bb>



## Belarus

**Official name:** Respublika Belarus (Republic of Belarus).  
**Form of government:** republic with two legislative bodies (Council of the Republic [64<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [110]).  
**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Minsk.  
**Official languages:** Belarusian; Russian.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Belarusian rubel (or ruble) (Br); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Br 3,017; 1 £ = Br 4,661.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Brest	Brest	12,500	32,300	1,398,700
Homiel (Gomel)	Homiel	15,600	40,400	1,438,300
Hrodna (Grodno)	Hrodna	9,650	25,000	1,069,600
Mahilyow (Mogilev)	Mahilyow	11,200	29,000	1,091,900
Minsk (Myensk)	Minsk	14,800	38,300	1,418,900
Vitsyebsk (Vitebsk)	Vitsyebsk	15,500	40,100	1,228,600
<b>City</b>				
Minsk (Myensk)	—	950	2,500	1,834,200
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80,200<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>207,600<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>9,480,200</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,457,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 118.0, persons per sq km 45.6.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 74.3%; rural 25.7%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 46.61%; female 53.39%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 14.3%; 15–29, 23.2%; 30–44, 21.3%; 45–59, 22.3%; 60–74, 12.4%; 75–84, 5.4%; 85 and over, 1.1%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 8,987,000; (2030) 8,447,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (1999): Belarusian 81.2%; Russian 11.4%; Polish 3.9%; Ukrainian 2.4%; Jewish 0.3%; other 0.8%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2007): nonreligious/atheist c. 50%; Belarusian Orthodox c. 40%; Roman Catholic c. 7%; other Christian c. 1%; Jewish c. 0.6%; other c. 1.4%.  
**Major cities** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Minsk 1,834,200; Homiel 484,300; Mahilyow 354,000; Vitsyebsk 348,800; Hrodna 328,000; Brest 310,800.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.6 (world avg. 20.3); (2008) within marriage 79.9%; (2008) outside marriage 20.1%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.2 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –2.6 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.42.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.3/3.7.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 64.7 years; female 76.5 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2003): diseases of the circulatory system 693.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 171.2; accidents, poisoning, and violence 161.6; diseases of the respiratory system 45.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: Br 37,167,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 34.2%, social security contributions 30.3%, taxes on trade 16.9%, taxes on corporations 6.1%, other taxes 4.8%; nontax revenue 7.7%). Expenditures: Br 36,748,000,000 (social protection 32.9%; economic affairs 25.0%; general administration 23.8%; defense 3.2%; education 2.9%; health 2.6%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,752,000,000.  
**Household income and expenditure** (2004)<sup>5</sup>. Average household size 2.6; average annual income per household Br 6,520,956 (U.S.\$3,019); sources of income (2009): wages and salaries 56.4%, transfers 18.7%, property income 2.6%, other 22.3%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 46.1%, housing and energy 11.0%, clothing and footwear 10.0%, recreation and culture 7.3%, health 5.2%.  
**Population economically active** (2009): 4,663,000; activity rate of total population 49.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 78.5%; female [1999] 52.8%; officially/unofficially unemployed [2008] 1.0%/c. 15–20%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	76.8	90.7	100.0	106.7	118.7	122.8	138.6
Monthly earnings index <sup>6</sup>	53.4	77.3	100.0	118.5	141.2	...	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): potatoes 8,749,000, cow's milk 6,195,500, sugar beets 4,030,380, barley 2,212,480, wheat 2,045,420, triticale 1,818,650, rye 1,492,350, rapeseed 513,959, apples 379,809, sour cherries 44,599; livestock (number of live animals) 4,006,700 cattle, 3,597,800 pigs; roundwood (2009) 8,756,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 15%; fisheries production (2008) 5,050 (from aquaculture 82%). Mining and quarrying (2007): potash 4,972,000; peat 2,507,000. Manufacturing (2007): fertilizers 5,880,000; cement 3,820,000; crude steel (2005) 2,076,000; sausages 273,100; beer 3,560,000 hectolitres; footwear 11,300,000 pairs; refrigerators and freezers 1,072,000 units; tractors 59,600 units. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2009) 30,100,000,000 (2007

36,173,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (83,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 12,800,000 (156,605,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 17,402,000 (5,689,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 198,942,000 (20,687,000,000). **Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$53,630,000,000 (U.S.\$5,540 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$12,380 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2003	
	in value Br '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture, forestry	7,110	7.4	493,000	11.1
Mining				
Manufacturing	25,655	26.7	987,000	22.2
Construction	8,167	8.5	231,000	5.2
Transp. and commun.	8,263	8.6	265,000	5.9
Trade, hotels	9,801	10.2	257,000	5.8
Finance			57,000	1.3
Public admin., defense	22,196	23.1	84,000	1.9
Services			1,033,000	23.2
Other	14,893 <sup>8</sup>	15.5 <sup>8</sup>	1,039,000 <sup>9</sup>	23.4 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96,087<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,446,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 27.3%, in permanent crops 0.6%, in pasture 16.2%, forest area 39.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 363; remittances (2009) 339; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 1,432; official development assistance (2008) 110. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 668; remittances (2008) 142.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,612	–2,593	–721	–2,584	–4,418	–6,581
% of total	7.5%	8.6%	2.2%	6.1%	8.3%	9.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$39,483,000,000 (crude petroleum 24.0%; nonelectrical machinery 10.8%; chemicals and chemical products 9.0%; iron and steel 7.1%; natural gas 6.8%; food 5.9%). **Major import sources:** Russia 59.8%; Germany 7.1%; Ukraine 5.4%; China 3.6%; Poland 2.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$32,902,000,000 (refined petroleum 33.0%; potassium chloride 10.3%; food 6.5%, of which dairy products 3.4%; road vehicles/parts 6.4%; iron and steel 5.0%; agricultural machinery/tractors 4.0%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 32.2%; Neth. 16.9%; Ukraine 8.5%; Latvia 6.6%; Poland 5.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 5,538 km; passenger-km 8,188,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 48,994,000,000. Roads (2005): total length 58,904 mi, 94,797 km (paved 89%); passenger-km (2008) 8,104,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 24,231,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 2,329,243; trucks and buses 409,191. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 1,280,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 55,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	3,809	386	PCs	2007	78	80
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,796 <sup>13</sup>	119 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,686 <sup>14</sup>	1,006 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,437	460
Landline	2009	3,969	412	Broadband	2009	1,092 <sup>14</sup>	113 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	22,640	361,493	16.0	91
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–16)	103,085 <sup>15</sup>	823,253	8.5 <sup>15</sup>	87
Tertiary	42,121	556,526	13.2	69 (age 17–21)

**Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 99.7%.

**Health** (2009): physicians 48,400 (1 per 196 persons); hospital beds 105,900 (1 per 90 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 4.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,940 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 72,940 (army 40.6%, air force and air defense 24.9%, centrally controlled units 34.5%); paramilitary 110,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$70.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number. <sup>2</sup>However, a 2003 concordat grants the Belarusian Orthodox Church privileged status. <sup>3</sup>January 1 estimate adjusted to 2009 preliminary census results.

<sup>4</sup>Rounded area figures; exact area figures are 80,153 sq mi (207,595 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Based on a sample survey of 4,831 households. <sup>6</sup>All calculations based on December only. <sup>7</sup>Based on annual survey. <sup>8</sup>Net taxes. <sup>9</sup>Includes 136,000 registered unemployed and 799,000 undistributed self-employed and unregistered unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Buses only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2005–06.

### Internet resource for further information:

- Ministry of Statistics and Analysis  
<http://www.belstat.gov.by/homepage/en/main.html>

## Belgium

**Official name:** Koninkrijk België (Dutch); Royaume de Belgique (French); Königreich Belgien (German) (Kingdom of Belgium).

**Form of government:** federal constitutional monarchy with two legislative bodies (Senate [71<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [150]).

**Head of state:** Monarch.

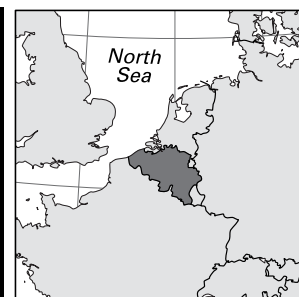
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Brussels.

**Official languages:** Dutch; French; German.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1£ = €1.21.



### Area and population

		area		population
Regions <sup>2</sup>	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2008 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Brussels <sup>4</sup>	Brussels	62	161	1,048,491
Flanders	Brussels <sup>5</sup>	5,221 <sup>6</sup>	13,522 <sup>6</sup>	6,161,600
Antwerp	Antwerp	1,107	2,867	1,715,707
East Flanders	Gent (Ghent)	1,151	2,982	1,408,484
Flemish Brabant	Leuven	813	2,106	1,060,232
Limburg	Hasselt	935	2,422	826,690
West Flanders	Brugge	1,114	3,144	1,150,487
Wallonia <sup>7</sup>	Namur <sup>8</sup> /Brussels <sup>9</sup>	6,504 <sup>6</sup>	16,844 <sup>6</sup>	3,456,775
Hainaut	Mons	1,462	3,786	1,300,097
Liège	Liège	1,491	3,862	1,053,722
Luxembourg	Arlon	1,714	4,440	264,084
Namur	Namur	1,415	3,666	465,380
Walloon Brabant	Wavre	421	1,091	373,492
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,787</b>	<b>30,528<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>10,666,866</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,868,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 922.0, persons per sq km 356.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 97.4%; rural 2.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008<sup>3</sup>): male 48.98%; female 51.02%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 16.9%; 15–29, 18.5%; 30–44, 21.2%; 45–59, 20.8%; 60–74, 14.1%; 75–84, 6.5%; 85 and over, 2.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 11,410,000; (2030) 11,837,000.

**National composition** (2008<sup>3</sup>): Belgian 90.9%, of which Flemish-speaking 53.6%, French-speaking 36.4%, German-speaking 0.9%; Italian 1.6%; French 1.2%; Dutch 1.2%; Moroccan 0.7%; other 4.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic c. 57%; undefined Christian c. 15%; Muslim c. 4%; nonreligious c. 17%; other c. 7%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2008<sup>3</sup>): Brussels 148,873/1,831,496; Antwerp 472,071/955,338; Liège 190,102/641,591; Gent 237,250/423,320; Charleroi 201,593/405,236.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 58.0%; outside of marriage 42.0%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.82.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.5 years; female 83.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 338.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 256.2; diseases of the respiratory system 107.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: €161,024,000,000 (social security contributions 30.7%, personal income tax 23.2%; taxes on goods and services 22.7%). Expenditures: €181,448,000,000 (social insurance benefits 47.1%, of which health 13.1%; wages 24.0%; interest on debt 7.0%; capital expenditure 6.1%).

**Public debt** (December 2009; federal only): U.S.\$431,089,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugar beets 4,371,700, cow's milk 2,805,000, potatoes 2,803,600, wheat 1,869,200, pork 1,056,169, corn (maize) 743,200, chicory roots 386,307, apples 350,000, pears 280,000, leeks 170,000, mushrooms/truffles 40,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,270,000 pigs, 2,613,000 cattle; roundwood 4,700,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 15%; fisheries production 22,735. Mining and quarrying (2007): stone 340,000. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2009): chemicals and chemical products 8,435; base and fabricated metals 6,369; food/beverages/tobacco 6,178; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 2,882; transport equipment 2,721. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 90,780,000,000 ([2007] 84,884,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) none (6,530,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) none (222,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 28,178,000 (15,841,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none ([2009] 16,877,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Avg. household size (2005) 2.4; average net income per household (2003) €24,455 (U.S.\$27,602); sources of income (2003): wages and transfer payments 69.3%, property income 11.1%; expenditure (2004): housing 21.0%, food, beverages, tobacco 15.8%, transportation 13.4%, recreation and culture 8.6%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 24.2%, left fallow 0.8%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 19.4%, forest area 22.0%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 4,779,600; activity rate 44.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.1%; female 45.0%; unemployed [2009] 7.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.7	97.5	100.0	101.8	103.6	108.3	108.2
Annual earnings index	95.5	97.6	100.0	102.3	104.0	106.9	109.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$488,826,000,000 (U.S.\$45,310 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$36,520 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,047	0.6	80,400	1.7
Mining	333	0.1	6,200	0.1
Manufacturing	42,494	12.5	727,500	15.2
Construction	16,358	4.8	321,800	6.7
Public utilities	6,684	2.0	40,400	0.8
Transp. and commun.	24,002	7.1	331,800	7.0
Trade, restaurants	41,782	12.3	712,900	14.9
Finance, real estate	92,666	27.3	593,600	12.4
Pub. admin., defense	23,192	6.8	436,900	9.2
Services	53,819	15.9	1,121,500	23.5
Other	35,796 <sup>10</sup>	10.6 <sup>10</sup>	406,500 <sup>11</sup>	8.5 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>339,162<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,779,600<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11,810; remittances (2009) 9,134; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 76,449. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 19,317; remittances (2008) 3,689; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 70,955.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+20,983	+13,976	+15,466	+17,451	+6,473	+17,561
% of total	3.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	0.7%	2.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$470,715,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 13.5%, petroleum 10.5%, road vehicles/parts 10.5%, medicines 8.0%, base and fabricated metals 7.8%, food 6.3%, organic chemicals 6.0%). **Major import sources:** Neth. 19.5%; Germany 17.3%; France 11.0%; U.K. 5.7%; U.S. 5.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$477,188,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 12.2%, road vehicles/parts 10.5%, medicines 8.6%, food 7.3%, iron and steel 5.9%, refined petroleum 5.8%, organic chemicals 5.7%, plastics [in primary form] 4.8%, diamonds 3.2%<sup>13</sup>). **Major export destinations:** Germany 19.9%; France 17.4%; Neth. 12.3%; U.K. 7.2%; U.S. 4.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 2,217 mi, 3,568 km; passenger-km 9,403,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,258,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 95,113 mi, 153,070 km (paved 78%); passenger-km 128,100,000,000<sup>14</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 38,356,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 5,006,294; trucks and buses 725,697. Air transport (2008)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 7,567,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,167,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	5,800	557	PCs	2006	3,977	377
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,382 <sup>16</sup>	128 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	12,419 <sup>17</sup>	1,167 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	8,113	762
Landline	2009	4,255	400	Broadband	2009	3,134 <sup>17</sup>	294 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through lower-secondary education c. 32%; upper secondary/higher vocational c. 55%; university c. 15%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	65,574	733,052	11.2	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	81,873 <sup>18</sup>	817,258	10.0 <sup>18</sup>	87 <sup>18</sup>
Tertiary	26,619	401,652	15.1	63 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008<sup>3</sup>) 38,402 (1 per 278 persons); hospital beds (2005) 70,795 (1 per 148 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 3.3.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 38,452 (army 36.4%, navy 4.2%, air force 18.7%, medical service 5.0%, joint service 35.7%)<sup>19</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%<sup>20</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$519<sup>20</sup>.

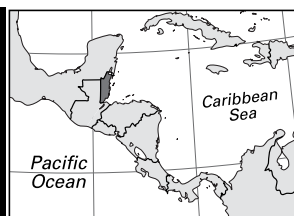
<sup>1</sup>Excludes children of the monarch serving ex officio from age 18. <sup>2</sup>Belgium has a complex division of responsibilities between 3 administrative regions and 3 linguistic communities. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Officially, Brussels Capital Region. <sup>5</sup>Dual capital of Flemish region and community. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>The German community (within Wallonia [Jan. 1, 2008, pop. est. 74,169]) lacks expression as an administrative region. <sup>8</sup>Capital of Walloon Region. <sup>9</sup>Capital of French Community. <sup>10</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>11</sup>Includes 333,700 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>World's leading diamond-trading centre. <sup>14</sup>Passenger cars 110,000,000,000; buses 18,100,000,000. <sup>15</sup>Brussels Airlines, EAT, and TNT Airways only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2005–06. <sup>19</sup>Foreign forces at NATO headquarters (September 2009) U.S. 1,267. <sup>20</sup>Includes military pensions.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Statistics Belgium <http://www.statbel.fgov.be>

## Belize

**Official name:** Belize.  
**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [12<sup>1</sup>, 2<sup>2</sup>]; House of Representatives [31<sup>2</sup>]).  
**Head of state:** British Monarch, represented by Governor-General.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Belmopan.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Belize dollar (BZ\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010): 1 U.S.\$ = BZ\$2.00; 1 £ = BZ\$3.09.



## Area and population

Districts	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
Belize	Belize City	1,663	4,307	100,100
Cayo	San Ignacio/Santa Elena	2,006	5,196	80,800
Corozal	Corozal	718	1,860	37,300
Orange Walk	Orange Walk	1,790	4,636	49,500
Stann Creek	Dangriga	986	2,554	34,500
Toledo	Punta Gorda	1,704	4,413	31,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,867<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>22,965<sup>3, 4</sup></b>	<b>333,200</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 345,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 38.9, persons per sq km 15.0.  
**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 51.4%; rural 48.6%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.97%; female 50.03%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 36.8%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 11.1%; 60–74, 5.0%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over, 0.6%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 417,000; (2030) 484,000.  
**Doubling time:** 31 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2004): mestizo (Spanish-Indian) 48.4%; Creole (predominantly black) 27.0%; Mayan Indian 10.0%; Garifuna (black-Carib Indian) 5.7%; white 3.9%, of which Mennonite 3.2%; East Indian 3.0%; Chinese 0.9%; other 1.1%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 49.6%; Protestant 31.8%, of which Pentecostal 7.4%, Anglican 5.3%, Seventh-day Adventist 5.2%, Mennonite 4.1%; other Christian 1.9%; nonreligious 9.4%; other 7.3%.  
**Major cities** (2009): Belize City 66,700; Belmopan 20,000; San Ignacio/Santa Elena 19,900; Orange Walk 16,700; San Pedro (on Ambergris Caye) 12,900.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 28.3 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.7 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 22.6 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.52.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2003): 6.3/0.6.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 66.4 years; female 70.1 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2001): diseases of the circulatory system 116.7; accidents 64.6, of which transport accidents 34.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 61.1; diseases of the respiratory system 47.4; diabetes mellitus 27.8.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: BZ\$765,477,000 (tax revenue 75.2%, of which taxes on goods and services 30.3%, taxes on international trade 22.8%, taxes on income and profits 21.3%; grants 11.4%; nontax revenue 9.7%; other 3.7%). Expenditures: BZ\$794,758,000 (current expenditure 80.0%; capital expenditure 20.0%).  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane (2009) 917,728, oranges 239,481, bananas 68,053, grapefruit 60,957, corn (maize) 37,051, concentrated orange juice 33,405, papayas 28,900, cashew nuts 1,090; livestock (number of live animals) 81,328 cattle, 1,670,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 715,196 cu m, of which fuelwood 94%; fisheries production (2008) 14,170 (from aquaculture 67%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 300,000; sand and gravel 200,000 cu m. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): food products and beverages (significantly citrus concentrate, flour, sugar, and beer) 77.2; textiles, clothing, and footwear 3.6; other (incl. crude petroleum extraction) 64.3. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 197,000,000 (445,000,000); coal none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 1,100,000<sup>5</sup> (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (139,000); natural gas, none (none).  
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.4; average annual household income: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure<sup>6</sup> food, beverages, and tobacco 34.7%, transportation 17.0%, housing and energy 16.8%, clothing and footwear 9.2%.

**Population economically active** (2005): total 110,786; activity rate of total population 38.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.2%; female 36.7%; unemployed [2009] 13.1%).

## Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.6	96.6	100.0	104.2	106.6	113.5	112.2

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$1,186,000,000 (U.S.\$3,820 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$6,040 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value BZ\$'000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	287,900	10.6	24,837	20.3
Mining	13,500 <sup>7</sup>	0.5 <sup>7</sup>	507	0.4
Manufacturing	339,200 <sup>8</sup>	12.5 <sup>8</sup>	8,367	6.8
Construction	124,100	4.6	6,769	5.5
Public utilities	61,000	2.2	1,047	0.9
Transp. and commun.	283,400	10.4	3,996	3.3
Trade, restaurants	518,100	19.1	36,143	29.6
Finance, real estate, insurance	402,200	14.8	3,672	3.0
Pub. admin., defense	277,600	10.2	10,562	8.6
Services	177,000	6.5	15,246	12.5
Other	233,400 <sup>9</sup>	8.6 <sup>9</sup>	11,112 <sup>10</sup>	9.1 <sup>10</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,717,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122,258</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2009): U.S.\$1,016,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 278; remittances (2009) 74; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 143; official development assistance (2008) 25. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 41; remittances (2008) 29.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.1%, in permanent crops 1.4%, in pasture 2.2%, forest area 72.5%.

Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

## Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–193.2	–303.0	–231.1	–385.9	–417.7	–541.4
% of total	32.3%	41.8%	32.4%	41.3%	43.9%	52.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$836,500,000 (machinery and apparatus 14.6%; refined petroleum 14.4%; manufactured goods 13.8%; food products 9.6%; chemicals and chemical products 7.1%; road vehicles 5.2%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 34.2%; Netherlands Antilles 11.9%; Mexico 9.4%; Panama 8.9%; China 8.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$295,100,000 (food products 57.2%, of which orange juice 15.8%, raw cane sugar 12.1%, bananas 11.3%, frozen crustaceans 7.3%, papayas and melons 3.8%; crude petroleum 40.1%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 45.0%; U.K. 19.6%; Costa Rica 16.8%; Neth. 3.0%; Trin./Tob. 2.6%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2006): total length 1,868 mi, 3,007 km (paved 19%). Vehicles (2003): passenger cars 36,952; trucks and buses 7,380. Air transport (2001)<sup>12</sup>: passenger arrivals 256,564, passenger departures 240,900; cargo loaded 186 metric tons, cargo unloaded 1,272 metric tons.

## Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	52	190	PCs	2002	35	132
Telephones				Dailies	2007	0 <sup>13</sup>	0 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	162 <sup>14</sup>	527 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	36	117
Landline	2009	31	102	Broadband	2009	8.0 <sup>14</sup>	26 <sup>14</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 36.6%; primary education 40.9%; secondary 11.7%; postsecondary/advanced vocational 6.4%; university 3.8%; other/unknown 0.6%. **Literacy** (2003): total population age 15 and over literate 76.9%; males 77.1%; females 76.7%.

## Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	2,268	51,898	22.9	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	1,796	30,475	17.0	67
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	97	722	7.4	2 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 263 (1 per 1,140 persons); hospital beds (2005) 436 (1 per 665 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 21.2; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,050 (army 100%)<sup>16</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$58.

<sup>1</sup>All seats nonelected. <sup>2</sup>Excludes speaker, who may be designated from outside either legislative house. <sup>3</sup>Includes offshore cays totaling 266 sq mi (689 sq km). <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Crude petroleum production began in late 2005. <sup>6</sup>Weights of consumer price index published by central bank in 2008. <sup>7</sup>Excludes crude petroleum extraction. <sup>8</sup>Includes crude petroleum extraction. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less subsidies on products and less financial services indirectly measured. <sup>10</sup>Includes 689 not adequately defined and 10,423 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Belize international airport only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation; the only daily newspaper is online only. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2003–04. <sup>16</sup>Foreign forces (2009): British army 30.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Belize <http://www.centralbank.org.bz>
- Statistical Institute of Belize <http://statisticsbelize.org.bz>



## Benin

**Official name:** République du Bénin (Republic of Benin).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [83]).

**Head of state and government:**

President, assisted by Prime Minister<sup>1</sup>.

**Capital:** Porto-Novo.<sup>2</sup>

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;

1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

Departments	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2006 estimate
Alibori	Kandi	10,132	26,242	619,900
Atakora	Natitingou	7,915	20,499	634,600
Atlantique	Ouidah	1,248	3,233	982,300
Borgou	Parakou	9,983	25,856	861,900
Collines	Savalou	5,379	13,931	625,700
Donga	Djougou	4,296	11,126	400,200
Kouffo	Dogbo	928	2,404	621,800
Littoral	Cotonou	31	79	719,900
Mono	Lokossa	620	1,605	403,000
Ouémé	Porto-Novo	495	1,281	836,400
Plateau	Sakété	1,260	3,264	461,700
Zou	Abomey	2,024	5,243	673,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>44,310<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>114,763</b>	<b>7,840,900</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,056,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 204.4, persons per sq km 78.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 41.6%; rural 58.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.99%; female 50.01%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 45.5%; 15–29, 27.3%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 11,956,000; (2030) 15,248,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2002)<sup>5</sup>: Fon 39.2%; Adjara 15.2%; Yoruba (Nago) 12.3%.

Bariba 9.2%; Fulani 7.0%; Somba (Otomary) 6.1%; Yoa-Lokpa 4.0%; other 7.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 42.8%, of which Roman Catholic 27.1%; Protestant 5.4%, indigenous Christian 5.3%; Muslim 24.4%; traditional beliefs 23.3%, of which voodoo 17.3%; nonreligious 6.5%; other 3.0%.

**Major urban localities** (2006): Cotonou 719,912; Porto-Novo 255,878; Godomey 187,836; Parakou 178,304; Abomey-Calavi 75,226; Bohicon 74,070.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 39.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 30.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.58.

**Marriage rate** per 1,000 population (2002): n.a.<sup>6</sup>

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 57.4 years; female 59.8 years.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: CFAF 634,000,000,000 (tax revenue 70.3%; nontax revenue 16.0%; grants 13.7%). Expenditures: CFAF 585,400,000,000 (current expenditures 65.6%; development expenditure 34.4%, of which externally financed 19.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$926,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$6,715,000,000 (U.S.\$750 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,510 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2002	
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	1,038,000	32.7	1,324,000	46.8
Mining	7,600	0.2	39,400	1.4
Public utilities	30,700	1.0	2,800	0.1
Manufacturing	225,500	7.1	253,100	8.9
Construction	139,000	4.4	70,300	2.5
Transp. and commun.	264,400	8.3	95,600	3.4
Trade, restaurants	544,200	17.1	815,400	28.8
Finance	338,100	10.7	2,800	0.1
Pub. admin., defense	322,000	10.1	205,300	7.2
Services	—	—	—	—
Other	264,700 <sup>8</sup>	8.3 <sup>8</sup>	22,200	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,174,200</b>	<b>100.0<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>2,830,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 2,629,280, yams 1,802,944, corn (maize) 1,030,470, oil palm fruit 250,000, tomatoes 163,200, dry beans 143,625, pineapples 136,123, sorghum 132,448, cotton lint 125,300, peanuts (groundnuts) 115,562, cashews 62,000, okra 48,060, fonio (local grain) 1,855; livestock (number of live animals): 1,905,000 cattle, 1,472,250 goats, 19,153,000 chickens; roundwood (2009): 6,611,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 94%; fisheries production (2008) 37,675 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining (2008): clay 77,000, gold 20 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 1999): food products 74; tex-

tiles 42; beverages 36; bricks, tiles, and cement 21. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 132,000,000 (720,000,000)<sup>9</sup>; coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2005) 137,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (1,011,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>10</sup>: total 3,580,000; activity rate of total population 41.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.7%; female 45.8%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.1	94.9	100.0	103.8	105.1	113.5	115.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 5.6; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1996)<sup>11</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 38.2%, transportation 10.1%, expenditures in cafés and hotels 9.8%, housing and energy 9.5%, clothing and footwear 6.9%.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 24.4%, in permanent crops 2.4%, in pasture 5.0%, forest area 20.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 209; remittances (2009) 266; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 143; official development assistance (2008) 641. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 60; remittances (2008) 67.

### Foreign trade<sup>12, 13</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–620.5	–595.5	–610.5	–778.7	–1,097.9	–1,276.1
% of total	53.3%	49.9%	51.4%	63.4%	52.1%	55.1%

**Imports** (2006): U.S.\$1,003,300,000 (food products 24.9%, of which rice 11.1%, poultry cuts 4.4%; refined petroleum 15.3%; machinery and apparatus 7.0%; electricity 5.6%; fabrics 4.9%; used clothing 4.4%; road vehicles 4.3%; cement clinker 4.2%). **Major import sources:** France 17.2%; China 8.5%; Côte d'Ivoire 6.9%; Ghana 6.8%; U.K. 6.3%; Togo 5.3%.

**Exports** (2006): U.S.\$224,600,000 (raw cotton 40.4%; cigarettes 15.6%; food products 13.6%, of which cashews 7.4%). **Major export destinations:** China 24.0%; Nigeria 8.7%; India 8.6%; Niger 7.2%; Côte d'Ivoire 5.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 578 km; passenger-km (2005) 17,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 28,900,000. Roads (2004): total length 11,800 mi, 19,000 km (paved 9.5%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 149,310; trucks and buses 36,700. Air transport (2003): passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 7,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	431	59	PCs	2007	58	7.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	50 <sup>14</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,033 <sup>15</sup>	563 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	200	22
Landline	2009	127	14	Broadband	2009	1.8 <sup>15</sup>	0.2 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 63.5%; primary education 18.7%; secondary 15.9%; postsecondary 1.9%. **Literacy** (2005): total percentage of population age 15 and over literate 43.2%; males literate 58.8%; females literate 28.4%.

### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	31,103	1,356,818	43.6	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	14,410 <sup>16</sup>	435,449 <sup>17</sup>	23.9 <sup>16</sup>	71 <sup>18</sup>
Tertiary	955 <sup>18</sup>	42,603	29.4 <sup>18</sup>	5 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2003): physicians 1,013 (1 per 7,135 persons); hospital beds (2001) 590 (1 per 11,238 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 66.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,600,000 (19% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 4,750<sup>19</sup> (army 90.5%, navy 4.2%, air force 5.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$9.

<sup>1</sup>Office of Prime Minister vacant from May 1998; the post of prime minister is not required per the constitution. <sup>2</sup>Porto-Novo, the official capital established under the constitution, is the seat of the legislature, but the president and most government ministers reside in Cotonou. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (June 2008 update). <sup>5</sup>Data combine principal and related ethnic groups. <sup>6</sup>In 2002, 27% of all marriages were polygamous. <sup>7</sup>Age 10 years and over. <sup>8</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed service charges. <sup>9</sup>Mostly imported from Ghana. <sup>10</sup>Estimates of ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>11</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Excludes reexports (notably petroleum and food products particularly from Nigeria and Niger) valued at U.S.\$473,000,000 in 2006. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2003–04. <sup>17</sup>2004–05. <sup>18</sup>2000–01. <sup>19</sup>Of which UN peacekeepers 1,178.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique <http://www.insae-bj.org>
- La Banque de France: La Zone Franc <http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>



## Bermuda

**Official name:** Bermuda.

**Political status:** overseas territory (United Kingdom) with two legislative houses (Senate [11<sup>1</sup>]; House of Assembly [36]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch, represented by Governor.

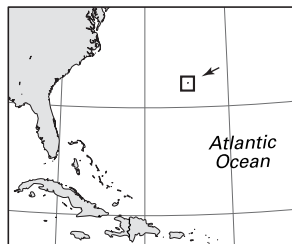
**Head of government:** Premier.

**Capital:** Hamilton.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Bermuda dollar (Bd\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Bd\$1.00<sup>2</sup>; 1 £ = Bd\$1.54.



**Gross national income (2008):** U.S.\$5,414,000,000 (U.S.\$83,659 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value Bd\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>10</sup>	% of labour force <sup>10</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	48	0.8		
Quarrying			717	1.8
Construction	370	6.0	3,649	9.1
Manufacturing	90	1.5	915	2.3
Public utilities	98	1.6	412	1.0
Transp. and commun.	297	4.9	2,602	6.5
Trade, restaurants	743	12.2	9,635	24.0
Finance, real estate <sup>11</sup>	2,395	39.3	7,858	19.5
International business <sup>11</sup>	1,544	25.3	4,761	11.8
Pub. admin., defense	327	5.4	4,223	10.5
Services	518	8.5	5,441	13.5
Other	-337 <sup>12</sup>	-5.5 <sup>12</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,213<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 431; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 518. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 307; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 570.

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops (including land occupied by golf courses) c. 20%; forest area c. 20%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bd\$'000,000	-781	-930	-936	-1,069	-1,066	-1,121
% of total	88.2%	93.0%	90.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.6%

**Imports (2008):** Bd\$1,147,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 16.5%; food products 11.7%; refined petroleum 8.3%; chemicals and chemical products 6.6%; printed matter 5.5%; manufactures of metal 4.9%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 71.1%; Canada 6.7%; Venezuela 6.5%; U.K. 3.5%.

**Exports (2006):** Bd\$25,000,000 (including sales of fuel to aircraft and ships and reexports of pharmaceuticals; also rum and flowers). **Major export destinations:** more than 80% to the EU.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2006): total length 140 mi, 225 km (paved 100%)<sup>14</sup>. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 22,793; trucks and buses 4,778. Air transport: visitor arrivals (2009) 235,860.<sup>15</sup> Cruise-ship transport: visitor arrivals (2009) 318,528.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	68	1,077	PCs	2004	34	535
Telephones				Dailies	2009	16 <sup>16</sup>	236 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	85 <sup>17</sup>	1,310 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	54	833
Landline	2009	58	890	Broadband	2009	40 <sup>17</sup>	617 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2000).** Percentage of total population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 0.4%; primary education 7.0%; secondary 39.3%; postsecondary technical 25.7%; higher 26.8%; not stated 0.8%. **Literacy (2005):** total population age 15 and over literate, 98.5%.

#### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	567	4,678	8.3	92
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	747	4,518	6.0	...
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	88	886	10.1	25 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 140 (1 per 481 persons); hospital beds (2007–08)<sup>19</sup> 1 (per 198 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006–08 avg.) 4.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 5,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (2009):** 530; part-time defense force assists police and is drawn from Bermudian conscripts.

<sup>1</sup>All seats are appointed. <sup>2</sup>The Bermuda dollar is at par with the U.S. dollar. <sup>3</sup>Excludes the area and population of the city of Hamilton. <sup>4</sup>Excludes the area and population of the town of St. George. <sup>5</sup>Includes 0.4 sq mi (1.1 sq km) of uninhabited islands. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Excludes 8,335 short-term visitors, 901 institutionalized persons, and 39 transients. <sup>8</sup>Marriages between nonresidents comprise 60% of all marriages. <sup>9</sup>The economy of Bermuda is overwhelmingly based on service industries such as tourism, insurance companies, offshore financial centres, e-commerce companies, and ship repair facilities. <sup>10</sup>Employed only. <sup>11</sup>Bermuda is a major international financial centre, mainly due to its importance as an operating base for the international insurance and reinsurance industry. <sup>12</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>13</sup>68% Bermudian, 32% non-Bermudian with work permits. <sup>14</sup>Excludes 138 mi (222 km) of paved private roads. <sup>15</sup>No airlines are headquartered in Bermuda. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2006–07; many students attend universities abroad because Bermuda does not have a degree-conferring university, business school, or law school. <sup>19</sup>King Edward VII Memorial Hospital only.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bermuda Government, Department of Statistics  
<http://www.statistics.gov.bm>
- Bermuda Online: Economy  
<http://bermuda-online.org/economy.htm>

#### Area and population

Municipalities	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2000 census
Hamilton	0.3	0.8	969
St. George	0.5	1.3	1,752
<b>Parishes</b>			
Devonshire	2.0	5.1	7,307
Hamilton	2.0	5.1	5,270
Paget	2.1	5.3	5,088
Pembroke <sup>3</sup>	1.8	4.6	10,337
St. George's <sup>4</sup>	3.5	8.0	3,699
Sandys	2.1	5.4	7,275
Smith's	1.8	4.7	5,658
Southampton	2.2	5.6	6,117
Warwick	2.0	5.1	8,587
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.5<sup>5, 6</sup></b>	<b>53.1<sup>5, 6</sup></b>	<b>62,059<sup>7</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 68,300.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 3,332, persons per sq km 1,286.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 100.0%; rural, none.

**Sex distribution (2008):** male 48.22%; female 51.78%.

**Age breakdown (2008):** under 15, 18.5%; 15–29, 18.0%; 30–44, 20.1%; 45–59, 24.1%; 60–74, 13.3%; 75–84, 4.5%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 72,000; (2030) 73,000.

**Ethnic composition (2000):** black 50.4%; British expatriates 29.0%; mixed black/white 10.0%; U.S. white 6.0%; Portuguese 4.5%; other 0.1%.

**Religious affiliation (2000):** Protestant 64.3%, of which Anglican 22.6%, Methodist 14.9%; Roman Catholic 14.9%; nonreligious 13.8%; other 6.0%; unknown 1.0%.

**Major municipalities and settlements (2000):** St. George 1,752; Hamilton 969; Tucker's Town, n.a.; Flatts Village, n.a.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008):** 12.2 (world avg. 20.3); (2002) within marriage 64.2%; (2002) outside of marriage 35.8%.

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2008):** 6.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate per 1,000 population (2008):** 5.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008):** 2.00.

**Marriage/divorce rates per 1,000 population (2008):** 11.2<sup>8</sup>/3.3.

**Life expectancy at birth (2009):** male 77.2 years; female 83.7 years.

**Major causes of death per 100,000 population (2006):** diseases of the circulatory system 240; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 145; diseases of the respiratory system 45; accidents, injuries, and poisonings 30.

### National economy

**Budget (2008–09).** Revenue: Bd\$966,100,000 (payroll taxes 36.2%, customs duties 25.0%, taxes on international companies 5.8%, stamp duties 5.1%, taxes on land 5.0%, other 22.9%). Expenditures: Bd\$972,500,000 (wages and salaries 43.6%, grants 21.8%, debt 3.0%, other operating expenditure 31.6%).

**Public debt (March 2009):** U.S.\$483,300,000.

**Production (value in Bd\$'000 except as noted).** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): vegetables (including cabbages, carrots, and potatoes) 5,290, milk 1,992, eggs 344, fruits 302, honey 203, flowers (particularly lilies) 118; livestock (number of live animals) 1,000 horses, 650 cattle, 50,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 400 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: crushed stone for local use. Manufacturing: industries include pharmaceuticals, paints, fish processing, handicrafts, and small boat building.<sup>9</sup> Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 643,000,000 (643,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (167,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure (2004).** Average household size 2.3; average annual income per household Bd\$106,233 (U.S.\$106,233); sources of income: wages and salaries 65.1%, imputed income from owner occupancy 14.4%, self-employment 9.2%, net rental income 4.1%, other 7.2%; expenditure (2006): housing 34%, household furnishings 14%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 14%, transportation 9%, foreign travel 6%, health care 5%.

**Population economically active (2000):** total 37,879; activity rate of total population 61.0% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 84.8%; female 48.3%; unemployed [Bermudians only, 2006] 3.0%).

#### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.6	97.0	100.0	103.1	107.0	112.1	114.1

## Bhutan

**Official name:** Druk-Yul (Kingdom of Bhutan).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy<sup>1</sup> with two legislative houses (National Council [252]; National Assembly [47]).

**Head of state:** Monarch.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

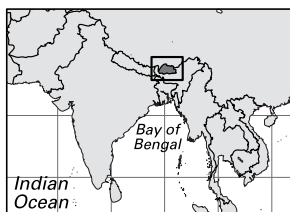
**Capital:** Thimphu.

**Official language:** Dzongkha (a Tibetan dialect).

**Official religion:** 3.

**Monetary unit:** ngultrum<sup>4</sup> (Nu); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Nu 46.69; 1 £ = Nu 72.59.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
Districts	sq km <sup>5</sup>	2005 census	Districts	sq km <sup>5</sup>	2005 census
Bumthang	2,611	16,116	Sarpang		
Chukha (Chhukha)	1,728	74,387	(Geylegphug)	2,188	41,549
Dagana	1,344	18,222	Thimphu	1,843	98,676
Gasa	4,185	3,116	Trashigang	2,188	51,134
Haa	1,651	11,648	Trashiyangtse	1,382	17,740
Lhuentse (Lhuntese)	2,764	15,395	Trongsa	1,728	13,419
Mongar (Monggar)	1,881	37,069	Tsirang (Chirang)	614	18,667
Paro	1,229	36,433	Wangdue		
Pemagatshel	499	13,864	Phodrang	3,878	31,135
Punakha	922	17,715	Zhemgang	2,035	18,636
Samdrup Jongkhar	2,227	39,961	unallocated		
Samtse (Samchi)	1,497	60,100	population		37,443
			TOTAL	38,394	672,425 <sup>6</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 700,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 47.2, persons per sq km 18.2.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 26.4%; rural 73.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 52.50%; female 47.50%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 30.9%; 15–29, 31.9%; 30–44, 18.6%; 45–59, 10.6%; 60–74, 6.3%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 782,000; (2030) 855,000.

**Doubling time:** 33 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2005): Bhutia (Ngalops) c. 50%; Nepalese (Gurung) c. 35%; Sharchops c. 15%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist c. 74%; Hindu c. 25%; Christian c. 1%.

**Major towns** (2005): Thimphu 79,185; Phuntsholing 20,537; Gelaphu 9,199; Wangdue 6,714; Samdrup Jongkhar 5,952; Samtse 4,981.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 20.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.48.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 64.8 years; female 66.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006)<sup>7</sup>: diseases of the digestive system 21.3, of which alcohol-related liver diseases 14.5; diseases of the respiratory system 13.6; diseases of the circulatory system 13.1; neonatal deaths 11.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007–08). Revenue: Nu 20,481,000,000 (grants 40.7%; nontax revenue 33.0%, of which dividends and transfers of profits 28.4%; tax revenue 23.7%, of which corporate income taxes 9.2%; other 2.6%). Expenditures: Nu 22,223,000,000 (capital expenditures 52.3%; current expenditures 47.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; July 2008): U.S.\$779,900,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 74,438, corn (maize) 61,789, potatoes 61,133, oranges 36,500, dry chilies and peppers 10,700, ginger 9,870, nutmeg, mace, and cardamom 5,800, mustard seed 3,385; livestock (number of live animals) 385,000 cattle, (2005) 45,538 yaks, 26,000 horses; roundwood (2009) 4,979,535 cu m, of which fuelwood 95%; fisheries production 180 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): dolomite 1,247,568; limestone 583,707; gypsum 248,445; ferrosilicon 36,600. Manufacturing (value of sales in Nu '000,000; 2007): ferroalloys 1,886; cement 1,664; chemical products 1,406; wood board products (2006) 382. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 6,562,000,000 (1,140,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 105,000 (101,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (73,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 5.0; income per household: n.a.<sup>8</sup>; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2007): food and beverages 31.6%, education 15.6%, housing/energy 14.6%, clothing and footwear 6.5%, transportation and communication 6.3%, food away from home 6.1%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 325,700; activity rate of total population 47.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.4%; female [2005] 36.6%; officially unemployed 4.0%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.8	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.4	119.7	124.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,406,000,000 (U.S.\$2,020 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$5,300 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2009	
	in value Nu '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	10,256	18.9	204,400	62.8
Mining	1,229	2.3	500	0.2
Manufacturing	4,598	8.5	14,700	4.5
Construction	6,239	11.5	1,400	0.4
Public utilities	10,341	19.1	3,500	1.1
Trade, restaurants	3,264	6.0	3,000	0.9
Transportation and communications	5,366	9.9	900	0.3
Finance and real estate	5,061	9.3	1,800	0.6
Pub. admin., defense	3,763	6.9	28,100	8.6
Services	2,438	4.5	54,400	16.7
Other	1,597 <sup>9</sup>	2.9 <sup>9</sup>	12,900 <sup>10</sup>	4.0 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	54,150 <sup>11</sup>	100.0 <sup>11</sup>	325,700 <sup>11</sup>	100.0

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.3%, in permanent crops 0.7%, in pasture 10.6%, forest area 83.8%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 39; remittances (2007) 1.5; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 36; official development assistance (2008) 87. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
Nu '000,000	–3,681	–3,966	–10,816	–5,103	+2,062	–3,086
% of total	25.4%	21.7%	39.5%	16.0%	4.2%	7.5%

**Imports** (2008): Nu 23,636,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.8%, refined petroleum 11.9%, food 10.6%, road vehicles 9.0%, iron and steel 8.7%). **Major import sources:** India 74.0%; Japan 4.7%; Singapore 3.9%; China 3.6%; Thailand 1.7%.

**Exports** (2008): Nu 22,684,000,000 (electricity 48.8%, ginger 45.3%, iron and steel 1.3%, oranges 1.1%). **Major export destinations:** India 95.1%; Bangladesh 2.8%; Nepal 0.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009): total length 3,717 mi, 5,982 km (paved 45%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 23,687; trucks and buses 5,376. Air transport (2005): passenger-km 74,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,000,000<sup>13</sup>.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	25	33	PCs	2005	13	16
Telephones				Dailies	2009	18 <sup>14</sup>	37 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	327 <sup>15</sup>	469 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	50	72
Landline	2009	26	38	Broadband	2009	3.1 <sup>15</sup>	4.4 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of head of household population having: no formal schooling 73.2%; incomplete/complete primary education 16.5%; incomplete/complete secondary 5.5%; higher 4.8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 6 and over literate 55.5%; males literate 65.7%; females literate 45.9%.

#### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	3,503	162,225	29.2	79
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	1,973	45,035	22.8	38
Tertiary	375	4,141	11.0	6 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 171 (1 per 3,924 persons); hospital beds 1,159 (1 per 586 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 51.9; under-nourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): about 8,000<sup>16</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): c. 1.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$11.

<sup>1</sup>Bhutan's first constitution was promulgated on July 18, 2008. <sup>2</sup>Includes 5 nonelected members. <sup>3</sup>Buddhism is the spiritual heritage of Bhutan per article 3.1 of the 2008 constitution. <sup>4</sup>Indian currency is also accepted legal tender; the ngultrum is at par with the Indian rupee. <sup>5</sup>Estimated district areas are derived from district area percentages of total national area as published in the *Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan* (2003). <sup>6</sup>Includes 634,972 residents and 37,453 temporary residents. <sup>7</sup>Hospital-diagnosed deaths only. <sup>8</sup>Bhutan reports household consumption expenditure in lieu of income data; in 2007 average annual household consumption expenditure was Nu 165,876 (U.S.\$4,012).

<sup>9</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Includes weight of passengers and mail. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Includes army, royal bodyguard, police, forest guards, and militia. <sup>17</sup>India maintains a permanent military training presence.

**Internet resources for further information:**

• Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan <http://www.rma.org.bt>

• National Statistics Bureau <http://www.nsb.gov.bt>

## Bolivia

**Official name:** Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic<sup>1</sup> with two legislative houses (Chamber of Senators [36]; Chamber of Deputies [130]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capitals:** La Paz (administrative)<sup>2</sup>; Sucre (constitutional)<sup>2, 3</sup>.

**Official languages:** Spanish and 36 indigenous languages<sup>3</sup>.

**Official religion:** none<sup>3</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** boliviano (Bs); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Bs 7.02; 1 £ = Bs 10.84.



### Area and population

Departments	area	population	Departments	area	population
	sq km	2001 census		sq km	2001 census
Beni	213,564	362,521	Pando	63,827	52,525
Chuquisaca	51,524	531,522	Potosí	118,218	709,013
Cochabamba	55,631	1,455,711	Santa Cruz	370,621	2,029,471
La Paz	133,985 <sup>4</sup>	2,350,466	Tarija	37,623	391,226
Oruro	53,588	391,870	TOTAL	1,098,581	8,274,325

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,947,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 23.5, persons per sq km 9.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 66.0%; rural 34.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.88%; female 50.12%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 36.3%; 15–29, 28.0%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 10.6%; 60–74, 5.3%; 75 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 11,640,000; (2030) 13,262,000.

**Doubling time:** 37 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): Amerindian c. 55%, of which Quechua c. 29%, Aymara c. 24%; mestizo c. 30%; white c. 15%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic c. 78%; Protestant/independent Christian c. 16%; other Christian c. 3%, of which Mormon 1.8%; nonreligious 2.5%; other 0.5%.

**Major cities** (2001): Santa Cruz 1,116,059 (urban agglomeration [2009] 1,584,000); La Paz 789,585 (urban agglomeration [2009] 1,642,000); El Alto 647,350; Cochabamba 516,683; Oruro 201,230; Sucre 193,873.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 26.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.26.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): 2.2/n.a.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 63.9 years; female 68.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 145.6; infectious and parasitic diseases 140.6; cardiovascular diseases 129.8; respiratory infections 78.2; accidents 63.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: Bs 58,394,500,000 (sales of hydrocarbons 45.1%, tax income [incl. royalties on minerals] 36.6%). Expenditures: Bs 54,478,200,000 (current expenditure 72.0%, capital expenditure 28.0%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 6,420,000, soybeans 1,600,000, corn (maize) 770,000, potatoes 735,000, plantains 446,000, rice 369,000, cassava 360,600, sunflower seeds 191,300, seed cotton 80,000, chestnuts 55,000; livestock (number of live animals) 9,177,000 sheep, 7,894,000 cattle, 2,592,000 pigs, 1,900,000 llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, and guanacos; roundwood 3,219,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 72%; fisheries production 7,430 (from aquaculture 8%). Mining and quarrying (2008): zinc 363,620<sup>7</sup>; lead 81,600<sup>7</sup>; tin 17,320<sup>7</sup>; tungsten 1,450<sup>7</sup>; silver 1,114,000 kg<sup>7</sup>; gold 8,405 kg. Manufacturing (value added in Bs '000,000; 2009): beverages 1,914; bricks, cement, and ceramics 1,893; meat products 1,795; petroleum products 1,703; textiles, clothing, and leather products 1,084; flour and bakery products 1,038<sup>8</sup>. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 5,550,000,000 ([2008] 4,373,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 13,102,000 (22,995,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,866,000 (2,310,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 12,788,000,000 ([2008] 2,407,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.3; annual income per household (1999) Bs 16,980 (U.S.\$2,920); expenditure (2000): food 28.6%, transportation and communications 23.1%, rent and energy 10.3%, expenditures in cafés and hotels 9.5%, recreation and culture 7.1%.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 4,972,400; activity rate of total population 49.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2000] 71.8%; female 45.2%; registered unemployed [2009] 7.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.9	94.9	100.0	104.3	113.4	129.2	133.6
Annual earnings index <sup>9</sup>	90.5	96.6	100.0	100.4	101.8	109.6	113.2

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$16,069,000,000 (U.S.\$1,630 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,260 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2007	
	in value Bs '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>10</sup>	% of labour force <sup>10</sup>
Agriculture	13,575	11.2	1,686,700	34.2
Mining	9,664	7.9		
Crude petroleum, nat. gas	6,115	5.0	72,400	1.5
Manufacturing	14,141	11.6	514,900	10.5
Construction	3,028	2.5	316,300	6.4
Public utilities	2,631	2.2	15,400	0.3
Transp. and commun.	10,724	8.8	272,400	5.5
Trade, hotels	11,848	9.7	833,100	16.9
Finance, real estate	10,643	8.8	164,900	3.4
Pub. admin., defense	14,508	11.9	152,300	3.1
Services	5,239	4.3	641,900	13.0
Other	19,611 <sup>11</sup>	16.1 <sup>11</sup>	257,100	5.2
TOTAL	121,727	100.0	4,927,400	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2009): U.S.\$2,569,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 275; remittances (2009) 1,109; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 387; official development assistance (2008) 628. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 281; remittances (2008) 72.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 2.1%, left fallow 1.2%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 30.5%, forest area 53.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+367.2	+456.1	+1,399.1	+1,290.7	+1,461.0	+437.9
% of total	8.9%	8.9%	19.9%	15.5%	12.8%	4.7%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$3,522,000,000 (chemical products 17.2%; road vehicles 13.4%; specialized machinery 8.1%; food products 7.9%; refined petroleum 7.6%; iron and steel 7.3%). **Major import sources** (2007): Brazil 20.2%; Argentina 16.9%; U.S. 11.7%; Japan 9.4%; China 7.6%; Peru 6.7%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$4,847,700,000 (natural gas 40.6%; minerals 38.1%, of which zinc 14.2%, silver 12.6%, gold 2.4%; soybeans [all forms] 9.6%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Brazil 36.7%; Argentina 8.7%; U.S. 8.6%; Japan 8.5%; Venezuela 5.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 3,504 km; (2004) passenger-km 286,000,000; (2004) metric ton-km cargo 1,058,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 38,823 mi, 62,479 km (paved 7%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 175,000; trucks and buses 475,759. Air transport (2007)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 287,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,210	134	PCs	2006	224	24
Telephones				Dailies	2009	155 <sup>14</sup>	16 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,148 <sup>15</sup>	725 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,103	112
Landline	2009	810	82	Broadband	2009	282 <sup>15</sup>	28 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 19 and over having: no formal schooling 10.7%; some to complete primary education 37.5%; some to complete secondary 27.2%; some to complete higher 24.4%; not specified 0.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 90.7%; males literate 96.0%; females literate 86.0%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	62,430	1,512,002	24.2	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	57,912	1,052,014	18.1	70
Tertiary	15,685	352,554	22.5	38 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 4,058 (1 per 2,323 persons); hospital beds (2008) 15,017 (1 per 639 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 43.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,100,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 46,100 (army 75.5%, navy 10.4%, air force 14.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$25.

<sup>1</sup>New constitution promulgated Feb. 8, 2009; actual implementation of changes per new constitution will take time. <sup>2</sup>Executive and legislative branches meet in La Paz, judiciary in Sucre. <sup>3</sup>Per 2009 constitution. <sup>4</sup>Includes the 3,690-sq-km area of the Bolivian part of Lake Titicaca. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (December 2008 update). <sup>6</sup>Within La Paz urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>Metal content. <sup>8</sup>In 2008 Bolivia ranked third in the world in coca production; 113 metric tons of cocaine were produced. <sup>9</sup>Private sector; second quarter only. <sup>10</sup>Population 10 years of age and over. <sup>11</sup>Import duties and indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>AeroSur, LAB (closed down in 2007), and Amazonas airlines only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estadística <http://www.inec.gov.bo>
- Banco Central de Bolivia <http://www.bcb.gov.bo>



## Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Official name:** Bosna i Hercegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

**Form of government:** emerging republic with bicameral legislature (House of Peoples [15<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [42]).

**Heads of state:** nominally a tripartite presidency.

**International authority:** 2.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister (Chairman of the Council of Ministers).

**Capital:** Sarajevo.

**Official languages:** Bosnian; Croatian; Serbian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** convertible marka (KM<sup>3</sup>; 4); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = KM 1.53; 1 £ = KM 2.36.



### Area and population

		area	population			area	population
Autonomous regions			2008 estimate	Autonomous regions			2008 estimate
Cantons		sq km		Cantons		sq km	
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBH)		26,110	2,327,195	Western Bosnia		4,934	81,396
Bosnia-Podrinje		505	33,225	Western Herzegovina		1,362	81,833
Central Bosnia		3,189	255,648	Zenica-Doboj		3,343	400,848
Herzegovina-Neretva		4,401	226,632	Republika Srpska (RS)		24,857	1,437,500
Posavina		325	40,513	District			
Sarajevo		1,277	421,289	Brčko		208	75,635
Tuzla-Podrinje		2,649	497,813	REMAINDER		34	—
Una-Sana		4,125	287,998	TOTAL		51,209	3,840,330

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,839,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 194.2, persons per sq km 75.0.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 45.7%; rural 54.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2005): male 48.11%; female 51.89%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 16.6%; 15–29, 22.7%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 13.3%; 75–84, 3.9%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,754,000; (2030) 3,594,000.

**Ethnic composition** (1999): Bosniac 44.0%; Serb 31.0%; Croat 17.0%; other 8.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Sunī Muslim c. 40%; Serbian Orthodox c. 31%; Roman Catholic c. 15%; Protestant c. 4%; nonreligious/other c. 10%.

**Major cities** (2008): Sarajevo 393,000; Banja Luka 164,200; Tuzla 83,800; Zenica 83,300; Mostar 66,900.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.1 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 88.4%; (2006) outside of marriage 11.6%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 0.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.19.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.4/0.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 66.9 years; female 72.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 481.9; neoplasms (cancers) 174.7; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders 41.2; diseases of the respiratory system 29.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006)<sup>5</sup>. Revenue: KM 9,075,000,000 (tax revenue 80.8%, of which VAT/sales tax 29.9%, social security contributions 26.7%, excise tax 11.4%; nontax revenue 13.7%; grants 5.5%). Expenditures: KM 8,655,000,000 (current expenditures 86.5%; development expenditures 13.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,006,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$17,721,000,000 (U.S.\$4,700 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,740 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value KM '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	1,803	7.5	19,160	1.6
Mining	501	2.1	20,153	1.7
Manufacturing	2,556	10.7	147,115	12.7
Construction	1,269	5.3	42,658	3.7
Public utilities	1,060	4.4	22,792	2.0
Transp. and commun.	1,643	6.8	44,653	3.8
Trade, restaurants	3,611	15.1	166,147	14.3
Finance, real estate	3,025	12.6	40,576	3.5
Pub. admin., defense	2,361	9.8	67,597	5.8
Services	2,735	11.4	127,556	11.0
Other	3,430 <sup>6</sup>	14.3 <sup>6</sup>	463,593 <sup>7</sup>	39.7
TOTAL	23,994	100.0	1,162,000	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): corn (maize) 976,170, cow's milk 737,199, potatoes 424,860, wheat 226,061, plums and sloes 132,623, cabbages 85,981, apples 51,946, dry chilies and peppers 30,000, raspberries 7,483; livestock (number of live animals) 1,030,510

sheep, 502,197 pigs, 459,218 cattle; roundwood (2009) 3,428,530 cu m, of which fuelwood 38%; fisheries production 9,625 (from aquaculture 79%). Mining (2008): iron ore (metal content) 1,120,000; bauxite 1,018,333; lime 215,787. Manufacturing (value of production in KM '000,000; 2006): base metals and fabricated metal products 1,578; food, beverages, and tobacco products 1,255; wood and wood products 398; cement, bricks, and ceramics 352. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 14,823,000,000 (9,984,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 3,876,000 (4,552,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 10,579,000 (10,308,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (777,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 98,000 (1,169,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (412,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,162,000; activity rate of total population 36.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.4%; female 37.3%; unemployed 23.4%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Retail price index	...	...	100.0	106.1	107.7	115.7	115.3

**Household expenditure** (2004). Average household size 3.3; average annual household expenditure KM 15,622 (U.S.\$9,919); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 31.3%, housing 16.0%, transport 9.9%, energy 7.5%, household furnishings 6.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 826; remittances (2009) 2,627; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 1,281; official development assistance (2008) 482. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 211; remittances (2008) 70.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 10.9%, left fallow 9.1%, in permanent crops 1.9%, in pasture 20.2%, forest area 42.7%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–3,449	–4,068	–4,665	–4,131	–5,568	–7,163
% of total	55.0%	50.9%	49.4%	37.6%	40.1%	41.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$12,184,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 16.3%, food 11.7%, base and fabricated metals 11.1%, chemicals and chemical products 10.4%, refined petroleum 10.3%, road vehicles 7.2%). **Major import sources:** Croatia 17.1%; Germany 11.7%; Serbia 10.6%; Italy 9.3%; Slovenia 5.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$5,021,000,000 (aluminum 8.8%, metal manufactures 8.4%, iron and steel 7.4%, metal ore/metal scrap 5.4%, footwear 5.4%, electricity 5.4%, sawn wood 4.6%). **Major export destinations:** Croatia 19.2%; Serbia 15.1%; Germany 13.5%; Italy 12.6%; Slovenia 9.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 632 mi, 1,017 km; passenger-km 78,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,284,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 10,875 mi, 17,502 km (paved, n.a.); passenger-km 2,108,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,872,000,000. Vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2003): passenger-km 47,000,000; metric ton-km 6,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	950	248	PCs	2007	246	64
Telephones				Dailies	2009	190 <sup>8</sup>	48 <sup>8</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,257 <sup>9</sup>	865 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,422	377
Landline	2009	999	265	Broadband	2009	292 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 18 and over having: no formal schooling 8.7%; incomplete primary education 11.4%; complete primary 21.4%; incomplete/complete secondary 49.8%; technical/university 8.7%. **Literacy** (2002): total population age 15 and over literate 94.6%; males literate 98.4%; females literate 91.1%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	...	191,588	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17)	...	344,567	...	...
Tertiary <sup>10</sup>	5,446	96,868	17.8	... (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 5,540 (1 per 694 persons); hospital beds (2004) 11,414 (1 per 337 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 5.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 11,099<sup>11, 12</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$73.

<sup>1</sup>All seats are nonelective. <sup>2</sup>High Representative of the international community per the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement/EU Special Representative. <sup>3</sup>The KM is pegged to the euro. <sup>4</sup>The euro also circulates as semiofficial legal tender. <sup>5</sup>Combined total for the separately constructed budgets of the FBH, RS, and Brčko District along with the small central government budget. <sup>6</sup>Taxes on products and imports less subsidies and imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Includes 272,000 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Circulation. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers. <sup>10</sup>Data for 8 universities only. <sup>11</sup>A formally combined military was established in 2006. <sup>12</sup>EU-sponsored (EUFOR) peacekeeping troops (November 2009) 1,968.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina <http://www.bhas.ba>
- Central Bank <http://www.cbbh.ba>



## Botswana

**Official name:** Republic of Botswana.  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative body<sup>1</sup> (National Assembly [63<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

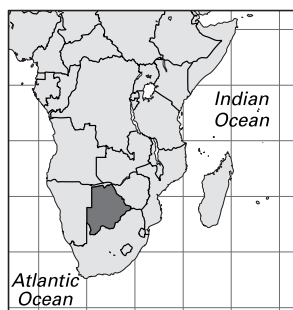
**Capital:** Gaborone<sup>3</sup>.

**Official language:** English<sup>4</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** pula (P); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = P 6.87; 1 £ = P 10.61.



### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value P '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture	2,478	3.0	161,400	24.7
Mining	21,621	26.0	14,200	2.2
Manufacturing	3,343	4.0	36,000	5.5
Construction	4,313	5.2	27,600	4.2
Public utilities	2,409	2.9	4,200	0.6
Transp. and commun.	4,050	4.9	16,100	2.5
Trade, hotels	11,328	13.6	92,100	14.1
Finance, real estate	10,301	12.4	33,700	5.2
Pub. admin., defense	15,364	18.5	60,200	9.2
Services	3,809	4.6	93,700	14.3
Other	4,257 <sup>11</sup>	5.1 <sup>11</sup>	114,000 <sup>12</sup>	17.5 <sup>12</sup>
TOTAL	83,272 <sup>13</sup>	100.0 <sup>13</sup>	653,200	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$395,000,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.4%; in permanent crops, less than 0.01; in pasture 45.2%; forest area 20.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	-162	+276	+1,268	+1,453	+1,086	-261
% of total	2.1%	4.1%	16.7%	19.2%	13.5%	2.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$5,099,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.8%, refined petroleum 15.3%, road vehicles 10.1%, food products 9.1%, diamonds 8.1%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 78.6%; U.K. 5.8%; China 2.8%; Israel 1.7%; U.S. 1.2%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$4,838,000,000 (diamonds 64.5%, nickel matte 14.0%, apparel and clothing accessories 5.4%, copper ore/copper matte 3.2%). **Major export destinations:** U.K. 56.8%; South Africa 20.3%; China 4.9%; Zimbabwe 4.5%; Israel 3.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 552 mi, 888 km; (2003) passenger-km 572,000,000; (2004) metric ton-km cargo 636,700,000. Roads (2007)<sup>15</sup>: total length 5,540 mi, 8,916 km (paved 72%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 104,926; trucks and buses 105,754. Air transport (2008)<sup>16</sup>: passenger-km 120,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, 1,100,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	78	44	PCs	2006	84	45
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1117	8.517
Cellular	2009	1,874 <sup>18</sup>	961 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	120	62
Landline	2009	144	74	Broadband	2009	15 <sup>18</sup>	7.718

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 27.9%; primary education, n.a.; secondary, n.a.; post-secondary, n.a. **Literacy** (2005): total population over age 15 literate 81.4%; males literate 78.6%; females literate 84.1%.

#### Education (2004–05)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	13,472	326,500	24.2	83
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	12,371	168,720	13.6	56
Tertiary	529	10,950	20.7	5 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 478 (1 per 3,798 persons); hospital beds 3,704 (1 per 490 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 13.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 480,000 (26% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 9,000 (army 94.4%, navy, none [landlocked], air force 5.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$150.

<sup>1</sup>In addition, the Ntlo ya Dikgosi (known as the House of Chiefs in English), a 35-member body consisting of chiefs, subchiefs, and associated members, serves in an advisory capacity to the government. <sup>2</sup>Includes 4 specially elected members and 2 ex officio members (the president and attorney general); the statutory number (63) includes the speaker who may be appointed from outside the National Assembly. <sup>3</sup>The high court meets in Lobatse, but its move to Gaborone was pending in mid-2010. <sup>4</sup>Tswana is the national language. <sup>5</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>6</sup>Excludes military. <sup>7</sup>Citizens only. <sup>8</sup>About 70% gem and near-gem quality (Botswana is the world's leading producer of diamonds by value). <sup>9</sup>The world's most advanced diamond-sorting and diamond-valuing centre was opened at Gaborone in 2008. <sup>10</sup>Weights of cost of living index. <sup>11</sup>Import duties and indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>12</sup>Unemployed. <sup>13</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>14</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>15</sup>Roads maintained by central government only. <sup>16</sup>Air Botswana only. <sup>17</sup>Circulation. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Statistical Office <http://www.cso.gov.bw>
- Bank of Botswana <http://www.bankofbotswana.bw>

### Area and population

Districts	area	population	Districts	area	population
	sq km	2006 estimate		sq km	2006 estimate
Central	147,730	582,394	North East	5,120	139,533
Ghanzi	117,910	33,700	North West	129,930	157,201
Kgalagadi	106,940	46,329	South East	1,780	284,839
Kgatleng	7,960	82,154	Southern	28,470	200,398
Kweneng	35,890	246,692	TOTAL	581,730	1,773,240

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 2,029,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 9.0, persons per sq km 3.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 60.4%; rural 39.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.99%; female 50.01%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 35.3%; 15–29, 32.9%; 30–44, 17.4%; 45–59, 9.0%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 1.2%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 2,312,000; (2030) 2,519,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Tswana 66.8%; Kalanga 14.8%; Ndebele 1.7%; Herero 1.4%; San (Bushman) 1.3%; Afrikaner 1.3%; other 12.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): independent Christian 41.7%; traditional beliefs 35.0%; Protestant 12.8%; Muslim 0.3%; Hindu 0.2%; other 10.0%.

**Major cities** (2006): Gaborone 214,400; Francistown 91,800; Molepolole 65,600; Selebi-Pikwe 54,700; Maun 51,600.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 24.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.66.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 61.5 years; female 62.1 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 23.9%<sup>5</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2006–07). Revenue: P 27,397,700,000 (tax revenue 92.1%, of which mineral royalties 47.9%, customs duties and excise tax 24.1%, non-mineral income tax 11.2%; nontax revenue 6.3%; grants 1.6%). Expenditures: P 19,737,400,000 (general government services including defense 29.2%; education 24.5%; economic services 14.5%; health 11.3%; transfers 10.2%).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 653,200; activity rate of total population 35.6%<sup>6</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–59 [2001] 58.1%<sup>6</sup>; female [2001] 49.1%; unemployed [2008] 17.5%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	86.1	92.1	100.0	111.6	119.5	134.6	145.4
Monthly earnings index <sup>7</sup>	80.3	82.7	100.0	120.8	137.4	...	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cow's milk 101,500, roots and tubers 94,000, pulses 25,850, sorghum 25,290, corn (maize) 12,000, game meat 11,500, sunflower seeds 7,000, goat's milk 3,875; livestock (number of live animals) 2,450,000 cattle, 1,980,000 goats, 305,000 sheep; roundwood (2009) 778,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 87%; fisheries production 86 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): soda ash 263,566; salt 170,994; nickel ore (metal content) 28,940; copper ore (metal content) 22,000; cobalt (metal content) 337; semiprecious gemstones (mostly agate) 50,000 kg; gold 3,176 kg; diamonds 32,595,000 carats<sup>8</sup>. 9. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): beverages 61; textiles 18; tanned and processed leather 2; unspecified 290. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,119,000,000 (2,881,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 1,038,000 (1,099,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (678,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 513; remittances (2009) 158; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 326; official development assistance (2008) 716. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 488; remittances (2008) 120; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 35.

**Household income and expenditure** (2002–03). Average household size (2004) 4.3; average annual disposable income per household P 29,095 (U.S.\$5,320), of which cash income P 25,519 (U.S.\$4,670); expenditure (2006)<sup>10</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 21.8%, transportation 19.0%, housing and energy 11.5%, alcoholic beverages and tobacco 9.3%, clothing and footwear 7.5%, household furnishings 6.8%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$12,210,000,000 (U.S.\$6,260 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$12,860 per capita).

## Brazil

**Official name:** República Federativa do Brasil (Federative Republic of Brazil).  
**Form of government:** multiparty federal republic with 2 legislative houses (Federal Senate [81]; Chamber of Deputies [513]).  
**Head of state and government:** President.  
**Capital:** Brasília.  
**Official language:** Portuguese.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** real (R\$; plural reais); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = R\$1.75; 1 £ = R\$2.70.



Area and population		area		population
States	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2007 population count <sup>1</sup>
Acre	Rio Branco	58,912	152,581	653,620
Alagoas	Maceió	10,721	27,768	3,014,979
Amapá	Macapá	55,141	142,815	585,073
Amazonas	Manaus	606,468	1,570,746	3,167,668
Bahia	Salvador	218,029	564,693	14,079,966
Ceará	Fortaleza	57,462	148,826	8,183,880
Espírito Santo	Vitória	17,791	46,078	3,351,327
Goiás	Goiânia	131,308	340,087	5,644,460
Maranhão	São Luís	128,179	331,983	6,117,996
Mato Grosso	Cuiabá	348,788	903,358	2,854,456
Mato Grosso do Sul	Campo Grande	137,887	357,125	2,265,021
Minas Gerais	Belo Horizonte	226,460	586,528	19,261,816
Pará	Belém	481,736	1,247,690	7,070,867
Paraíba	João Pessoa	21,792	56,440	3,640,538
Paraná	Curitiba	76,956	199,315	10,279,545
Pernambuco	Recife	37,958	98,312	8,487,072
Piauí	Teresina	97,116	251,529	3,029,916
Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	16,871	43,696	15,406,488
Rio Grande do Norte	Natal	20,385	52,797	3,014,228
Rio Grande do Sul	Porto Alegre	108,784	281,749	10,582,324
Rondônia	Porto Velho	91,729	237,576	1,454,237
Roraima	Boa Vista	86,602	224,299	394,192
Santa Catarina	Florianópolis	36,813	95,346	5,868,014
São Paulo	São Paulo	95,834	248,209	39,838,127
Sergipe	Araçaju	8,459	21,910	1,938,970
Tocantins	Palmas	107,190	277,621	1,248,158
<b>Federal District</b>				
Distrito Federal	Brasília	2,240	5,802	2,455,903
<b>TOTAL</b>		3,287,612 <sup>2</sup>	8,514,877 <sup>2</sup>	183,888,841

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 193,253,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 58.8, persons per sq km 22.7.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 84.2%; rural 15.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.32%; female 50.68%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 27.6%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 14.1%; 60–74, 6.6%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 207,143,243; (2030) 216,410,030.

**Doubling time:** 70 years.

**Racial composition** (2000): white 53.7%; mulatto and mestizo 39.1%; black and black/Amerindian 6.2%; Asian 0.5%; Amerindian 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 65.1%; Protestant 12.7%, of which Assemblies of God 9.2%; independent Christian 10.7%, of which Universal Church of the Kingdom of God 2.2%; Spiritist (Kardecist) 1.3%; Jehovah's Witness 0.7%; African and syncretic religions 0.4%; Muslim 0.4%; nonreligious/other 8.7%.

**Major cities<sup>5</sup> and metropolitan areas** (2007): São Paulo 10,238,500 (19,226,426); Rio de Janeiro 6,093,500 (11,563,302); Belo Horizonte 2,412,900 (5,450,084); Porto Alegre 1,379,100 (3,896,515); Recife 1,533,600 (3,654,534); Salvador 2,891,400 (3,598,454); Brasília 2,348,600 (3,507,662); Fortaleza 2,431,400 (3,436,515); Curitiba 1,797,400 (3,124,596); Campinas 1,022,000 (2,635,261); Belém 1,399,800 (2,043,543); Goiânia 1,236,400 (1,973,892); Manaus 1,602,100 (1,612,475); Vitória 314,000 (1,609,532).

Other principal cities <sup>5</sup> /metropolitan areas (2007)			
	population		population
Santos	416,100/1,606,143	Nova Iguaçu	830,700 <sup>6</sup>
São Luís	922,200/1,210,027	Teresina	737,100/778,341
Guarulhos	1,209,600 <sup>7</sup>	São Bernardo	
Natal	774,200/1,174,886	do Campo	767,800 <sup>7</sup>
Maceió	871,900/1,089,295	Campo Grande	716,200/724,638
Joinville	470,400/1,041,494	Londrina	482,600/711,611
João Pessoa	675,000/1,004,580	Osasco	701,000 <sup>7</sup>
São Gonçalo	960,800 <sup>8</sup>	Santo André	667,900 <sup>7</sup>
Florianópolis	385,000/940,518	Jaboatão	650,400 <sup>8</sup>
Duque de Caxias	839,300 <sup>6</sup>	Blumenau	270,700/617,462

**Families.** Average family size (2005) 3.2; (1996) 1–2 persons 25.2%, 3 persons 20.3%, 4 persons 22.2%, 5–6 persons 23.3%, 7 or more persons 9.0%.

**Emigration** (2000): Brazilian emigrants living abroad 1,887,895; in the U.S. 42.3%, in Paraguay 23.4%, in Japan 12.0%.

**Immigration** (2000): foreign-born immigrants living in Brazil 683,830; from Europe 56.3%, of which Portugal 31.2%; South/Central America 21.0%; Asia 17.8%, of which Japan 10.4%.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 16.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.90.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.7 years; female 76.0 years.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2005): 6.3/1.3.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004):<sup>9</sup> diseases of the circulatory system 178.5, of which cerebrovascular disease 56.9, ischemic heart disease 54.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 88.0; external causes 79.7, of which accidents 35.9, violence 35.2 (excl. suicide 5.0); diseases of the respiratory system 63.9; diseases of the digestive system 30.4; infectious and parasitic diseases 28.8; diabetes mellitus 24.5; causes unknown 79.3.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 0.6% (world avg. 0.8%).

## Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling or less than one year of primary education 15.0%; 1 to 3 years of primary education 13.7%; complete primary/incomplete secondary 40.2%; complete secondary 18.8%; 1 to 3 years of higher education 3.8%; 4 years or more of higher education 8.0%; unknown 0.5%.

### Distribution of income (2006)

percentage of national income by quintile				
1	2	3	4	5 (highest)
3.0	6.8	11.3	18.3	60.6

**Quality of working life.** Proportion of employed population receiving minimum wage (2002): 53.5%. Number and percentage of children (age 5–17) working: 5,400,000 (12.6% of age group).

**Access to services.** Proportion of urban households having access to (2006): safe public (piped) water supply 93.2%; public (piped) sewage system 66.8%; garbage collection 90.3%. Rural households have far less access to services.

**Social participation.** Voter turnout at last (October 2006) national legislative election: 83.3%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2001): 19,500,000. Practicing Roman Catholic population in total affiliated Roman Catholic population (2000): large cities 10–15%; towns and rural areas 60–70%.

**Social deviance.** **Annual murder rate** per 100,000 population (2005): Brazil 29.6; Rio de Janeiro only (2002) 56; São Paulo only (2002) 54.

**Leisure.** Favourite leisure activities include: playing and watching football (soccer), dancing, practicing *capoeira*, rehearsing all year in neighbourhood samba groups for celebrations of Carnival, and competing in water sports, volleyball, and basketball.

**Material well-being.** Urban households possessing (2006): electricity 99.7%, colour television receiver 94.8%, refrigerator 93.3%, washing machine 42.2%, computer 25.5%, Internet access 19.6%, freezer 16.1%.

## National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,564,008,000,000 (U.S.\$8,070 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$10,260 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2007 <sup>10</sup>	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	72,300	5.5	16,578,900	16.8
Mining			378,500	0.4
Public utilities	64,900	4.9	362,700	0.4
Manufacturing	206,000	15.7	13,105,100	13.3
Construction	59,300	4.5	6,107,000	6.2
Transportation and communications	96,700	7.4	4,374,000	4.4
Trade, hotels	203,100	15.4	19,659,800	19.9
Finance, real estate			6,680,700	6.8
Pub. admin., defense	434,800	33.1	4,504,200	4.6
Services			18,825,800	19.0
Other	177,100	13.5	8,269,000 <sup>11</sup>	8.4 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,314,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98,845,600<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>3</sup></b>

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: R\$716,647,000,000 (taxes and welfare contributions 67.6%, social security contributions 22.8%, other 9.6%). Expenditures: R\$645,246,000,000 (social security and welfare 33.4%, transfers to state and local governments 20.6%, personnel 20.3%, other 25.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$73,623,000,000.

**Production** ('000 metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 648,921, soybeans 59,917, corn (maize) 59,018, cow's milk 27,752, cassava 25,878, oranges 18,390, rice 12,100, chicken meat 10,244, cattle meat 9,024, bananas 7,117, wheat 5,886, tomatoes 3,934, potatoes 3,676, dry beans 3,461, pig meat 3,015, coffee 2,791, coconuts 2,759, seed cotton 2,512, pineapples 2,492, sorghum 1,966, watermelons 1,950, papayas 1,900, hen's eggs 1,845, cashew apples<sup>12</sup> 1,660, grapes 1,403, dry onions 1,299, tangerines 1,273<sup>13</sup>, mangoes and guavas 1,272, apples 1,121, lemons and limes 1,040, tobacco 850, oil palm fruit 660, maté 436, peanuts (groundnuts) 296, cashews 239, cacao beans 208, natural rubber 114, garlic 92, pepper 68, Brazil nuts 30; livestock (number of live animals) 175,437,000 cattle, 40,000,000 pigs, 16,500,000 sheep, 5,650,000 horses; roundwood (2009) 256,306,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 55%; fisheries production 1,065,186 (from aquaculture 27%). Mining and quarrying (metric tons; 2008): columbium (niobium) 82,000 of pyrochlore in concentrates<sup>14</sup> (world rank: 1); iron ore (metal content) 233,514,000 (world rank: 2); tantalum 180 (world rank: 2); bauxite 28,097,500 (world rank: 3); asbestos fibre 287,673 (world rank: 3); graphite 76,200 (world rank: 3); kaolin (marketable product) 2,618,000; manganese (metal content) 2,091,200; copper (metal content) 245,633; nickel (metal content in ore) 54,060; tin (mine output, metal content) 10,558; gold 48,373 kg; diamonds 182,000 carats.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 7.0%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 23.3%, forest area 55.7%.

**Manufacturing enterprises (2007)**

	number of employees	value added <sup>15</sup> (in U.S.\$'000,000)
Food products	1,299,436	37,956
Petroleum products	34,782	33,055
Motor vehicles and parts	413,148	26,508
Nonelectrical machinery and apparatus	501,543	19,216
Paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals, and related products	260,190	18,792
Iron and steel	127,051	17,407
Electrical machinery and apparatus <sup>16</sup>	338,549	14,774
Industrial chemicals	99,887	12,833
Beverages	228,604	12,082
Paper and paper products	168,437	10,387
Fabricated metal products	319,997	8,865
Bricks, tiles, cement, and related products	314,804	7,758
Plastics	272,915	6,842
Textiles	330,028	5,855
Publishing	111,075	5,777
Clothing	552,508	5,620
Nonferrous base metals	50,810	5,538
Footwear, leather processing	404,112	4,832
Wood and wood products (excl. furniture)	225,022	3,872
Rubber products	92,814	3,423

**Population economically active** (2007<sup>10</sup>): total 98,845,600; activity rate of total population 52.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.5%; female 43.5%; unemployed [December 2007–November 2008] 7.9%).

**Price index (2005 = 100)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.8	93.6	100.0	104.2	108.0	114.1	119.7

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,785; remittances (2009) 4,910; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 32,822; official development assistance (2008) 460. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 10,962; remittances (2008) 1,191; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 18,575.

**Direction of trade (2007)**

	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
Africa	11,332	9.4	8,571	5.3
Asia-Pacific	35,245	29.2	33,303	20.7
China	12,618	10.5	10,749	6.7
Japan	4,610	3.8	4,321	2.7
South Korea	3,391	2.8	2,047	1.3
Europe	31,957	26.5	46,430	28.9
Germany	8,675	7.2	7,211	4.5
Portugal	...	...	1,805	1.1
Russia	1,709	1.4	3,741	2.3
United Kingdom	1,955	1.6	3,301	2.1
North America	23,282	19.3	36,110	22.5
Canada	1,708	1.4	2,362	1.5
Mexico	1,979	1.6	4,260	2.6
United States	18,890	15.7	25,336	15.8
South America	18,805	15.6	33,387	20.8
Argentina	10,410	8.6	14,417	9.0
Chile	3,483	2.9	4,265	2.7
NOT SPECIFIED	—	—	2,848	1.8
TOTAL	120,621	100.0	160,649	100.0

**Household income and expenditure** (2002–03). Average household size 3.6; average annual income per household R\$21,804 (U.S.\$7,272), of which monetary income 85.7%, nonmonetary income 14.3%; sources of income, n.a.; expenditure: housing, energy, and household furnishings 35.5%, food and beverages 20.8%, transportation and communications 18.4%, health care 6.4%, education 4.1%.

**Financial aggregates<sup>18</sup>**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, R\$ per:						
U.S. dollar	2.65	2.34	2.14	1.77	2.34	1.74
£	5.13	4.03	4.19	3.55	3.41	2.71
SDR	4.12	3.34	3.21	2.80	3.60	2.73
International reserves (U.S.\$)						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	52,462	53,245	85,156	179,433	192,844	237,364
SDRs ('000,000)	4	29	8	2	1	4,527
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	—	—	—	—	—	950
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	52,458	53,216	85,148	179,431	192,843	231,888
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
% world reserves	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interest and prices						
Central bank discount (%)	24.55	25.34	19.98	17.85	20.48	15.17
Govt. bond yield (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial share prices	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)						
Balance of visible trade	+33,666	+44,703	+46,458	+40,031	+24,746	+25,290
Imports, f.o.b.	-62,809	-73,606	-91,350	-120,618	-173,197	-127,705
Exports, f.o.b.	96,475	118,308	137,807	160,649	197,942	152,995
Balance of invisibles	-21,928	-30,719	-32,838	-38,481	-53,046	-49,592
Balance of payments, current account	+11,738	+13,984	+13,620	+1,550	-28,300	-24,302

**Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 444,583,000,000 (483,415,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 5,965,000 (20,915,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 638,500,000 (634,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 82,210,000 (76,687,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007)

18,151,000,000 (18,890,000,000); ethanol (litres; 2007) 19,000,000,000 (16,700,000,000).

**Foreign trade****Balance of trade (current prices)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+33,842	+44,928	+46,463	+40,028	+24,746	+25,431
% of total	21.2%	23.4%	20.3%	14.2%	6.7%	9.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$173,197,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.6%, of which general industrial machinery 5.3%, telecommunications equipment 4.0%, power-generating machinery 3.5%, specialized machinery for particular industries 3.2%; mineral fuels 19.8%, of which crude petroleum 9.6%, refined petroleum 5.6%; chemicals and chemical products 19.6%, of which fertilizers 5.4%, organic chemicals 4.5%, medicines and pharmaceuticals 2.9%; road vehicles/parts 7.4%; food 3.7%; professional and scientific instruments 2.8%; iron and steel 2.5%). **Major import sources:** United States 14.9%; China 11.6%; Argentina 7.7%; Germany 6.9%; Nigeria 3.9%; Japan 3.9%; South Korea 3.1%; France 2.7%; Italy 2.7%; Chile 2.4%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$198,628,000,000 (food 18.9%, of which meat 7.2%, sugars 2.8% [including raw cane sugar 1.8%], soybean animal foodstuffs 2.2%, coffee 2.1%; machinery and apparatus 10.2%, of which power-generating machinery 2.4%, machinery specialized for particular industries 2.3%; iron ore and concentrates 8.4%; road vehicles/parts 7.0%; iron and steel 6.9%; crude petroleum 6.9%; chemicals and chemical products 6.4%, of which organic chemicals 2.6%; soybeans 5.5%; aircraft/spacecraft 2.8%; refined petroleum 2.4%; nonferrous metals 2.1%; wood pulp and waste paper 2.0%). **Major export destinations:** United States 14.0%; Argentina 8.9%; China 8.3%; Netherlands 5.3%; Germany 4.5%; Japan 3.1%; Venezuela 2.6%; Italy 2.4%; Chile 2.4%; Russia 2.4%.

**Transport and communications**

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): route length 29,605 km; (2005) passenger-km 5,852,000,000<sup>19</sup>; (2005) metric ton-km cargo 154,870,000,000<sup>19</sup>. Roads (2004): total length 1,088,558 mi, 1,751,868 km (paved [2000] 6%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 30,282,855; trucks and buses 7,694,824. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 66,144,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,807,000,000.

**Communications**

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	65,949	369	PCs	2006	29,340	161
Telephones				Dailies	2009	8,193 <sup>20</sup>	57 <sup>20</sup>
Cellular	2009	173,959 <sup>21</sup>	898 <sup>21</sup>	Internet users	2009	75,944	392
Landline	2009	41,497	214	Broadband	2009	14,541 <sup>21</sup>	75 <sup>21</sup>

**Education and health**

**Literacy** (2007/2006): total population age 15 and over literate/functionally literate 90.5%/77.8%; males literate/functionally literate 90.1%/77.3%; females literate/functionally literate 90.9%/78.4%.

**Education (2004–05)**

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	886,781	18,661,105	21.0	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	1,611,582	24,863,112	15.4	79
Tertiary	292,504	4,572,297	15.6	25 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 505,841 (1 per 356 persons); hospital beds (2005) 432,190 (1 per 416 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 23.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 11,900,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

**Military**

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 327,710 (army 58.0%, navy 20.4%, air force 21.6%); paramilitary (public security forces) 395,000; reserve 1,340,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$155.

<sup>1</sup>Includes both local censuses and estimates. <sup>2</sup>Total area including inland water per survey of 2002. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Christian data include nominal Christians. <sup>5</sup>Urban populations of *municípios*. <sup>6</sup>Within Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area. <sup>7</sup>Within São Paulo metropolitan area. <sup>8</sup>Within Recife metropolitan area. <sup>9</sup>Projected rates based on c. 87% of total deaths. <sup>10</sup>As of September. <sup>11</sup>Includes 209,400 not adequately defined and 8,059,600 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Edible stalks to which cashew nuts are attached. <sup>13</sup>Includes mandarins and clementines. <sup>14</sup>Niobium oxide content. <sup>15</sup>At factor values. <sup>16</sup>Includes televisions, radios, and telecommunications equipment. <sup>17</sup>Less than 1%. <sup>18</sup>End-of-period figures. <sup>19</sup>Includes suburban services. <sup>20</sup>Circulation. <sup>21</sup>Subscribers.

**Internet resources for further information:**

- IBGE: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística  
<http://www.ibge.gov.br/english>
- Central Bank of Brazil: Economic Data  
<http://www.bcb.gov.br/english>



## Brunei

**Official name:** Negara Brunei Darussalam (State of Brunei Darussalam).

**Form of government:** monarchy (sultanate) with one advisory body (Legislative Council [29]<sup>1</sup>).

**Head of state and government:** Sultan.

**Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan.

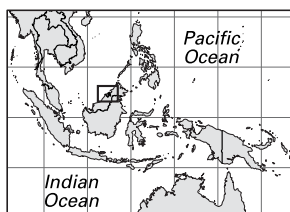
**Official language:** Malay<sup>2</sup>.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Brunei dollar (B\$)<sup>3</sup>;

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = B\$1.35; 1 £ = B\$2.08.



Area and population		area		population
Districts	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
Belait	Kuala Belait	1,052	2,724	67,100
Brunei and Muara	Bandar Seri Begawan	220	571	283,300
Temburong	Bangar	504	1,304	10,100
Tutong	Tutong	450	1,166	45,700
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,226</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>406,200</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 414,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 186.0, persons per sq km 71.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 75.2%; rural 24.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 52.93%; female 47.07%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 27.2%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 25.1%; 45–59, 14.8%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 487,000; (2030) 557,000.

**Doubling time:** 53 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2003): Malay 66.6%; Chinese 10.9%; other indigenous 3.6%; other 18.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006)<sup>4</sup>: Muslim 80.4%; Buddhist 7.9%; Christian 3.2%; traditional beliefs/other 8.5%.

**Major cities** (2006): Bandar Seri Begawan 67,100; Kuala Belait 32,000; Seria 30,700; Tutong 19,600.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 16.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 2.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.70.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.0/1.3<sup>5</sup>.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 76.6 years; female 79.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 91.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 57.4; diabetes mellitus 30.3; diseases of the respiratory system 29.5; accidents and violence 21.4.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007–08). Revenue: B\$12,211,000,000 (tax revenue 65.2%, of which taxes on petroleum and natural gas companies 62.7%, import duties 1.1%; nontax revenue 34.8%, of which dividends paid by petroleum companies 19.0%, petroleum and natural gas royalties 9.6%). Expenditures: B\$5,537,000,000 (current expenditure 81.7%; capital expenditure 18.3%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): chicken meat 18,270, vegetables 9,426, hen's eggs 7,350, cassava 1,800, rice 1,200, pineapples 990, buffalo meat 414; livestock (number of live animals) 4,580 buffalo, 15,500,000 chickens; roundwood 123,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 9%; fisheries production 2,831 (from aquaculture 17%). Mining and quarrying: other than petroleum and natural gas, none except sand and gravel for construction. Manufacturing (value added in B\$'000,000; 2008): liquefied natural gas 2,628; textiles and apparel 103; other manufactures 65. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 3,071,000,000 (2,980,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 48,200,000 ([2007] 2,452,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,250,000 (1,068,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 13,394,000,000 ([2006] 1,457,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.6%, in permanent crops 0.9%, in pasture 0.6%, forest area 52.0%.

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$14,533,000,000 (U.S.\$37,048 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2001	
	in value B\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	130	0.6	1,994	1.3
Petroleum, natural gas	11,672	57.2	3,954	2.5
Mining	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing <sup>6</sup>	2,796	13.7	12,455	7.9
Construction	534	2.6	12,301	7.8
Public utilities	115	0.6	2,639	1.7
Transportation and communications	534	2.6	4,803	3.0
Trade, hotels	616	3.0	20,038	12.7
Finance, real estate	1,646	8.1	8,190	5.2
Pub. admin., defense	2,152	10.6	79,880	50.7
Services	203	1.0	11,340 <sup>7</sup>	7.2 <sup>7</sup>
Other	—	—	157,594	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,398</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

**Population economically active** (2008): total 188,800<sup>8</sup>; activity rate of total population 47.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 65.9%; female 39.4%; unemployed 3.7%).

Price index (2005 = 100)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	98.8	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.1	104.7

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008–09): none.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 5.6; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2002)<sup>9</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 28.8%, transportation 22.5%, housing and energy 8.8%, household furnishings 8.6%, recreation and entertainment 8.1%, clothing and footwear 5.6%, communications 5.5%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 241; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 311. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 458; remittances (2008) 446; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 30.

## Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+3,094	+3,635	+4,758	+5,953	+5,567	+7,969
% of total	53.8%	56.1%	61.5%	64.0%	57.0%	60.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$2,574,000,000 (machinery and transport equipment 43.8%, manufactured goods 22.0%, food products 12.3%). **Major import sources** (2006): Malaysia 21.6%; Singapore 17.4%; Japan 12.8%; United States 9.0%; China 7.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$10,543,000,000 (crude petroleum 53.2%, liquefied natural gas 44.6%, garments 0.8%, other domestic exports 0.1%, reexports 1.3%).

**Major export destinations** (2008)<sup>11</sup>: Japan 43.8%; Indonesia 20.3%; South Korea 15.0%; Australia 10.5%; India 3.2%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2004)<sup>12</sup>: length 19 km. Roads (2008): total length 1,847 mi, 2,972 km (paved 81%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 252,679; trucks and buses 18,266. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 3,818,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 106,000,000.

Communications							
		units				units	
Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	215	648	PCs	2004	31	87
Telephones				Dailies	2009	41 <sup>14</sup>	103 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2007	397 <sup>15</sup>	997 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2007	319	798
Landline	2009	81	202	Broadband	2007	20 <sup>15</sup>	50 <sup>15</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1991). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 17.0%; primary education 43.3%; secondary 26.3%; postsecondary and higher 12.9%; not stated 0.5%. **Literacy** (2004): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 92.7%; males literate 95.2%; females literate 90.2%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	3,595	45,125	12.6	93
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	4,439	46,826	10.5	88
Tertiary	695	5,607	8.1	16 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 564 (1 per 706 persons); hospital beds 1,122 (1 per 355 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 7,000 (army 70.0%, navy 14.3%, air force 15.7%). British troops (November 2009) 550; Singaporean troops (2008) 500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$918.

<sup>1</sup>Legislative Council (suspended from 1984) reinstated September 2004 and enlarged September 2005; all seats are nonelected. <sup>2</sup>All official documents that must be published by law in Malay are also required to be issued in an official English version. <sup>3</sup>Pegged to the Singapore dollar at a ratio of 1:1. <sup>4</sup>Based on governmental statistics for 185,430 citizens and 32,765 permanent residents. Religion data for c. 162,000 temporary residents (nearly all foreign workers) are unavailable. <sup>5</sup>Muslim divorces only.

<sup>6</sup>Includes manufacture of liquefied natural gas (B\$2,628,000,000; 12.9% of total value). <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Foreign workers accounted for 70% of the 160,500 economically active in 2004. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.

<sup>11</sup>For crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, and garments only. <sup>12</sup>Privately owned light railway. <sup>13</sup>Royal Brunei Airlines. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• Asian Development Bank <http://www.adb.org>





## Burkina Faso

**Official name:** Burkina Faso (Burkina Faso).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative body (National Assembly [111]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Ouagadougou.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24; 1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2006 census <sup>1</sup>
Boucle du Mouhoun	Dédougou	13,190	34,162	1,442,749
Cascades	Banfora	7,117	18,434	531,808
Centre	Ouagadougou	1,083	2,805	1,727,390
Centre-Est	Tenkodogo	5,659	14,656	1,132,016
Centre-Nord	Kaya	7,660	19,840	1,202,225
Centre-Ouest	Koudougou	8,388	21,726	1,186,566
Centre-Sud	Manga	4,368	11,313	641,443
Est	Fada N'gourma	17,849	46,228	1,212,284
Hauts-Bassins	Bobo-Dioulasso	9,785	25,343	1,469,604
Nord	Ouahigouya	6,255	16,199	1,185,796
Plateau Central	Ziniaré	3,299	8,545	696,372
Sahel	Dori	13,653	35,360	968,442
Sud-Ouest	Gaoua	6,237	16,153	620,767
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>104,543</b>	<b>270,764</b>	<b>14,017,262</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 16,287,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 155.8, persons per sq km 60.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 24.8%; rural 75.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.26%; female 51.74%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 46.4%; 15–29, 26.2%; 30–44, 14.3%; 45–59, 7.6%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.3%; unknown 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 21,871,000; (2030) 27,940,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (1995): Mossi 47.9%; Fulani 10.3%; Lobi 6.9%; Bobo 6.9%; Mande 6.7%; Senufo 5.3%; Grosi 5.0%; Gurma 4.8%; Tuareg 3.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Muslim 60.5%<sup>2</sup>; Roman Catholic 19.0%<sup>2</sup>; traditional beliefs 15.3%; Protestant/independent Christian 4.2%<sup>2</sup>; nonreligious 0.4%; other 0.6%.

**Major urban localities** (2006): Ouagadougou 1,475,223; Bobo-Dioulasso 489,967; Koudougou 88,184; Banfora 75,917; Ouahigouya 73,153.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 44.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 31.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 6.28.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 51.0 years; female 54.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): lower respiratory infections c. 414; HIV/AIDS c. 256; malaria c. 207; diarrheal diseases c. 174; perinatal conditions c. 108.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 1.6%<sup>3</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: CFAF 771,524,000,000 (tax revenue 64.1%, of which taxes on goods and services 36.7%, taxes on international transactions 11.6%; grants 30.1%; nontax revenue 5.8%). Expenditures: CFAF 959,595,000,000 (current expenditure 52.0%; development expenditure 47.7%; other 0.3%).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 5.9; average annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2003): food, beverages, and tobacco 48.8%, housing and energy 17.8%, transportation 7.0%, clothing 6.8%, health 4.4%, recreation and culture 4.1%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sorghum 1,521,500, millet 971,000, corn (maize) 894,560, seed cotton 690,000<sup>4</sup>, sugarcane 455,000<sup>4</sup>, dry cowpeas 253,190<sup>4</sup>, peanuts (groundnuts) 245,000<sup>4</sup>, rice 213,600, cattle meat 115,690<sup>5</sup>, shea nuts 70,000<sup>5</sup>, bambara beans 38,000<sup>5</sup>, livestock (number of live animals) 11,983,000 goats, 8,234,000 cattle, 8,003,160 sheep; roundwood 13,589,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 91%; fisheries production 11,005 (from aquaculture 4%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gold 7,633 kg<sup>6</sup>; granite 300,000 cu m. Manufacturing (value added in CFAF '000,000; 1999): food products, beverages, and tobacco 126,125; textiles 46,217; chemicals and chemical products 9,335; cement, bricks, and ceramics 3,484; paper and paper products 2,150. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 612,000,000 (569,000,000); crude petroleum (2008) none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) none ([2007] 678,000); natural gas (2008) none (none).

**Population economically active** (2006): total 5,412,102; activity rate 38.6% (participation rates: over age 14, 72.7%; female 45.3%; officially unemployed 2.3%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.3	94.0	100.0	102.3	102.1	113.0	115.9

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$8,036,000,000 (U.S.\$510 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,170 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2006		1996	
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	1,012,100	32.2	4,513,868	88.9
Mining	20,700	0.7	3,979	0.1
Manufacturing	402,200	12.8	71,565	1.4
Public utilities	39,100	1.2	2,813	0.1
Construction	197,900	6.3	21,076	0.4
Transp. and commun.	131,700	4.2	20,580	0.4
Trade	325,600	10.3	224,581	4.4
Finance, real estate	247,800	7.9	13,131	0.3
Pub. admin., defense	415,100	13.2	103,926	2.0
Services	110,100	3.5	100,096 <sup>8</sup>	2.0 <sup>8</sup>
Other	242,700 <sup>7</sup>	7.7		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,145,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,075,615</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,640,000,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 19.0%; in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 21.9%, forest area 24.7%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 53; remittances (2009) 49; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 172; official development assistance (2008) 998. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 53; remittances (2008) 44.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CFAF '000,000,000	–244.7	–293.4	–254.5	–286.6	–333.1	–228.1
% of total	32.6%	37.3%	29.3%	32.4%	35.1%	21.1%

**Imports** (2008): CFAF 640,800,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.6%, petroleum products 27.2%, food 9.9%). **Major import sources** (2005): France 18.7%; Côte d'Ivoire 17.9%; Togo 11.2%; Benin 6.8%; Ghana 5.8%.

**Exports** (2008): CFAF 307,700,000,000 (raw cotton 32.5%, gold 21.9%<sup>6</sup>, shea nuts 5.5%). **Major export destinations** (2005): Togo 41.0%; Ghana 16.6%; Côte d'Ivoire 10.4%; France 9.8%; Switzerland 9.4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: (2006) route length 509 km<sup>10</sup>; (2003) passenger-km 9,980,000; (2005) metric ton-km cargo 674,900,000. Roads (2007): total length 9,490 mi, 15,272 km (paved 18%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 97,052; trucks and buses 43,553. Air transport (2005): passenger-km 37,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2004	156	12	PCs	2007	88
Telephones				Dailies	2009	36 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,299 <sup>12</sup>	209 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	178
Landline	2009	167	10.6	Broadband	2009	6.0 <sup>12</sup>
						0.4 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003)<sup>13</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling or unknown 85.4%; incomplete to complete primary education 7.9%; incomplete to complete secondary 5.5%; higher 1.2%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 28.3%; males literate 36.7%; females literate 21.0%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	38,983	1,906,279	48.9	63
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–19)	18,251	467,658	25.6	15
Tertiary	2,515	47,587	18.9	3 (age 20–24)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 473 (1 per 32,207 persons); hospital beds (2006) 12,200 (1 per 1,111 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 84.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,300,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 11,200 (army 57.1%, air force 5.4%, gendarmerie 37.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$7.

<sup>1</sup>Final. <sup>2</sup>Adherence to beliefs often nominal. <sup>3</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>4</sup>2007. <sup>5</sup>2008. <sup>6</sup>Commercial gold production resumed in October 2007 after an 8-year hiatus; 5 to 6 new gold mines were operational or near operational by April 2009. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies and imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Includes 71,280 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and commodities and c.i.f. in trading partners. <sup>10</sup>Burkina Faso part of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire–Ouagadougou railway; 103 km of railway beyond Ouagadougou is operational but not in use. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Based on the 2003 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey, comprising 57,737 people in 9,097 households, about 80% of which are located in rural areas.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie  
<http://www.insd.bf>
- La Banque de France: La Zone Franc  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>





## Cambodia

**Official name:** Preahreachanachakr Kampuchea (Kingdom of Cambodia).  
**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [61]; National Assembly [123]).

**Head of state:** King.

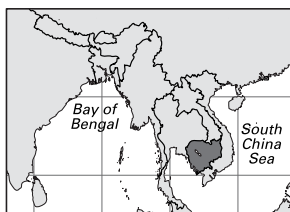
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Phnom Penh.

**Official language:** Khmer.

**Official religion:** Buddhism.

**Monetary unit:** riel (KHR); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = KHR 4,240; 1 £ = KHR 6,550.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
Provinces	sq km	2008 census	Provinces	sq km	2008 census
Banteay Meanchey	6,679	677,872	Prey Veng	4,883	947,372
Battambang	11,702	1,025,174	Pursat	12,692	397,161
Kampong Cham	9,799	1,679,992	Ratanak Kiri	10,782	150,466
Kampong Chanang	5,521	472,341	Siemreap	10,299	896,443
Kampong Speu	7,017	716,944	Sihanoukville	868	221,396
Kampong Thom	13,814	631,409	Stung Treng	11,092	111,671
Kampot	4,873	585,850	Svay Rieng	2,966	482,788
Kandal	3,568	1,265,280	Takeo	3,563	844,906
Kep	336	35,753			
Koh Kong	11,160	117,481			
Kratie	11,094	319,217			
Mondul Kiri	14,288	61,107			
Oddar Meanchey	6,158	185,819			
Pailin	803	70,486			
Preah Vihear	13,788	171,139			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 14,414,000.

**Density** (2010):<sup>2</sup> persons per sq mi 209.7, persons per sq km 81.0.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 19.5%; rural 80.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.64%; female 51.36%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 33.7%; 15–29, 31.5%; 30–44, 17.0%; 45–59, 11.4%; 60–74, 4.9%; 75 and over, 1.5%.

**Doubling time:** 41 years.

**Population projection:** (2020) 16,956,000; (2030) 19,247,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Khmer 85.2%; Chinese 6.4%; Vietnamese 3.0%; Cham 2.5%; Lao 0.6%; other 2.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Buddhist 84.7%; Chinese folk religionist 4.7%; traditional beliefs 4.3%; Muslim 2.3%; Christian 1.1%; other 2.9%.

**Major urban areas** (2008): Phnom Penh 1,242,992; Siemreap 168,662; Battambang 140,533; Paoy Paet 89,549; Preah Seihanu 89,447; Ta Khmau 80,141; Sisophon 61,631.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 26.2 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.00.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 59.6 years; female 64.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases c. 158; HIV/AIDS-related c. 114; tuberculosis c. 90; diarrheal diseases c. 86; perinatal conditions c. 84.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: KHR 3,280,300,000,000 (tax revenue 58.3%, grants 20.0%, nontax revenue 17.2%, other 4.5%). Expenditures: KHR 3,294,700,000,000 (current expenditure 59.7%, development expenditure 40.3%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 7,586,000, cassava 3,497,000, corn (maize) 924,000, sugarcane 350,000, soybeans 137,000, bananas (2008) 130,000, coconuts (2008) 71,000, oranges (2008) 63,000, rubber (2008) 31,676, tobacco leaves (2008) 17,404; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 3,457,787 cattle, 2,215,641 pigs, 746,207 buffalo, (2005) 120,000 crocodiles; roundwood 8,853,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production (2008) 471,000 (from aquaculture 8%); aquatic plants production 16,000 (from aquaculture 100%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gold, n.a.; gemstones, n.a.; crude stones 2,039,336; salt 454,750. Manufacturing (value added in KHR '000,000,000; 2002): wearing apparel 1,808; food products 392; base and fabricated metals 120; wood and paper products and publishing 101; textiles 96. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,349,000,000 (1,516,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (1,432,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (none); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 4.7; average annual extrapolated monetary and nonmonetary income (1993–94) KHR 2,031,000 (U.S.\$787); sources of income (1993–94): monetary 67.4% (of which nonagricultural [mostly self-employment] 36.8%, agricultural 18.1%, wages and salaries 9.1%), non-monetary 32.6% (of which agricultural 11.4%); household expenditure (2002): food, beverages, and tobacco 62.6%, housing and energy 19.7%, health 6.0%, transportation and communications 3.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,121; remittances (2009) 312; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 722; official development assistance (2008) 743. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 108; remittances (2008) 164.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$9,653,000,000 (U.S.\$650 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,850 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	in value	% of total	labour	% of labour
	KHR '000,000,000	value	force	force
Agriculture	10,406	29.7	4,670,000	55.9
Mining	133	0.4	22,000	0.3
Manufacturing	6,073	17.3	944,000	11.3
Construction	2,338	6.7	299,000	3.6
Public utilities	195	0.5	21,000	0.3
Transp. and commun.	2,423	6.9	228,000	2.7
Trade, hotels	4,645	13.2	1,282,000	15.3
Finance, real estate	2,689	7.7	52,000	0.6
Public admin., defense	668	1.9	185,000	2.2
Services	3,069	8.8	308,000	3.7
Other	2,402 <sup>3</sup>	6.9 <sup>3</sup>	343,000	4.1
TOTAL	35,041	100.0	8,354,000	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,892,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 7,053,398; activity rate of total population 52.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 80.0%; female 51.2%; unemployed<sup>4</sup> 1.7%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.5	94.0	100.0	106.1	114.3	142.9	141.9

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 21.5%, in permanent crops 0.9%, in pasture 8.5%, forest area 56.7%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–581	–681	–1,008	–1,078	–1,382	–1,826
% of total	12.2%	11.6%	14.8%	12.7%	14.5%	16.2%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$5,471,000,000 (garment sector 25.2%, petroleum 24.6%, vehicles 3.1%, cigarettes 2.0%). **Major import sources** (2008): Thailand 27.1%; Vietnam 19.2%; China 14.7%; Hong Kong 8.2%; Singapore 7.8%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$4,089,000,000 (remainder [mainly garments] 72.0%, rice 10.1%, rubber 3.8%, fish 2.6%). **Major export destinations** (2008): U.S. 54.5%; Germany 7.7%; Canada 5.9%; U.K. 5.5%; Vietnam 4.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 613 km; passenger-km (2005) 45,000,000; metric ton-km (2000) 92,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 23,770 mi, 38,257 km (paved 6%); passenger-km (1999) 201,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (1999) 3,200,000. Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 195,268; trucks and buses 35,272. Air transport (2007): passenger-km 432,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	1,646	113	PCs	2008	103	7.1
Telephones				Dailies	2009	58 <sup>5</sup>	5.9 <sup>5</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,593 <sup>6</sup>	378 <sup>6</sup>	Internet users	2009	78	5.3
Landline	2009	54	3.7	Broadband	2009	30 <sup>6</sup>	2.0 <sup>6</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of literate population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 3.2%; incomplete primary education 47.2%; complete primary 26.8%; incomplete secondary 18.8%; secondary/vocational 2.2%; higher 1.8%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 77.6%; males literate 85.1%; females literate 70.9%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	48,736	2,479,644	50.9	89
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	34,051	911,317	26.8	31 <sup>7</sup>
Tertiary	5,930	92,340	15.6	5 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 2,122 (1 per 6,169 persons); hospital beds (2002) 9,800 (1 per 1,405 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 58.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,500,000 (25% of total population) on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 124,300 (army 60.3%, navy 2.3%, air force 1.2%, provincial forces 36.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$15.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 59 indirectly elected seats and 2 nonelected seats. <sup>2</sup>Based on land area. <sup>3</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>4</sup>Registered; for population age 7 and over. <sup>5</sup>Circulation. <sup>6</sup>Subscribers. <sup>7</sup>2005–06.

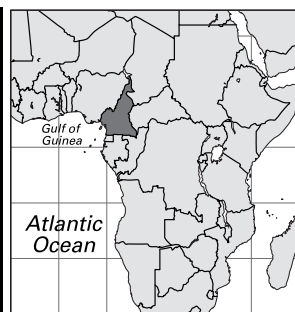
**Internet resource for further information:**

• National Institute of Statistics <http://www.nis.gov.kh>



## Cameroon

**Official name:** République du Cameroun (French); Republic of Cameroon (English).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [180]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Yaoundé.  
**Official languages:** French; English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;  
 1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2005 census
Adamoua	Ngaoundéré	24,595	63,701	884,289
Centre	Yaoundé	26,623	68,953	3,098,044
Est	Bertoua	42,086	109,002	771,755
Extrême-Nord	Maroua	13,229	34,263	3,111,792
Littoral	Douala	7,818	20,248	2,510,263
Nord	Garoua	25,517	66,090	1,687,959
Nord-Ouest	Bamenda	6,680	17,300	1,728,953
Ouest	Bafoussam	5,364	13,892	1,720,047
Sud	Ebolowa	18,221	47,191	634,655
Sud-Ouest	Buea	10,081 <sup>1</sup>	26,110 <sup>1</sup>	1,316,079
LAND AREA		180,213 <sup>2</sup>	466,750	
INLAND WATER		3,707	9,600	
TOTAL		183,920 <sup>1,2</sup>	476,350 <sup>1</sup>	17,463,836

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 19,640,000.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: persons per sq mi 109.0, persons per sq km 42.1.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 57.6%; rural 42.4%.  
**Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.42%; female 50.58%.  
**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 41.5%; 15–29, 29.0%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 8.8%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 24,278,000; (2030) 28,519,000.  
**Doubling time:** 31 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2006): “western highlanders” c. 38.0%, including Bamileke c. 11.5%; “coastal tropical forest peoples” c. 12.0%, including Bassa c. 2.5%; “southern tropical forest peoples” c. 18.0%, including Ewondo (Yaoundé) c. 8.0%; “mostly Islamic central highlanders” c. 14.0%, including Fulani c. 8.5%; “mostly traditional believers of central highlands and far north” or “Kirdi” c. 18.0%, including Mofa c. 2.5%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 27.4%; traditional beliefs 22.2%; Protestant 20.2%; Sunni Muslim 20.0%; nonreligious/other 10.2%.  
**Major urban areas** (2006): Douala 1,371,400; Yaoundé 1,344,600; Kousséri 476,600; Garoua 461,300; Bamenda 419,400; Maroua 335,800.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 35.6 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 13.0 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 22.6 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 4.58.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 51.7 years; female 53.0 years.  
**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 5.1%<sup>4</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 308; lower respiratory infections c. 201; malaria c. 119; diarrheal diseases c. 88; perinatal conditions c. 69.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFAF 2,214,000,000,000 (non-oil revenue 59.3%, oil revenue 36.6%, grants 4.1%). Expenditures: CFAF 1,966,000,000,000 (current expenditure 71.0%, capital expenditure 29.0%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,129,000,000.  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$22,890,000,000 (U.S.\$1,170 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,200 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force			
	2007		2006
	in value	% of total	labour force <sup>5</sup>
	CFAF '000,000,000	value	force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	2,066	20.9	4,013,000 53.9
Mining	958	9.7	
Manufacturing	1,399	14.2	
Construction	293	3.0	
Public utilities	99	1.0	
Transp. and commun.	595	6.0	
Trade, hotels	2,066	20.9	
Finance, real estate	983	9.9	
Public admin., defense	660	6.7	
Services	98	1.0	
Other	665 <sup>6</sup>	6.7 <sup>6</sup>	
TOTAL	9,882	100.0	7,673,000 100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 154; remittances (2009) 162; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 284; official development assistance (2008) 525. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 340; remittances (2008) 103.

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 4.8; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 44.1%, clothing and footwear 13.1%, cafés and hotels 8.6%, transportation 7.4%, housing and energy 7.0%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 7,518,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 39.4%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.1%<sup>7</sup>; female 39.9%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed 9.3%<sup>8</sup>, underemployed 68.8%<sup>8</sup>).

## Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.8	98.0	100.0	105.1	106.1	111.7	115.2

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 2,500,000, plantains 1,400,000, oil palm fruit 1,250,000, taro 1,200,000, corn (maize) 1,200,000, bananas 820,000, sorghum 600,000, tomatoes 420,000, yams 350,000, dry beans 250,000, cacao 187,532, peanuts (groundnuts) 160,000, seed cotton 130,000, cattle meat 94,000, game meat 62,000, melonseed 60,000, coffee 35,242; livestock (number of live animals) 6,000,000 cattle, 3,800,000 sheep; roundwood (2009) 12,348,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 79%; fisheries production 138,340 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): pozzolana 600,000; limestone 100,000; gold 1,800 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2002): food products 97; refined petroleum 88; beverages 78; paints, soaps, and varnishes 51; wood products (excl. furniture) 48; rubber products 38. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 5,600,000,000 (4,800,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 28,200,000 ([2007] 9,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 2,030,000 (1,636,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 412,000,000 (412,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 12.6%, in permanent crops 2.5%, in pasture 4.2%, forest area 44.0%.

## Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

## Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CFAF '000,000,000	+156.6	+123.9	+146.1	+304.5	+266.6	+239.7
% of total	5.7%	4.5%	4.6%	8.5%	7.0%	5.7%

**Imports** (2006): CFAF 1,647,600,000,000 (crude petroleum 29.4%, chemicals and chemical products 11.1%, machinery and apparatus 10.9%, cereals 9.0%, road vehicles 5.8%). **Major import sources** (2006): Nigeria 23.3%; France 17.2%; China 6.3%; Belgium 4.1%; Equatorial Guinea 3.5%.

**Exports** (2008): CFAF 2,230,800,000,000 (crude petroleum 52.2%, refined petroleum [2007] 15.0%, sawn and rough wood 13.0%, cocoa 6.4%, aluminum 4.7%, raw cotton 2.0%, coffee 1.6%). **Major export destinations** (2006): Spain 25.9%; Italy 23.1%; France 10.7%; U.S. 6.4%; Neth. 6.3%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): route length 990 km; passenger-km 354,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,136,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 17,834 mi<sup>10</sup>, 28,702 km<sup>10</sup> (paved 17%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 190,341; trucks and buses 63,113. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 797,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 26,000,000.

## Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	720	43	PCs	2006	194	11
Telephones				Dailies	2009	75 <sup>11</sup>	3.9 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,397 <sup>12</sup>	379 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	750	38
Landline	2009	323	17	Broadband	2009	0.9 <sup>12</sup>	0.05 <sup>12</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004)<sup>13</sup>: Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 32.9%; primary education 35.3%; secondary 26.2%; higher 4.2%; other/unknown 1.4%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 78.8%; males 84.6%; females 73.2%.

## Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	69,544	3,201,477	46.0	88
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	43,193 <sup>14</sup>	1,127,691	16.2 <sup>14</sup>	...
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	3,834	174,144	45.4	9 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2009) 1,555<sup>16</sup> (1 per 12,315 persons); hospital beds (2006) 26,589 (1 per 667 persons); infant mortality rate (2006) 67.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 4,000,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 14,100 (army 88.7%, navy 9.2%, air force 2.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$16.

<sup>1</sup>Includes the 270 sq mi (700 sq km) area of Bakassi peninsula, which was formally ceded by Nigeria to Cameroon on Aug. 14, 2008; the 2008 pop. est. for Bakassi is roughly 250,000. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Based on land area. <sup>4</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>5</sup>FAO estimate. <sup>6</sup>Indirect taxes less statistical discrepancy and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>8</sup>Per government survey. <sup>9</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>10</sup>National roads only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Based on 2004 survey of 17,506 persons. <sup>14</sup>2005–06. <sup>15</sup>2008–09. <sup>16</sup>Public health only.

## Internet resource for further information:

• National Institute of Statistics <http://www.statistics-cameroon.org>

## Canada

**Official name:** Canada.

**Form of government:** federal multiparty parliamentary state with two legislative houses (Senate [105<sup>1</sup>; 2]; House of Commons [308]).

**Head of state:** Queen of Canada (British Monarch).

**Representative of chief of state:** Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Ottawa.

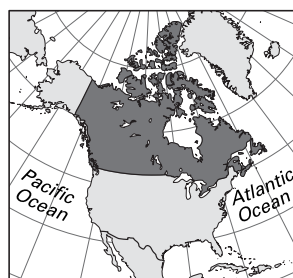
**Official languages:** English; French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Canadian dollar

(Can\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Can\$1.05; 1 £ = Can\$1.62.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Alberta	Edmonton	255,541	661,848	3,711,845
British Columbia	Victoria	364,764	944,735	4,494,232
Manitoba	Winnipeg	250,116	647,797	1,228,984
New Brunswick	Fredericton	28,150	72,908	750,658
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John's	156,453	405,212	510,805
Nova Scotia	Halifax	21,345	55,284	940,744
Ontario	Toronto	415,599	1,076,395	13,134,455
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	2,185	5,660	141,232
Quebec	Quebec	595,391	1,542,056	7,870,026
Saskatchewan	Regina	251,367	651,036	1,038,018
<b>Territories</b>				
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	519,735	1,346,106	43,281
Nunavut	Iqaluit	808,185	2,093,190	32,558
Yukon	Whitehorse	186,272	482,443	33,992
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,855,103<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>9,984,670<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>33,930,830</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 34,132,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 9.7, persons per sq km 3.8.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 80.2%; rural 19.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.53%; female 50.47%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.0%; 15–29, 20.5%; 30–44, 21.9%; 45–59, 22.0%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75–84, 4.7%; 85 and over, 1.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 37,366,000; (2030) 40,382,000.

**Population by mother tongue** (2006): English 57.8%; French 22.1%; other 20.1%, of which Chinese languages 3.3%, Italian 1.5%, German 1.5%, Punjabi 1.2%, Spanish 1.2%, Arabic 0.9%, Tagalog 0.9%, Portuguese 0.7%, Polish 0.7%, Urdu 0.5%, Ukrainian 0.5%.

**Aboriginal population** (2006): North American Indian 1,172,790 (2.2% of total population); Métis 698,025 (1.3%); Inuit (Eskimo) 50,485 (0.2%); other/multiple 34,500 (0.1%).

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 77.1%, of which Roman Catholic 43.2%, Protestant 28.3%, unspecified Christian 2.6%, Orthodox 1.7%, other Christian 1.3%; Muslim 2.0%; Jewish 1.1%; Hindu 1.0%; Buddhist 1.0%; Sikh 0.9%; nonreligious 16.5%; other 0.4%.

**Major metropolitan areas** (2006): Toronto 5,113,149; Montreal 3,635,571; Vancouver 2,116,581; Ottawa-Gatineau 1,130,761; Calgary 1,079,310; Edmonton 1,034,945; Quebec 715,515; Winnipeg 694,668; Hamilton 692,911; London 457,720; Kitchener 451,235; St. Catharines–Niagara 390,317.

### Other metropolitan areas (2006)

	population		population		population
Abbotsford	159,020	Oshawa	330,594	Sherbrooke	186,952
Barrie	177,061	Regina	194,971	Sudbury	158,258
Halifax	372,858	Saguenay	151,643	Trois-Rivières	141,529
Kelowna	162,276	St. John's	181,113	Victoria	330,088
Kingston	152,358	Saskatoon	233,923	Windsor	323,342

**Place of birth** (2006): 80.2% native-born; 19.8% foreign-born, of which Asian 8.1%, European 7.3%, Latin American 1.2%, African 1.2%.

**Mobility** (2006). Population living in the same residence as in 2001: 59.1%; different residence, same municipality 22.0%; same province, different municipality 12.1%; different province 2.9%; different country 3.9%.

**Households.** Total number of households (2006) 12,437,470. Average household size 2.5; 1 person 26.8%, 2 persons 33.6%, 3 persons 15.9%, 4 persons 15.0%, 5 or more persons 8.7%.

**Immigration** (2007): permanent immigrants admitted 236,758; from Asia/Pacific 47.6%, of which China 11.4%, India 11.0%, Philippines 8.1%; Africa/Middle East 20.5%; Europe 16.5%; Latin America 10.9%; U.S. 4.4%; refugee population (end of 2007) 175,741.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2007) 61.7%; outside of marriage (2007) 38.3%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 7.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 4.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.66.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2007) 4.6/(2004) 2.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2005–07): male 78.3 years; female 83.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 226.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 208.3; diseases of the res-

piratory system 61.0; diseases of the nervous system 31.9; accidents 27.6; diseases of the digestive system 26.9; diabetes mellitus 24.3.

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: less than complete secondary education 15.5%; complete secondary 23.9%; higher vocational 12.4%; some college/university 25.3%; bachelor's degree 14.6%; beyond bachelor's/master's 7.5%; doctorate 0.8%.

### Distribution of income (2006)

percentage of family after-tax income by quintile				
1	2	3	4	5 (highest)
2.3%	7.6%	14.8%	24.3%	51.0%

**Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2007): 35.6 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for (2006): injury, accident, or industrial illness 1,998; death 5.9. Average days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 employee-workdays (2001): 0.7. Average round-trip commuting time (2005): 63 minutes; mode of transportation (2006): auto driver 72.3%, auto passenger 7.7%, public transportation 11.0%, walking 6.4%, bicycling 1.3%, other/unknown 1.3%. Labour force covered by a pension plan (2006): 38.1%.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (October 2008): 58.8%. Trade union membership as percentage of civilian labour force (2007) 29.4%. Attendance at religious services on a weekly basis (2006): 17%.

**Social deviance** (2007). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: violent crime 929.6, of which battery/aggravated battery/dangerous operation of vehicle 718.5, robbery 89.8, sexual assault 65.0, homicide 1.8; property crime 3,319.7, of which breaking and entering 700.3, auto theft 443.2, fraud 267.7.

**Leisure.** Favourite leisure activities (hours weekly): television (2004) 21.4; radio (2006) 18.6; annual visits per capita to movie theatres (2006) 3.3; percentage of population participating in organized sports (2005) 28% (notably ice hockey and football [soccer]).

**Material well-being** (2006). Households possessing: automobile 59.7%; truck/van 36.9%; landline telephone only (December 2007) 24.0%; cellular phone (December 2007) 72.4%; air conditioner 48.1%; cable television 65.2%; computer 75.4%; Internet access 68.1%; dishwasher 57.7%.

### National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,422,977,000,000 (U.S.\$42,170 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$37,590 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2009	
	in value Can\$'000,000 <sup>6</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	25,965	2.1	320,500 <sup>7</sup>	1.8 <sup>7</sup>
Mining	55,311 <sup>8</sup>	4.5 <sup>8</sup>	316,200 <sup>9</sup>	1.7 <sup>9</sup>
Manufacturing	175,617	14.3	1,790,600	9.7
Construction	74,570	6.1	1,161,400	6.3
Public utilities	31,143	2.5	147,800	0.8
Transportation	56,755	4.6	820,300	4.5
Trade, hotels, and restaurants	172,669	14.1	3,695,700	20.1
Finance, real estate	305,532 <sup>10</sup>	24.9 <sup>10</sup>	1,099,000	6.0
Pub. admin., defense	69,438	5.7	926,600	5.0
Services	260,259	21.2	6,570,800	35.8
Other			1,520,100	8.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,227,259<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,369,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Budget** (2007–08)<sup>12</sup>. Revenue: Can\$256,575,000,000 (personal income tax 46.2%, corporate income tax 16.3%, general sales tax 13.8%, contributions to social security 8.5%, other 15.2%). Expenditures: Can\$242,814,000,000 (social services 37.0%, defense/police 11.8%, transfers to government sub-sectors 11.3%, health 10.6%, debt charges 8.4%, resource conservation and industrial development 4.5%, foreign affairs/international assistance 2.4%, education 2.3%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 26,515,000, rapeseed 11,825,400, corn (maize) 9,561,200, barley 9,517,200, cow's milk 8,213,300, potatoes 4,581,100, soybeans 3,503,700, dry peas 3,379,400, oats 2,798,200, pork (2008) 1,940,980, lentils 1,510,200, cattle meat (2008) 1,288,100, linseed 930,100, tomatoes 457,695, apples 413,096, mustard seed 208,300, canary seed 141,900, mushrooms (2008) 86,946, cranberries 86,776, blueberries 69,410, maple syrup 2,403,965 litres; livestock (number of live animals) 13,180,000 cattle, 12,400,000 pigs, (2008) 165,000,000 chickens, (2008) 5,880,000 turkeys; roundwood 107,266,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 2%; fisheries production (2008) 1,081,469 (from aquaculture 13%); aquatic plants production (2008) 16,614 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (value of production in Can\$'000,000; 2008)<sup>13</sup>: potash 8,243 (1); nickel 5,856 (2); copper 4,438; gold 2,824; iron ore 2,427; diamonds 2,404; sand and gravel 1,496; uranium 1,488 (1); stone 1,373; zinc 1,268 (5); platinum group 592 (3); salt 538 (5); cobalt 434 (2); gypsum 76 (4); ilmenite 816,000<sup>14</sup> (3); molybdenum (metal content) 7,724<sup>14</sup> (5). Manufacturing (value added in Can\$'000,000,000; 2008)<sup>16</sup>: transportation equipment 30.8; food 19.3; base chemicals, medicines, and soaps 15.6; machinery 13.7; fabricated metal products 13.4; base metals 11.8; wood products (excl. furniture) 9.6; paper products 9.5; rubber and plastic products 9.0; information and communication technologies 8.5.

**Population economically active** (2007<sup>3</sup>): total 17,825,800; activity rate of total population 55.6% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 67.5%; female 46.7%; unemployed [2009] 8.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.1	97.8	100.0	102.0	104.2	106.7	107.0
Hourly earnings index <sup>15</sup>	94.3	97.3	100.0	99.7	105.1	106.9	101.5

**Public debt** (March 2009): U.S.\$655,211,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.5; average annual income per family (2006) Can\$65,500 (U.S.\$57,740); sources of income (2001): wages, salaries, and self-employment 71.8%, transfer payments 14.0%, other 14.2%; expenditure (2005): housing and energy 23.0%, transportation 14.4%, recreation and culture 10.3%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 9.6%, restaurants and hotels 7.0%, household furnishings and operations 6.6%, clothing 4.8%, health 4.2%, alcoholic beverages and tobacco 4.0%, communications 2.3%, education 1.4%.

Financial aggregates <sup>16</sup>						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, Can\$ per:						
U.S. dollar	1.20	1.16	1.17	0.99	1.22	1.05
£	2.38	2.20	2.30	1.98	1.79	1.64
SDR	1.87	1.66	1.75	1.56	1.89	1.64
International reserves (U.S.\$)						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	34,429	32,962	34,994	40,991	43,778	54,238
SDRs ('000,000)	924	897	963	1,016	991	9,212
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	3,338	1,401	833	661	1,249	2,424
Foreign exchange ('000,000)						
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	30,167	30,664	33,198	39,314	41,537	42,602
% world reserves	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Interest and prices						
Central bank discount (%)	2.75	3.50	4.50	4.50	1.75	0.50
Govt. bond yield (long-term; %) <sup>17</sup>	5.08	4.39	4.30	4.34	4.04	3.89
Industrial share prices (2005 = 100) <sup>17</sup>	82.0	100.0	114.5	122.7	79.7	104.2
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)						
Balance of visible trade, of which:	+50,503	+51,718	+43,542	+44,363	+63,494	+11,522
Imports, f.o.b.	-279,508	-320,181	-356,514	-387,665	-399,324	-313,160
Exports, f.o.b.	330,011	371,899	400,056	432,028	462,819	324,682
Balance of invisibles	-27,557	-29,539	-25,683	-31,724	-36,990	-34,134
Balance of payments, current account	+22,946	+22,179	+17,859	+12,639	+26,504	-22,612

Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 639,841,000,000 (614,530,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 32,811,000 (23,258,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 35,635,000 (37,777,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 946,000,000<sup>18</sup> ([2007] 652,188,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 89,483,000 (80,829,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 187,000,000,000 (92,900,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.0%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 1.7%, forest area 34.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,267; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 70,962. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 27,306; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 60,568.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Can\$'000,000,000	+41.0	+43.2	+46.2	+40.0	+51.5	-6.9
% of total	5.5%	5.2%	5.5%	4.7%	5.4%	1.0%

**Imports** (2008): Can\$447,904,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.0%, of which nonelectrical machinery 12.2%; road vehicles 13.8%, of which cars 6.0%, parts for road vehicles 4.3%; mineral fuels 12.0%, of which crude petroleum 7.6%; chemicals and chemical products 10.3%; food products 5.1%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 52.6%; China 10.1%; Mexico 4.1%; Japan 3.5%; Germany 2.9%; U.K. 2.9%; Algeria 1.7%; South Korea 1.4%; Norway 1.4%; France 1.4%.

**Exports** (2008): Can\$499,384,000,000 (mineral fuels 26.9%, of which crude petroleum 13.6%, natural gas in gaseous state 6.6%; machinery and apparatus 11.6%; road vehicles 10.7%, of which cars 7.0%; chemicals and chemical products 8.3%; food products 6.6%; sawn wood, wood pulp, and paper products 6.2%; base nonferrous metals 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 76.9%; U.K. 2.9%; China 2.4%; Japan 2.3%; Mexico 1.2%; Germany 0.9%; South Korea 0.9%; Belgium 0.8%.

Trade by commodities (2006)				
SITC Group	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
00 Food and live animals	16,403	4.7	22,627	5.8
01 Beverages and tobacco	2,826	0.8	2,227 <sup>19</sup>	0.6 <sup>19</sup>
02 Crude materials, excluding fuels	9,852	2.8	29,354	7.6
03 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	31,903	9.1	77,534	20.0
04 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	567	0.1	...	...
05 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	35,912	10.3	29,441	7.6
06 Basic manufactures	46,215	13.2	59,438	15.3
07 Machinery and transport equipment	156,759	44.8	123,224	31.8
08 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	40,779	11.7	22,510	5.8
09 Goods not classified by kind	8,673	2.4	21,665	5.6
TOTAL	349,889	100.0 <sup>20</sup>	388,020	100.0 <sup>20</sup>

## Direction of trade (2006)

	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
Africa	7,429	2.1	2,251	0.6
Asia-Oceania	70,188	20.1	30,737	7.9 <sup>20</sup>
China	30,424	8.7	6,755	1.7
Japan	13,521	3.9	8,302	2.1
South Korea	5,084	1.5	2,880	0.7
Other	21,159	6.0	12,800	3.3
Americas	220,619	63.1 <sup>20</sup>	325,643	83.9
Mexico	14,123	4.0	3,867	1.0
United States	191,996	54.9	316,665	81.6
Other Americas	14,500	4.1	5,111	1.3
Europe	51,642	14.8 <sup>20</sup>	29,376	7.6
United Kingdom	9,569	2.7	8,935	2.3
Germany	9,817	2.8	3,418	0.9
Other Europe	32,256	9.2	17,023	4.4
TOTAL	349,889 <sup>20</sup>	100.0 <sup>20</sup>	388,020 <sup>20</sup>	100.0

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 46,688 km; passenger-km (2007) 1,444,656,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 357,444,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 1,409,000 km (paved [2004] c. 35%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 234,294,000,000. Vehicles: passenger cars (2007) 12,266,332; trucks and buses (2005) 785,649. Air transport<sup>21</sup>: passenger-km (2008) 74,400,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 1,184,921,000.

Communications		units per 1,000 persons			units per 1,000 persons
Medium	date	number in '000s	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2003	22,384	PCs	2007	31,051
Telephones			Dailies	2009	4,117 <sup>22</sup>
Cellular	2009	23,081 <sup>23</sup>	Internet users	2009	26,225
Landline	2009	18,251	Broadband	2009	9,971 <sup>23</sup>

## Education and health

**Literacy** (2006): total population age 15 and over literate virtually 100%.

Education (2005–06)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	...	2,305,211	17.4 <sup>24</sup>	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	...	2,632,432	17.7 <sup>24</sup>	...
Tertiary	132,230 <sup>25</sup>	1,326,711 <sup>26</sup>	9.5 <sup>25</sup>	53 <sup>26</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 62,307 (1 per 524 persons); hospital beds (2005) 110,113 (1 per 294 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 5.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 65,722<sup>27</sup> (army 52.9%, navy 16.8%, air force 30.3%); reserve 33,967; civilian coast guard 4,554. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$595.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number. <sup>2</sup>All seats are nonelected. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Total area equals 3,855,103 sq mi (9,984,670 sq km), of which land area equals 3,511,023 sq mi (9,093,507 sq km), inland freshwater area equals 310,296 sq mi (803,663 sq km), and Great Lakes freshwater area equals 33,784 sq mi (87,500 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Based on land area. <sup>6</sup>At prices of 2002. <sup>7</sup>Excludes fishing, forestry. <sup>8</sup>Includes extraction of petroleum and natural gas (39,989; 3.3%). <sup>9</sup>Includes fishing, forestry. <sup>10</sup>Includes professional, scientific, and technical services (58,515; 4.8%). <sup>11</sup>Summed total; reported total equals Can\$1,225,687,000,000. <sup>12</sup>Federal government revenue and expenditure only. <sup>13</sup>World ranking by production volume is in parentheses. <sup>14</sup>In metric tons; value of production data are confidential. <sup>15</sup>Manufacturing only. <sup>16</sup>End of period unless otherwise footnoted. <sup>17</sup>Period average. <sup>18</sup>From (in 2007): the Alberta oil sands c. 50%, conventional on land sources c. 38%, offshore Newfoundland in the Atlantic Ocean c. 12%. <sup>19</sup>Includes 04 SITC group. <sup>20</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>21</sup>Air Canada and Air Transat only. <sup>22</sup>Circulation. <sup>23</sup>Subscribers. <sup>24</sup>1999–2000. <sup>25</sup>2001–02. <sup>26</sup>2003–04. <sup>27</sup>Canadian troops in Afghanistan as part of the NATO International Security Assistance Force (November 2009): 2,830.

## Internet resource for further information:

• Statistics Canada <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>



## Cape Verde

**Official name:** República de Cabo Verde (Republic of Cape Verde).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [72]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Praia.

**Official language:** Portuguese<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** escudo (C.V.Esc.);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = C.V.Esc. 86.95;

1 £ = C.V.Esc. 134.32.



Area and population		area		population
Island Groups	Principal towns	sq mi	sq km	2009 projection <sup>2</sup>
<b>Islands/Countries</b>				
Leeward Islands		693 <sup>3</sup>	1,796	341,164
Brava <sup>4</sup>	Nova Sintra	25	64	6,141
Fogo <sup>5</sup>	São Filipe	182	472	37,804
Maio <sup>6</sup>	Vila do Maio	104	269	8,132
Santiago <sup>7</sup>	Praia	383	991	289,087
Windward Islands		864 <sup>3</sup>	2,237	167,478
Boa Vista <sup>8</sup>	Sal Rei	239	620	6,007
Sal <sup>6</sup>	Santa Maria	83	216	20,041
Santa Luzia, Branco, and Rasos <sup>8</sup>	—	19	49	0
Santo Antão <sup>5</sup>	Porto Novo	300	779	48,939
São Nicolau <sup>9</sup>	Ribeira Brava	134	346	12,810
São Vicente <sup>6</sup>	Mindelo	88	227	79,681
<b>TOTAL</b>		1,557	4,033	508,642 <sup>10, 11</sup>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 509,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 326.9, persons per sq km 126.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 60.3%; rural 39.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.38%; female 51.62%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 34.2%; 15–29, 31.3%; 30–44, 17.3%; 45–59, 10.4%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75–84, 2.2%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 583,000; (2030) 652,000.

**Doubling time:** 45 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Cape Verdean *mestico* (black-white admixture) 69.6%; Fulani 12.2%; Balanta 10.0%; Mandyako 4.6%; Portuguese white 2.0%; other 1.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 95.1%, of which Roman Catholic 88.1%, Protestant 3.3%, independent Christian 2.7%; Muslim 2.8%; other 2.1%.

**Major urban localities** (2009): Praia (on Santiago) 125,148; Mindelo (on São Vicente) 76,650; Santa Maria (on Sal) 18,780; Assomada (on Santiago) 13,562; Pedra Badejo (on Santiago) 11,348.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 22.2 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.7 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.62.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 68.0 years; female 72.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 136.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 54.5; diseases of the respiratory system 46.8; accidents and violence 42.5; infectious and parasitic diseases 35.0.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: C.V.Esc. 40,129,000,000 (tax revenue 73.7%, of which VAT 29.2%, taxes on income and profits 21.2%, taxes on international transactions 14.7%; grants 16.0%; nontax revenue 6.5%; other 3.8%). Expenditures: C.V.Esc. 41,304,000,000 (current expenditure 60.6%; capital expenditure 39.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$689,200,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,520,000,000 (U.S.\$3,010 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,530 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		1990	
	in value C.V.Esc. '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	9,673	7.4	29,876	24.7
Manufacturing			5,520	4.6
Public utilities			883	0.7
Mining	9,164	7.0	410	0.3
Construction	15,162	11.6	22,722	18.9
Transp. and commun.	25,999	19.8	6,138	5.1
Trade, hotels	30,293	23.1	12,747	10.6
Finance, real estate	12,717	9.7	821	0.7
Pub. admin., defense	15,789	12.1		
Services	2,397	1.8	17,358	14.4
Other	9,826 <sup>12</sup>	7.5 <sup>12</sup>	24,090	20.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	131,020	100.0	120,565	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 25,500, corn (maize) 11,584, cow's milk 10,600, goat's milk 10,000, pig meat 7,850, bananas 6,800, coconut 6,000, mangoes 6,000, tomatoes 5,000, sweet potatoes 4,700, pulses 3,200; livestock (number of live animals) 224,200 pigs, 201,500 goats, 44,250 cattle; roundwood (2009) 1,845 cu m, of which fuel-

wood 100%; fisheries production 21,910 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): salt 1,600; pozzolana, n.a. Manufacturing (2003): cement (2008) 160,000; frozen fish 900; canned fish 200; other manufactured goods include clothing, footwear, and rum. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 269,000,000 (269,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (100,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 207,000<sup>13</sup>; activity rate of total population c. 41.5%<sup>13</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64 c. 68.6%<sup>13</sup>; female c. 43%<sup>13</sup>; unemployed [2006] 18.3%, underemployed [2006] c. 26%).

## Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	101.5	99.6	100.0	105.4	110.0	117.5	118.6

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 4.9; expenditure (2004): food 36.9%, transportation 14.1%, alcoholic beverages 10.1%, housing 7.9%, household furnishings and operation 6.4%, energy 5.2%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 12.4%, in permanent crops 0.7%, in pasture 6.2%, forest area 21.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 352; remittances (2009) 149; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 177; official development assistance (2008) 219. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 133; remittances (2008) 10.0.

## Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–308.6	–377.9	–348.8	–463.8	–663.9	–715.0
% of total	74.5%	76.7%	66.3%	70.8%	80.2%	75.5%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$824,200,000 (food products 21.7%, machinery and apparatus 14.3%, refined petroleum 9.9%, fabricated/structural metals 9.8%, road vehicles 8.8%, chemicals and chemical products 6.0%). **Major import sources** (2008): Portugal 45.6%; Netherlands 14.6%; Spain 6.9%; Brazil 5.9%; Japan 3.4%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$114,800,000 (refined petroleum [significantly for refueling services for ships and aircraft] 49.8%, transport containers 15.8%, fresh fish 8.3%, clothing 5.7%, footwear 4.0%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Côte d'Ivoire 30.7%; Portugal 21.6%; Netherlands 15.2%; Spain 9.1%; France 4.1%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 1,398 mi, 2,250 km (paved [mostly with cobblestones] 78%). Vehicles (2004<sup>15</sup>): passenger cars 23,811; trucks and buses 5,032. Air transport (2005): passenger-km 1,078,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	48	105	PCs	2004	48	102
Telephones				Dailies	2009	16	16
Cellular	2009	392 <sup>17</sup>	775 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	150	297
Landline	2009	72	143	Broadband	2008	7.0 <sup>17</sup>	14 <sup>17</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1990). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 47.9%; primary 40.9%; incomplete secondary 3.9%; complete secondary 1.4%; higher 1.5%; unknown 4.4%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 79.4%; males 87.5%; females 72.6%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	3,132	76,299	24.4	84
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17) <sup>18</sup>	3,195	60,783	19.0	61
Tertiary	792	6,658	8.4	12 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 230 (1 per 2,137 persons); hospital beds 1,016<sup>19</sup> (1 per 484 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 28.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 70,000 (14% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,200 (army 83.3%, air force 8.3%, coast guard 8.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$18.

<sup>1</sup>Cape Verdean Creole (Crioulo) is the national language. <sup>2</sup>Based on the 2000 census. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Island/county areas are coterminous (including the nearby islets of Rei and Rombo). <sup>5</sup>Administratively split into 3 counties. <sup>6</sup>Island/county areas are coterminous. <sup>7</sup>Administratively split into 9 counties. <sup>8</sup>Islands administered from São Nicolau. <sup>9</sup>Administratively split into 2 counties. <sup>10</sup>Summed total: reported total is 508,633; excludes at least 700,000 Cape Verdeans living abroad. <sup>11</sup>2010 preliminary census total equals 491,575. <sup>12</sup>Taxes and duties on imports less imported bank service charges. <sup>13</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>14</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>15</sup>January 1. <sup>16</sup>No daily newspapers in 2009; Cape Verde has 4 weeklies, however. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2006–07. <sup>19</sup>Includes 259 beds in health centres.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde <http://www.ine.cv>
- Banco de Cabo Verde <http://www.bcv.cv>



## Cayman Islands

**Official name:** Cayman Islands.  
**Political status:** overseas territory (United Kingdom) with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [181]).  
**Head of state:** British Monarch, represented by Governor.  
**Head of government:** Premier.  
**Capital:** George Town.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Cayman Islands dollar (CIS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) C\$1.00 = U.S.\$1.20 = £0.78.



### Area and population

Islands	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Grand Cayman <sup>4</sup>	76	197	54,287
Cayman Brac <sup>5</sup>	15	39	2,722 <sup>6</sup>
Little Cayman <sup>5</sup>	11	28	
TOTAL	102 <sup>7</sup>	264 <sup>7</sup>	57,009

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 53,000.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>8</sup>: persons per sq mi 569.9, persons per sq km 219.9.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 100%; rural 0%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.58%; female 50.42%.  
**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.2%; 15–29, 20.3%; 30–44, 32.9%; 45–59, 18.7%; 60 and over, 10.9%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 65,000; (2030) 72,000.  
**Doubling time:** 65 years.  
**Place of birth** (2008): Cayman Islands 39.5%; Jamaica 24.8%; U.S. 5.2%; U.K. 4.9%; Honduras 4.6%; Philippines 4.2%; other 16.8%.<sup>9</sup>  
**Religious affiliation** (2007): Protestant 62.6%, of which Church of God 25.5%, Presbyterian/United Church 9.2%, Seventh-day Adventist 8.4%; Roman Catholic 12.6%; independent Christian 5.7%; Hindu 1.0%; Muslim 0.8%; non-religious 6.1%; other/unknown 11.2%.  
**Major urban areas** (2009<sup>3</sup>): George Town 29,764; West Bay 12,119; Bodden Town 9,119; Cayman Brac has 4 small settlements.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2006–08): 13.9 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006–08): 3.1 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2006–08): 10.8 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.89.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 9.1<sup>10</sup>/3.0.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 77.6 years; female 82.9 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 86.8, of which ischemic heart disease 25.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 72.1; pneumonia 27.7; accidents 22.2; diabetes mellitus 18.5.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: C\$470,600,000 (taxes on goods and services 50.1%, of which financial services licenses 27.1%, work permit fees 7.8%; import duties 30.2%; nontax revenue 11.6%; other taxes 8.1%). Expenditures: C\$552,000,000 (current expenditure 82.3%; development expenditures/net lending 17.7%).  
**Public debt** (December 2009): U.S.\$614,800,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): bananas 210, citrus fruit 55, guavas and mangoes 35, yams 18, avocados 15, natural honey 10; livestock (number of live animals) 2,520 cattle, 2,171 goats; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 125 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: crushed stone for local use. Manufacturing: industries include fish and turtle processing, handicrafts, and small-boat building. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 608,800,000<sup>11</sup> (559,800,000<sup>11</sup>); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (174,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (none).  
**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2009): U.S.\$2,912,000,000 (U.S.\$53,036 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10.9	0.4	639	1.8
Mining and quarrying	98.8	3.5	46	0.1
Public utilities			504	1.4
Manufacturing	47.1	1.7	658	1.8
Construction	269.8	9.5	5,646	15.5
Trade, hotels, restaurants	653.7	23.2	7,118	19.5
Transportation and communications	305.2	10.8	2,004	5.5
Finance, real estate, insurance <sup>12</sup>			7,532	20.6
International business <sup>12</sup>	1,390.8	49.3	...	...
Pub. admin., defense			2,509	6.9
Services <sup>12</sup>			7,627	20.9
Other	46.2	1.6	2,193 <sup>13</sup>	6.0 <sup>13</sup>
TOTAL	2,822.5	100.0	36,476	100.0

**Population economically active** (2009): total 36,100<sup>14</sup>; activity rate of total population 68.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2007] 87.2%; female 49.0%; unemployed 6.0%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	89.2	93.1	100.0	100.8	104.5	108.8	107.4

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 2.5; average annual income per household (1999) C\$52,400 (U.S.\$62,880); sources of income (1999): wages and salaries 76.2%, self-employment 13.4%, transfers 1.2%; expenditure (2008)<sup>15</sup>: housing and energy 39.4%, transportation 9.6%, food 8.0%, communication 7.0%, household furnishings 5.6%, recreation/culture 4.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 353; cruise ship visitors (mostly day-trip participants; 2009) 1,520,400; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 11,364. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2009) 97.3; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 4,040.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops 3.8%, in pasture 7.7%, forest area 47.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>16</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CIS'000,000	-526.5	-698.5	-926.9	-847.2	-837.9	-862.6
% of total	93.0%	94.5%	90.4%	95.2%	95.0%	96.9%

**Imports** (2008): C\$876,500,000 (refined petroleum 15.2%; food 10.9%; road vehicles 6.3%; refractory lime 5.3%; beverages 3.7%; remainder [significantly unspecified] 58.6%). **Major import sources** (2008): U.S. 74.5%; Netherlands Antilles 15.8%; Jamaica 0.7%; Japan 0.5%.

**Exports** (2007): C\$21,500,000 (reexports 59.4%; domestic exports [including rum, other manufactured consumer goods, turtle products, fish, and cut flowers] 40.6%). **Major export destinations** (2008): U.S. 85.5%; U.K. 9.4%; Jamaica 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2002): total length 488 mi, 785 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 25,636; trucks and buses 7,030. Air transport (2007)<sup>17</sup>: passengers arriving 479,800, passengers departing 489,700; freight loaded 498 metric tons, freight unloaded 3,486 metric tons.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	...	...	...	PCs	...	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2009	18 <sup>18</sup>	328 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2004	34 <sup>19</sup>	766 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	24	428
Landline	2009	38	677	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 0.6%; primary education 4.4%; incomplete secondary 20.8%; complete secondary 28.7%; post-secondary 21.7%; university 18.6%; other/unknown 5.2%. **Literacy:** n.a.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	309	3,736	12.1	85
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	361	3,198	8.9	81
Tertiary	34	912	26.8	36 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 156 (1 per 359 persons); hospital beds (2008) 119 (1 per 471 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 7.3; under-nourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel:** none; defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom.

<sup>1</sup>Includes three members appointed by the governor. <sup>2</sup>Per constitution effective Nov. 6, 2009. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Grand Cayman has no local government structure. <sup>5</sup>Cayman Brac and Little Cayman together are administered by a district commissioner appointed by the governor. <sup>6</sup>Includes c. 150 people on Little Cayman. <sup>7</sup>Area includes 9 sq mi (23 sq km) of inland water. <sup>8</sup>Density based on land area. <sup>9</sup>In 2009 the population was 56% Caymanian citizens and 44% non-Caymanian. <sup>10</sup>Excludes marriages in which both the bride and groom are visitors. <sup>11</sup>Grand Cayman only. <sup>12</sup>The Cayman Islands is the world's largest centre for offshore banking, with 278 licensed banks, including 260 offshore (only) banking facilities, in 2008. In that year the assets of Cayman Islands banks exceeded U.S.\$1,700,000,000,000. Trust management assets equal or exceed banking assets. Also of great importance to the economy are the captive insurance, mutual fund, and ship registration sectors. <sup>13</sup>Includes 1,395 unemployed and 798 not adequately defined. <sup>14</sup>Includes 18,165 Caymanian and 17,935 non-Caymanian. <sup>15</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>16</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>17</sup>Combined total for Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac airports. <sup>18</sup>Circulation. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Economics and Statistics Office <http://www.eso.ky>
- Cayman Islands Government <http://www.gov.ky>

## Central African Republic

**Official name:** République Centrafricaine (Central African Republic).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative body (National Assembly [105]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Bangui.

**Official languages:** French; Sango.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;

1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
Prefectures	sq km	2003 census	Prefectures	sq km	2003 census
Bamingui-Bangoran	58,200	43,229	Ombella-M'poko	31,835	356,725
Basse-Kotto	17,604	249,150	Ouaka	49,900	276,710
Haut-Mbomou	55,530	57,602	Ouhang	50,250	369,220
Haute-Kotto	86,650	90,316	Ouhang-Pendé	32,100	430,506
Kemo	17,204	118,420	Sangha-Mbaéré	19,412	101,074
Lobaye	19,235	246,875	Vakaga	46,500	52,255
Mambéré-Kadéï	30,203	364,795			
Mbomou	61,150	164,009	<b>Autonomous commune</b>		
Nana-Gribizi	19,996	117,816	Bangui	67	622,771
Nana-Mambéré	26,600	233,666	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>622,436</b>	<b>3,895,139</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,845,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 20.2, persons per sq km 7.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 38.7%; rural 61.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.41%; female 50.59%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 41.2%; 15–29, 28.4%; 30–44, 16.4%; 45–59, 8.4%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,991,000; (2030) 7,325,000.

**Doubling time:** 33 years.

**Ethnolinguistic composition** (2004): Gbaya (Baya) c. 33%; Banda c. 27%;

Mandjia c. 13%; Sara c. 10%; Mbem c. 7%; Ngbaka c. 4%; other c. 6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant/independent Christian c. 51%<sup>1</sup>; Roman

Catholic c. 29%<sup>1</sup>; traditional beliefs c. 10%; Muslim c. 10%<sup>1</sup>.

**Major urban localities** (2003): Bangui 622,771; Bimbo 124,176; Berbérati 76,918; Carnot 45,421; Bambari 41,356.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 37.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 21.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 4.73.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 48.0 years; female 50.5 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 6.3%<sup>2</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 604; lower respiratory infections c. 184; malaria c. 158; diarrheal diseases c. 105.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: CFAF 176,300,000,000 (grants 58.4%; taxes 34.3%, of which taxes on goods and services 24.3%; nontax revenue 7.3%). Expenditures: CFAF 107,200,000,000 (current expenditure 58.3%; development expenditure 41.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$815,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava (2009) 642,900, yams 370,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 159,500, corn (maize) 146,770, bananas 120,000, cattle meat 90,480, plantains 82,000, sesame seeds 49,000, game meat 15,800, natural honey 14,000, pig meat 13,500, seed cotton (2009) 7,468, coffee (2007–08) 1,931; livestock (number of live animals) 4,069,000 goats, 3,950,000 cattle, 800,000 pigs; roundwood (2009) 6,857,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 88%; fisheries production 15,000 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): diamonds 377,200 carats<sup>3</sup>. Manufacturing (2004): aluminum sheets 184,100; soap 1,800; cigarettes 16,000,000 packets; logs and sawn wood 630,900 cu m; beer (2006) 123,100 hectolitres; soft drinks (2003) 38,400 hectolitres; other manufactures include footwear, textiles, and bicycles. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 160,000,000 (160,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (83,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.3; average annual income per household (1988) CFAF 91,985 (U.S.\$435); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1991)<sup>4</sup>: food 70.5%, clothing 8.5%, energy 7.3%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>5</sup>: total 2,019,000; activity rate of total population 46.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 79.1%; female 46.6%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.2	97.2	100.0	106.7	107.7	117.7	121.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,975,000,000 (U.S.\$450 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$750 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		1988	
	in value U.S.\$'000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	1,038,556	51.5	1,113,900	80.4
Mining	71,523	3.5	15,400	1.1
Public utilities			1,500	0.1
Manufacturing	146,414	7.3	22,400	1.6
Construction	52,830	2.6	7,000	0.5
Transp. and commun.	56,619	2.8	1,500	0.1
Trade, hotels, restaurants	291,631	14.5	118,000	8.5
Finance, real estate				
Services	249,849	12.4	15,600	1.1
Pub. admin., defense			91,700	6.6
Other	108,132 <sup>6</sup>	5.4 <sup>6</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,015,554</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,387,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9.0; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 71; official development assistance (2008) 256. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 49; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.1%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 5.1%, forest area 36.4%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CFAF '000,000,000	+6.1	–9.2	–24.8	–23.5	–33.9	–68.2
% of total	4.3%	6.1%	15.5%	12.5%	16.6%	34.0%

**Imports** (2005): CFAF 98,300,000,000 (refined petroleum 16.7%; logs and sawn wood 14.8%; food products 13.6%, of which cereals 6.6%; machinery and apparatus 8.6%; road vehicles 8.3%). **Major import sources** (2007): France 16.6%; Netherlands 13.0%; Cameroon 9.7%; U.S. 6.3%.

**Exports** (2008): CFAF 68,200,000,000 (wood and wood products 51.1%; diamonds 33.5%; coffee 1.7%; cotton 1.4%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Belgium 22.7%; Indonesia 19.3%; Italy 7.7%; France 7.1%; Spain 6.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2005): total length 6,200 mi, 10,000 km (paved c. 7%)<sup>8</sup>. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,225; trucks and buses 58. Air transport (2003): passenger arrivals 19,250<sup>9</sup>, passenger departures 19,107<sup>9</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 7,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	24	6.1	PCs	2006	13	3.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	5 <sup>10</sup>	1.1 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	168 <sup>11</sup>	38 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	23	5.1
Landline	2009	12	2.8	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1994–95)<sup>12</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 54.1%; at least some primary education 30.5%; at least some secondary education 14.4%; unknown 1.0%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 56.6%; males literate 67.6%; females literate 46.4%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	6,427	608,075	94.6	67
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	1,166	93,341	80.1	10
Tertiary	340	10,427	30.7	2 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 331 (1 per 11,867 persons); hospital beds (2006) 5,118 (1 per 833 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 103.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,700,000 (41% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 3,150 (army 63.5%, air force 4.8%, gendarmerie 31.7%)<sup>13</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$5.

<sup>1</sup>Adherents may also incorporate traditional beliefs. <sup>2</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>3</sup>Official figure; a roughly equal amount was smuggled out of the country. <sup>4</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>6</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>7</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>8</sup>National roads only; much of the 9,700 mi (15,600 km) local road network is unusable. <sup>9</sup>Bangui airport only. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Based on demographic and health survey of 9,414 people. <sup>13</sup>300 UN peacekeeping troops (in July 2010) to be withdrawn by the end of 2010.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Statistics, Economic Studies, and Social Division  
<http://www.stat-centrafrique.com>





## Chile

**Official name:** República de Chile  
(Republic of Chile).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic  
with two legislative houses (Senate [38];  
Chamber of Deputies [120]).

**Head of state and government:**  
President.

**Capital:** Santiago<sup>1</sup>.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** peso (Ch\$); valuation  
(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Ch\$496.75;  
1 £ = Ch\$767.38.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Regions	sq km	2009 estimate <sup>2</sup>		Regions	sq km	2009 estimate <sup>2</sup>	
Aisén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo	108,494	103,700		Los Lagos	48,584	825,800	
Antofagasta	126,049	568,400		Los Ríos <sup>3</sup>	18,430	378,200	
Araucanía	31,842	962,100		Magallanes y			
Atacama	16,873	186,100		Antártica			
Arica y Parinacota <sup>3</sup>	75,176	278,500		Chilena	132,291 <sup>4</sup>	158,100 <sup>5</sup>	
Bio-Bio	37,069	2,023,000		Maule	30,296	999,700	
Coquimbo	40,580	708,400		Región			
Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins	16,387	874,800		Metropolitana	15,403	6,814,600	
				Tarapacá	42,226	307,400	
				Valparaíso	16,396	1,739,900	
				TOTAL	756,096 <sup>4</sup>	16,928,900 <sup>6</sup>	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 16,746,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 57.4, persons per sq km 22.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 86.9%; rural 13.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.52%; female 50.48%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 23.6%; 15–29, 24.9%; 30–44, 21.2%; 45–59, 17.5%; 60–74, 9.5%; 75–84, 2.7%; 85 and over, 0.6%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 18,058,000; (2030) 18,984,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2002): mestizo c. 72%; white c. 22%; Amerindian c. 5%, of which Araucanian (Mapuche) c. 4%; other c. 1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002)<sup>7</sup>: Roman Catholic 70.0%; Protestant/independent Christian 15.1%; atheist/nonreligious 8.3%; other 6.6%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2002): Santiago 200,792<sup>8</sup>/5,428,590<sup>9</sup>; Valparaíso–Viña del Mar (263,499; 286,931)/803,683; Concepción 212,003/666,381; La Serena–Coquimbo (147,815; 148,434)/296,253; Antofagasta 285,255/285,255.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.92.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): 3.5/0.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 74.1 years; female 80.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 149.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 128.7; accidents and violence 48.6; diseases of the respiratory system 47.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: Ch\$22,353,000,000,000 (tax revenue 78.5%, nontax revenue 18.5%, other 3.0%). Expenditures: Ch\$18,399,000,000,000 (social protection 29.1%, education 18.8%, health 16.1%, transportation 9.4%, defense 4.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$8,818,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 7,285,100; activity rate of total population 43.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 62.6%; female 37.6%; unemployed [2009] 9.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes<sup>10</sup> (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.0	97.0	100.0	103.4	107.9	117.4	119.1
Hourly earnings index	92.6	95.3	100.0	105.4	113.1	122.7	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): grapes 2,350,000, cow's milk 2,350,000<sup>11</sup>, apples 1,370,000, corn (maize) 1,345,700<sup>11</sup>, tomatoes 1,270,000, wheat 1,145,300<sup>11</sup>, potatoes 924,600<sup>11</sup>, chicken meat 513,366<sup>11</sup>, plums/sloes 300,000, avocados 250,000, kiwi fruit 170,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,950,000 sheep, 3,800,000 cattle, 2,725,000<sup>11</sup> pigs; roundwood 54,833,000<sup>11</sup> cu m, of which fuelwood 27%; fisheries production 4,397,956 (from aquaculture 19%); aquatic plants production 412,266 (from aquaculture 7%). Mining (2008): iron ore 5,670,000<sup>12</sup>; copper 5,330,000<sup>12</sup>; lithium carbonate 52,520; molybdenum 33,690<sup>12</sup>; iodine 15,500; silver 1,405,000 kg; gold 39,160 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): nonferrous base metals 26,784; refined petroleum 6,245; base chemicals 5,337; food products 5,309; paper and paper products 2,027; beverages 1,857. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 58,308,000,000 ([2007] 60,137,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 624,000 ([2007] 5,721,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 901,000 ([2007] 78,310,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 10,452,000 (15,195,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 1,582,000,000 ([2007] 4,191,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 1.0%, left fallow 0.6%, in permanent crops 0.6%, in pasture 19.0%, forest area 21.8%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$160,569,000,000 (U.S.\$9,460 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,430 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	6,769	4.0	789,700	10.8
Mining			99,600	1.4
Public utilities	38,530	22.7	38,200	0.5
Manufacturing	23,342	13.8	865,400	11.9
Construction	10,846	6.4	583,600	8.0
Transp. and commun.	12,956	7.6	561,500	7.7
Trade, hotels, restaurants	14,751	8.7	1,330,700	18.3
Finance, real estate			626,500	8.6
Pub. admin., defense	53,199	31.4	1,845,300	25.3
Services				
Other	9,180 <sup>13</sup>	5.4 <sup>13</sup>	544,600 <sup>14</sup>	7.5 <sup>14</sup>
TOTAL	169,573	100.0	7,285,100	100.0

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 3.4; average annual income per household Ch\$6,968,400 (U.S.\$13,338); sources of income: salaries and wages 54.6%, rent, transfers, other 38.3%, self-employment 7.1%; expenditure: n.a.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,757; remittances (2009) 2; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 12,221; official development assistance (2008) 73. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,366; remittances (2008) 6; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 4,214.

### Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+7,727	+8,532	+20,274	+20,502	+10,912	+12,055
% of total	13.5%	11.5%	20.9%	17.9%	8.6%	13.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$58,173,000,000 (petroleum 29.4%; machinery and apparatus 20.4%; chemicals and chemical products 11.2%; road vehicles 9.0%; food 6.5%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 19.9%; China 12.0%; Brazil 9.1%; Argentina 8.6%; South Korea 5.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$69,085,000,000 (refined copper 30.3%; copper ore 18.6%; food products 14.0%, of which fruits 4.0%, fish 3.9%; other base metal ores 4.5%; pulp and waste paper 3.8%). **Major export destinations:** China 14.3%; U.S. 11.3%; Japan 10.5%; Netherlands 6.1%; Brazil 6.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 3,406 mi, 5,481 km; passenger-km 759,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,293,000,000. Roads (2003): total length 50,023 mi, 80,505 km (paved 22%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 1,840,024; trucks and buses 863,468. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 17,292,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,307,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	4,305	268	PCs	2006	2,277	141
Telephones				Dailies	2009	581 <sup>16</sup>	35 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	16,450 <sup>17</sup>	969 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	5,767	340
Landline	2009	3,575	211	Broadband	2009	1,665 <sup>17</sup>	98 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/other 5.4%; incomplete primary education 24.6%; complete primary 8.7%; secondary 43.9%; higher technical 4.9%; university 12.5%. **Literacy** (2006): total population age 15 and over literate 96.4%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	66,862	1,679,017	25.1	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	67,970	1,611,631	23.7	85
Tertiary	54,649	753,398	13.8	52 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 22,247 (1 per 740 persons); hospital beds (2007) 37,797 (1 per 431 persons); infant mortality rate 7.7<sup>11</sup>; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 60,560 (army 57.8%, navy 29.4%, air force 12.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.3%<sup>18</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$315<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Legislative bodies meet in Valparaíso. <sup>2</sup>Official projection based on 2002 census. <sup>3</sup>Created in March 2007. <sup>4</sup>Excludes the 480,000 sq mi (1,250,000 sq km) section of Antarctica claimed by Chile and "inland" (actually tidal) water areas. <sup>5</sup>Includes 130 people (in 2005) in Chilean-claimed Antarctica. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>For population age 15 years and older. <sup>8</sup>1 of 32 communes constituting Santiago province (4,656,690). <sup>9</sup>Extends beyond Santiago province within the Región Metropolitana. <sup>10</sup>Capital city only. <sup>11</sup>2009. <sup>12</sup>Metal content. <sup>13</sup>Import duties and VAT less imputed bank service charges. <sup>14</sup>Unemployed. <sup>15</sup>Exports f.o.b.; imports c.i.f. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>Includes military pensions and funding for the paramilitary and the Copper Stabilisation Fund.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas <http://www.inec.cl>
- Banco Central de Chile <http://www.bcentral.cl/eng>



## China

**Official name:** Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo (People's Republic of China).

**Form of government:** single-party people's republic with one legislative house (National People's Congress [3,000<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Premier.

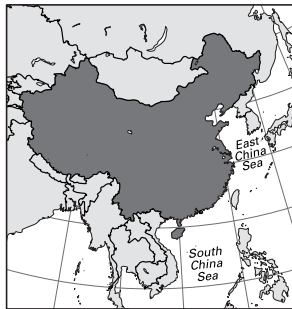
**Capital:** Beijing (Peking).

**Official language:** Mandarin Chinese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** renminbi (yuan) (Y); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = Y 6.81; 1 £ = Y 10.52.



### Area and population<sup>2</sup>

		area <sup>3</sup>		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>4</sup> estimate
<b>Provinces<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Capitals<sup>5</sup></b>			
Anhui (Anhui)	Hefei	54,000	139,900	61,350,000
Fujian (Fukien)	Fuzhou	47,500	123,100	36,040,000
Gansu (Kansu)	Lanzhou	141,500	366,500	26,280,000
Guangdong (Kwangtung)	Guangzhou (Canton)	76,100	197,100	95,440,000
Guizhou (Kweichow)	Guiyang	67,200	174,000	37,930,000
Hainan	Haikou	13,200	34,300	8,540,000
Hebei (Hopeh)	Shijiazhuang	78,200	202,700	69,890,000
Heilongjiang				
(Heilungkiang)	Harbin	179,000	463,600	38,250,000
Henan (Honan)	Zhengzhou	64,500	167,000	94,290,000
Hubei (Hupeh)	Wuhan	72,400	187,500	57,110,000
Hunan	Changsha	81,300	210,500	63,800,000
Jiangsu (Kiangsu)	Nanjing (Nanking)	39,600	102,600	76,770,000
Jiangxi (Kiangsi)	Nanchang	63,600	164,800	44,000,000
Jilin (Kirin)	Changchun	72,200	187,000	27,340,000
Liaoning (Liaoning)	Shenyang	58,300	151,000	43,150,000
Qinghai (Tsinghai)	Xining	278,400	721,000	5,540,000
Shaanxi (Shensi)	Xi'an (Sian)	75,600	195,800	37,620,000
Shandong (Shantung)	Jinan	59,200	153,300	94,170,000
Shanxi (Shansi)	Taiyuan	60,700	157,100	34,110,000
Sichuan (Szechwan)	Chengdu	188,000	487,000	81,380,000
Yunnan	Kunming	168,400	436,200	45,430,000
Zhejiang (Chekiang)	Hangzhou	39,300	101,800	51,200,000
<b>Autonomous regions<sup>5</sup></b>				
Guangxi Zhuang				
(Kwangsi Chuang)	Nanning	85,100	220,400	48,160,000
Inner Mongolia				
(Nei Mongol)	Hohhot	454,600	1,177,500	24,140,000
Ningxia Hui				
(Ningsia Hui)	Yinchuan	25,600	66,400	6,180,000
Tibet (Xizang)	Lhasa	471,700	1,221,600	2,870,000
Xinjiang Uygur	Ürümqi			
(Sinkiang Uighur)	(Ururumchi)	635,900	1,646,900	21,310,000
<b>Municipalities<sup>5</sup></b>				
Beijing (Peking)	—	6,500	16,800	16,950,000
Chongqing (Chungking)	—	31,700	82,000	28,390,000
Shanghai	—	2,400	6,200	18,880,000
Tianjin (Tientsin)	—	4,400	11,300	11,760,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,696,100</b>	<b>9,572,900</b>	<b>1,328,020,000<sup>6</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,338,085,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 362.0, persons per sq km 139.8.

**Urban-rural** (2010<sup>4</sup>): urban 46.6%; rural 53.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>4</sup>): male 51.43%; female 48.57%.

**Age breakdown** (2008)<sup>7</sup>: under 15, 17.3%; 15–29, 21.2%; 30–44, 25.9%; 45–59, 21.6%; 60–74, 10.6%; 75–84, 2.9%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,392,817,000; (2030) 1,399,811,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2005)<sup>8</sup>: Han (Chinese) 90.95%; Zhuang 1.37%; Manchu 0.82%; Yi 0.79%; Hui 0.77%; Miao 0.75%; Uighur 0.74%; Tujia 0.65%; Tibetan 0.57%; Mongolian 0.49%; Dong 0.28%; Buyei 0.26%; Yao 0.24%; Korean 0.14%; Bai 0.14%; Hani 0.12%; Li 0.11%; Kazakh 0.09%; Tai 0.08%; other 0.64%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): nonreligious 39.2%; Chinese folk-religionist 28.7%; Christian 10.0%, of which unregistered Protestant 7.7%<sup>9</sup>, registered Protestant 1.2%<sup>9</sup>, unregistered Roman Catholic 0.5%<sup>9</sup>, registered Roman Catholic 0.4%<sup>9</sup>; Buddhist 8.4%; atheist 7.8%; traditional beliefs 4.4%; Muslim 1.5%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2009)<sup>10</sup>: Shanghai 16,344,000; Beijing 12,214,000; Chongqing 9,348,000; Shenzhen 8,847,000; Guangzhou 8,735,000; Tianjin 7,759,000; Wuhan 7,582,000; Dongguan 5,219,000; Shenyang 5,074,000; Foshan 4,876,000; Chengdu 4,869,000; Xi'an 4,704,000; Nanjing 4,404,000; Harbin 4,224,000; Hangzhou 3,813,000; Changchun 3,504,000; Shantou 3,475,000; Qingdao 3,268,000; Dalian 3,252,000; Jinan 3,186,000; Taiyuan 3,084,000; Kunming 3,062,000; Zhengzhou 2,914,000; Fuzhou 2,698,000; Nanchang 2,648,000; Wuxi 2,631,000; Wenzhou 2,558,000; Shijiazhuang 2,426,000.

**Households<sup>7</sup>**. Average family household size 3.2, of which urban family households 3.0<sup>8</sup>, rural family households 3.3<sup>8</sup>; 1 person 8.9%, 2 persons 24.6%, 3 persons 30.3%, 4 persons 21.0%, 5 persons 10.0%, 6 persons 3.7%, 7 persons 1.0%, 8 persons 0.3%, 9 or more persons 0.2%.

**Mobility** (2008)<sup>7</sup>. Population residing in registered enumeration area 90.6%; population not residing in registered enumeration area 9.4%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.53.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.3/1.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 72.4 years; female 76.6 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 0.1%<sup>11</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 136.5; cerebrovascular diseases 100.3; heart diseases 80.1; diseases of the respiratory system 78.1; accidents and poisoning 40.1; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases 17.3; diseases of the digestive system 12.3.

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2008)<sup>7</sup>. Percentage of population age 6 and over having: no formal schooling 7.5%; incomplete/complete primary education 31.2%; some secondary 40.9%; complete secondary 13.7%; some postsecondary through advanced degree 6.7%.

#### Distribution of income (2005)

percentage of household income by decile					
1 (lowest)	2	3–4	5–6	7–8	9 10 (highest)
2.4	3.3	9.8	14.7	22.0	16.4 31.4

**Quality of working life.** Average workweek (November 2007; hours actually worked): 45.5 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for (2008): death in mining, industrial, or commercial enterprises 2.82. Death toll from work accidents (2008) 91,172.

**Access to services.** Percentage of population having access to electricity (2005) 99.4%. Percentage of urban/rural population with improved water supply (2003) 99.2%/80.2%, of which tap water 95.8%/34.0%, deep wells with hand pump 2.3%/34.0%. Sewage system (1999): total (urban, rural) households with flush apparatus 20.7% (50.0%, 4.3%), with pit latrines 69.3% (33.6%, 86.7%), with no latrine 5.3% (7.8%, 4.1%).

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election: not applicable; members are indirectly elected. Trade union membership in total labour force (2006): 169,942,200 (c. 22%). Percentage of population who consider themselves religious (2005–06) 31.4%.

**Social deviance.** Annual reported arrest rate per 100,000 population (2008) for: theft 256.6; robbery 20.9; fraud 20.7; injury 12.1; rape 2.3; homicide 1.1; abducting women/children 0.2%.

**Material well-being.** Number of durable goods owned per 100 households (urban/rural; 2009<sup>4</sup>): automobiles (8.8/n.a.); washing machines 94.6/49.1; refrigerators 93.6/30.2; colour televisions 132.9/99.2; computers 59.3/5.4; air conditioners 100.3/9.8; cameras 39.1/4.4; dishwashers 0.8/n.a.; microwave ovens 54.6/n.a.

### National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,830,313,000,000 (U.S.\$3,620 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$6,710 per capita).

#### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2009 <sup>4</sup>	
	in value Y '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force ('000)	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,863	11.1	306,540	38.7
Mining	1,346	5.2		
Manufacturing	8,747	34.0	211,090	26.6
Public utilities	961	3.7		
Construction	1,426	5.6		
Transp. and commun.	1,481	5.8		
Trade, hotels	2,441	9.5	257,170	32.5
Finance/real estate	2,938	11.4		
Information services	600	2.3		
Pub. admin.				
Services	2,928	11.4	17,630 <sup>12</sup>	2.2 <sup>12</sup>
Other				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>792,430</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Budget** (2008)<sup>13</sup>. Revenue: Y 6,133,035,000,000 (tax revenue 88.4%, of which VAT 29.3%, corporate income taxes 18.2%, business tax 12.4%, individual income tax 6.1%; nontax revenue 11.6%). Expenditures: Y 6,259,266,000,000 (general administration 15.7%; education 14.4%; social security 10.9%; manufacturing/trade/finance 9.9%; agriculture/forestry/water conservancy 7.3%; defense 6.7%; public security 6.5%; health 4.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$89,283,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007): grains—rice 185,490,000, corn (maize) 151,830,000, wheat 109,860,000, barley 3,851,000; oilseeds—soybeans 15,600,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 13,016,000, rapeseed 10,375,000, sunflower seeds 1,800,000; fruits and nuts—watermelons 63,000,000, apples 27,500,000, citrus 19,617,100, cantaloupes 13,650,000, pears 12,500,000, bananas 7,100,000; other—sugar cane 105,651,000, sweet potatoes 102,000,000, potatoes 72,000,000, cabbage 36,000,000, tomatoes 33,500,000, cucumbers 28,000,000, seed cotton 22,872,000, onions 20,500,000, eggplants 18,000,000, chilies and peppers 14,000,000, garlic 12,000,000, spinach 12,000,000, asparagus 6,250,000, tobacco leaves 2,395,000, tea 1,186,500, mulberry silkworm cocoons (2008) 831,000; livestock (number of live animals) 501,475,621 pigs, 197,267,883 goats, 171,961,000 sheep, 116,859,793 cattle, 22,717,000 water buffalo, 4,509,633,000 chickens, 736,912,000 ducks; roundwood (2009) 291,850,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 67%; fisheries production (2008) 47,527,107 (from aquaculture 69%); aquatic plants production (2008) 10,299,885 (from aquaculture 96%). Mining and quarrying (2008; by world rank): metal content of mine output—iron ore 270,000,000 (1), zinc 3,200,000 (1), manganese (2007) 2,000,000 (3), lead 1,500,000 (1), copper 960,000 (4), antimony 180,000 (1), tin 129,000 (1), tungsten 43,500 (1), silver 2,800 (3), gold 285 (1); metal ores—bauxite 35,000,000 (2), vanadium 20,000 (1); nonmetals—salt 59,520,000 (1), phosphate rock 15,200,000 (1), magnesite 10,000,000 (1), barite 4,600,000 (1),

fluorspar 3,250,000 (1), talc 2,200,000 (1), asbestos 280,000 (2), celestite 200,000 (1). Distribution of industrial production (percentage of total value added by source of funding; 2007) from: domestic sources 68.5%, of which private enterprises 23.2%, limited liability corporations 22.3%, shareholding corporations 9.9%, state-owned enterprises 9.0%, collectives 2.5%; foreign sources 21.0%; Hong Kong-, Macau-, or Taiwan-based enterprises 10.5%. Retail trade (percentage of total sales by sector; 2007): domestically funded enterprises 88.0%, of which limited liability corporations 29.6%, private enterprises 26.6%, shareholding corporations 20.1%, state-owned enterprises 6.9%, collectives 2.2%; foreign-funded enterprises 8.1%; Hong Kong-, Macau-, or Taiwan-based enterprises 3.9%.

### Manufacturing and mining enterprises (2007)

	no. of enterprises	no. of employees	value added (Y '000,000)
<b>Manufacturing</b>			
Iron and steel (base)	7,161	3,044,300	900,714
Telecommunications equipment, computers, other electronics	11,220	5,879,200	792,457
Industrial chemicals, paints, soaps	22,981	3,802,800	734,042
Transport equipment	14,091	4,085,900	697,448
Electrical machinery/apparatus	19,322	4,491,500	605,378
General purpose machinery	26,757	4,207,100	510,754
Textiles	27,914	6,262,600	491,392
Cement, bricks, ceramics, other related products	24,278	4,484,100	484,919
Food processing	18,140	2,648,000	464,245
Nonferrous metals (base)	6,701	1,562,700	447,761
Refined petroleum, coke, nuclear fuel	2,149	806,400	309,698
Special purpose machinery	13,409	2,565,100	306,736
Fabricated metal products	18,008	2,734,800	301,041
Tobacco products	150	186,100	291,882
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	5,748	1,373,400	228,660
Clothing and footwear	14,770	4,141,900	226,511
Plastics	15,376	2,240,500	213,714
Beverages	4,422	1,010,200	188,366
Food manufactures	6,644	1,350,300	186,156
Paper and paper products	8,376	1,380,300	174,305
Leather and fur products	7,452	2,569,800	148,039
Professional, scientific, and measuring equipment	4,526	1,069,700	116,325
Sawn wood; products of wood, bamboo, and rattan (excl. furniture)	7,852	1,061,800	103,029
<b>Mining</b>			
Petroleum and natural gas	184	906,700	645,083
Coal	7,537	4,637,000	469,633
Nonferrous metals	2,183	551,100	97,332
Ferrous metals	2,899	491,400	92,878
Nonmetals	3,004	466,200	51,724

Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 3,714,650,000,000 (3,697,300,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008) 2,610,000,000 ([2007] 2,514,000,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 110,000,000 (n.a.); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 1,383,000,000 (2,785,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 253,977,000 (273,857,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 85,170,000,000 (88,700,000,000).

### Financial aggregates<sup>14</sup>

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Exchange rate, Y per:</b>						
U.S. dollar	8.28	8.07	7.81	7.30	6.83	6.83
£	15.99	13.90	15.33	14.62	9.96	11.06
SDR	12.85	11.53	11.75	11.54	10.53	10.71
<b>International reserves (U.S.\$)</b>						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	614,500	821,514	1,068,493	1,530,282	1,949,260	2,416,044
SDRs ('000,000)	1,247	1,251	1,068	1,192	1,199	12,510
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	3,320	1,391	1,081	840	2,031	4,382
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	609,932	818,872	1,066,344	1,528,249	1,946,030	2,399,152
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	...	...	19.3	19.3	19.3	33.9
% world reserves	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5
<b>Interest and prices</b>						
Central bank discount (%)	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	2.79	2.79
<b>Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)</b>						
Balance of visible trade, of which:	+58,982	+134,189	+217,746	+315,381	+360,682	+249,510
Imports, f.o.b.	-534,410	-628,295	-751,936	-904,618	-1,073,919	-954,287
Exports, f.o.b.	593,393	762,484	969,682	1,220,000	1,434,601	1,203,797
Balance of invisibles	+9,677	+26,629	+35,522	+56,452	+75,425	+47,632
Balance of payments, current account	+68,659	+160,818	+253,268	+371,833	+436,107	+297,142

**Population economically active** (2008): total 783,855,000<sup>15</sup>; activity rate of total population 58.6%<sup>15</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 79.8%<sup>15</sup>; female 44.7%<sup>15</sup>; registered unemployed in urban areas [2009] 4.3%; urban unemployed including migrants, up to 9%; rural unemployment is substantial).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.7	98.3	100.0	101.5	106.4	112.7	111.9
Monthly earnings index <sup>16</sup>	79.3	89.1	100.0	114.0	132.5	153.5	...

**Household income and expenditure.** Average annual per capita disposable income of household (2009): rural households Y 5,153 (U.S.\$754), urban households Y 17,175 (U.S.\$2,514). Sources of income (2008): rural households—income from household businesses 51.2%, wages and salaries 38.9%,

transfers 6.8%, property 3.1%; urban households—wages and salaries 66.2%, transfers 23.0%, business income 8.5%, property 2.3%. Expenditure (2008): rural (urban) households—food 43.7% (37.9%), housing and energy 18.5% (10.2%), education and recreation 8.6% (12.1%), transportation and communications 9.8% (12.6%), clothing 5.8% (10.4%), health and personal effects 6.7% (7.0%), household furnishings and operation 4.8% (6.2%).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 40,843; remittances (2009) 46,989; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 88,183; official development assistance (2008) 1,489. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 36,157; remittances (2008) 5,737; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 31,926.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 15.1%, in permanent crops 1.3%, in pasture 42.9%, forest area 22.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>17</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+32,097	+102,000	+177,475	+261,820	+298,131	+197,611
% of total	2.8%	7.2%	10.1%	12.0%	11.6%	9.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,132,562,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 35.5%, of which electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies 11.4%, computers and office machines 4.1%; mineral fuels 14.9%, of which crude petroleum 11.4%; chemicals and chemical products 10.5%, of which organic chemicals 3.4%, plastics in primary forms 3.4%; metal ore and metal scrap 8.8%, of which iron ore 5.4%; optical instruments and apparatus 4.3%). **Major import sources:** Japan 13.3%; South Korea 9.9%; Taiwan 9.1%; China free trade zones 8.2%; United States 7.2%; Germany 4.9%; Australia 3.3%; Malaysia 2.8%; Saudi Arabia 2.7%; Brazil 2.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,430,693,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 42.3%, of which computers/office machines/parts 12.4%, electrical machinery and electronics 10.7%, telecommunications equipment and parts 8.1%; wearing apparel and accessories 8.4%; chemicals and chemical products 5.5%; iron and steel 5.0%; textile yarn, fabrics, and made-up articles 4.6%). **Major export destinations:** United States 17.7%; Hong Kong 13.3%; Japan 8.1%; South Korea 5.2%; Germany 4.2%; Netherlands 3.2%; United Kingdom 2.5%; Singapore 2.3%; Russia 2.3%; India 2.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: route length (2008) 48,364 mi, 77,834 km; (2009) passenger-km 787,890,000,000; (2009) metric ton-km cargo 2,523,920,000,000. Roads (2007<sup>4</sup>): total length 2,317,834 mi, 3,730,200 km (paved [2005] 44%); (2009) passenger-km 1,345,070,000,000; (2009) metric ton-km cargo 3,638,350,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 29,616,499; trucks and buses 12,884,000. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 337,490,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 12,630,000,000. Inland waterways (2009): passenger-km 6,910,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,743,990,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	493,902	381	PCs	2007	75,118	57
Telephones				Dailies	2009	109,000 <sup>18</sup>	82 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2009	747,000 <sup>19</sup>	555 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	384,000	285
Landline	2009	313,680	206	Broadband	2009	103,641 <sup>19</sup>	77 <sup>19</sup>

### Education and health

**Literacy** (2008)<sup>7</sup>: total population age 15 and over literate 92.2%; males literate 96.0%; females literate 88.5%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–11)	6,035,510	105,950,505	17.6	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	6,343,783	101,448,265	16.0	...
Tertiary	1,594,702	26,691,696	16.7	23 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2010<sup>4</sup>): physicians<sup>20</sup> 2,160,000 (1 per 618 persons); hospital beds 3,960,000 (1 per 337 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 17.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 127,400,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 2,285,000<sup>21</sup> (army 70.0%, navy 11.2%, air force 14.4%, strategic missile forces 4.4%); paramilitary 660,000; reserve c. 510,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.4%<sup>22</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$532<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number; includes 36 seats allotted to Hong Kong and 12 to Macau. <sup>2</sup>Data for Taiwan: Quemoy and Matsu (island groups of Fujian province administered by Taiwan); Hong Kong; and Macau are excluded. <sup>3</sup>Estimated figure(s). <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>Preferred names in all instances are based on Pinyin transliteration (except for Inner Mongolia and Tibet, which are current English-language conventional names). <sup>6</sup>The total population includes adjustments for sampling and survey errors and all military personnel; regional populations do not include any of the aforementioned. <sup>7</sup>Based on 2008 national sample survey (about 0.9% of the total population). <sup>8</sup>Based on 2005 national sample survey (about 1.0% of the total population). <sup>9</sup>Percentage is rough estimate. <sup>10</sup>Per United Nations *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision*. <sup>11</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>12</sup>Includes 8,860,000 registered unemployed; remainder mostly activities not defined. <sup>13</sup>For combined central and local governments. <sup>14</sup>All data are for end of period. <sup>15</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>16</sup>Manufacturing only. <sup>17</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>18</sup>Circulation. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>Includes assistant doctors. <sup>21</sup>Of which UN peacekeepers deployed abroad 1,900. <sup>22</sup>Official defense budget at market exchange rates.

### Internet resource for further information:

• National Bureau of Statistics of China <http://www.stats.gov.cn/english>



## Colombia

**Official name:** República de Colombia (Republic of Colombia).

**Form of government:** unitary, multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [102]; House of Representatives [166]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Bogotá.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** peso (Col\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Col\$1,826; 1 £ = Col\$2,820.



### Population (2007 estimate)

Departments	population	Departments	population	Departments	population
Amazonas	68,519	Cundinamarca	2,355,408	San Andrés y Providencia	72,923
Antioquia	5,831,851	Guainía	36,381	Santander	1,975,963
Arauca	238,605	Guaviare	98,189	Sucre	792,377
Atlántico	2,227,713	Huila	1,038,061	Tolima	1,371,253
Bolívar	1,924,139	La Guajira	715,175	Valle del	4,257,741
Boyacá	1,265,198	Magdalena	1,180,703	Cauca	39,231
Caldas	973,226	Meta	817,857	Vaupés	60,463
Caquetá	427,634	Nariño	1,578,877	Vichada	
Casanare	306,510	Norte de Santander	1,267,028	<b>Capital District</b>	
Cauca	1,285,794	Putumayo	319,804	Bogotá	7,050,133
Cesar	929,096	Quindío	542,752	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,941,792</b>
Chocó	467,374	Risaralda	911,239		
Córdoba	1,514,575				

### Demography

**Area:** 440,831 sq mi, 1,141,748 sq km.

**Population (2010):** 44,205,000<sup>2</sup>.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 100.3, persons per sq km 38.7.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 74.8%; rural 25.2%.

**Sex distribution (2008):** male 49.41%; female 50.59%.

**Age breakdown (2008):** under 15, 28.3%; 15–29, 26.3%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 15.1%; 60–74, 6.5%; 75–84, 1.7%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 49,085,000; (2030) 52,965,000.

**Ethnic composition (2006):** mestizo c. 58%; white c. 20%; mulatto c. 14%; black c. 4%; black-Amerindian c. 3%; Amerindian c. 1%.

**Religious affiliation (2007):** Roman Catholic c. 80.0%; Protestant/independent Christian c. 13.5%; Mormon c. 0.3%; nonreligious c. 2.0%; other c. 4.2%.

**Major cities (2009):** Bogotá 7,243,698; Medellín 2,281,085; Cali 2,183,042; Barranquilla 1,174,971; Cartagena 888,012; Cúcuta 591,530.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 18.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.20.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 68.4 years; female 76.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005)<sup>3</sup>: diseases of the circulatory system 164.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 90.4; violence and suicides 70.1; diseases of the respiratory system 56.9; accidents 31.6.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 0.6% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget (2007).** Revenue: Col\$103,986,000,000,000 (tax revenue 56.4%, of which taxes on goods and services 26.1%, income taxes 16.7%; nontax revenue 39.3%; other 4.3%). Expenditures: Col\$110,014,000,000,000 (interest on debt 25.1%; other 74.9%).

**Population economically active (2008):** total 19,671,400; activity rate 45.5% (participation rates: ages 12–55, 63.3%; female 42.0%; unemployed [June 2009–May 2010] 12.1%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	89.9	95.2	100.0	104.3	110.1	117.8	122.7
Monthly earnings index	60.6	92.2	100.0	100.6	97.1	...	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 38,500,000, fruit 8,200,000, cow's milk 7,400,000, plantains 3,400,000, rice 2,800,000, bananas 1,820,000, cassava 1,800,000, corn (maize) 1,700,000, coffee 700,000, avocados 185,000<sup>4</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 27,000,000 cattle, 3,400,000 sheep, 2,400,000 horses; roundwood 12,158,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 87%; fisheries production 201,400 (from aquaculture 33%). Mining and quarrying (2008): nickel (metal content) 64,200; gold 13,411 kg; emeralds 2,503,000 carats. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): processed food 3,471; petroleum products 2,873; medicines, fertilizers, soaps 1,956; beverages 1,813; iron and steel 1,120; cement, bricks, and ceramics 1,042; plastics 858; clothing 836<sup>5</sup>. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 50,580,000,000 (38,593,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008) 95,520,000 ([2007] 4,480,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 244,800,000 (101,105,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 12,884,000 (8,848,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 5,023,000,000 ([2007] 8,244,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.8%, in permanent crops 1.4%, in pasture 35.0%, forest area 54.6%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$226,138,000,000 (U.S.\$4,950 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,500 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007			
	in value Col\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture, forestry	33,349	8.1	3,341,900	16.4
Mining	16,402	4.0	108,300	0.5
Manufacturing	69,279	16.8	2,444,500	12.0
Construction	28,835	7.0	916,900	4.5
Public utilities	11,576	2.8	88,700	0.5
Transp. and commun.	32,839	8.0	1,491,800	7.3
Trade, hotels	47,573	11.5	4,563,100	22.4
Finance, real estate	64,864	15.7	1,301,600	6.4
Pub. admin., defense	26,415	6.4		
Services	45,630	11.0	3,894,900	19.1
Other	35,881	8.7	2,213,500 <sup>7</sup>	10.9 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>412,643</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,365,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2009): U.S.\$29,035,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (March 2004) 3.8; sources of income (2002): wages 42.6%, self-employment 38.9%; expenditure<sup>8</sup> (2006): food and nonalcoholic beverages 27.8%, housing and energy 13.4%, transportation 12.8%, household furnishings 5.7%, health 4.9%, hotel and café expenditures 4.5%, alcohol and tobacco 3.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,844; remittances (2009) 4,273; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 8,756; official development assistance (2008) 972. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,739; remittances (2008) 88; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 1,390.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–369.8	–13.8	–1,771.4	–2,905.7	–2,042.9	–44.5
% of total	1.1%	0.0%	3.5%	4.6%	2.6%	0.1%

**Imports (2008):** U.S.\$39,668,800,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.9%; chemicals and chemical products 18.7%; road vehicles 9.0%; food 8.4%; iron and steel 6.3%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 29.2%; China 11.5%; Mexico 7.9%; Brazil 5.9%; Germany 3.9%.

**Exports (2008):** U.S.\$37,625,900,000 (crude petroleum 24.7%; food 13.1%, of which coffee 5.1%; coal 12.2%; chemicals and chemical products 7.8%; refined petroleum 7.3%; iron and steel 3.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 38.0%; Venezuela 16.2%; Ecuador 4.0%; Switzerland 2.5%; Peru 2.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length<sup>10</sup> 825 mi, 1,327 km; passenger-km (2004) 25,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 8,236,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 102,077 mi, 164,278 km (paved [2000] 23%); passenger-km (2005) 157,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 38,199,000,000. Vehicles (2007): cars 1,674,441; trucks and buses 1,213,050. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 11,724,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 145,044,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	11,358	268	PCs	2007	3,513	80
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,200 <sup>12</sup>	27 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	42,160 <sup>13</sup>	923 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	20,789	455
Landline	2009	7,500	164	Broadband	2009	2,118 <sup>13</sup>	46 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2005)<sup>14</sup>.** Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no schooling/unknown 10.2%; primary education 40.1%; secondary 34.2%; higher 15.5%. **Literacy (2007):** population age 15 and over literate 92.7%; males literate 92.4%; females literate 92.8%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	179,806	5,285,523	29.4	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	186,121	4,772,189	25.6	71
Tertiary	87,397 <sup>15</sup>	1,372,674 <sup>16</sup>	15.0 <sup>16</sup>	35 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 51,095 (1 per 849 persons); hospital beds (2004) 50,824 (1 per 833 persons); infant mortality rate (2007) 20.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 4,300,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 285,220 (army 83.3%, navy 12.1%, air force 4.6%); paramilitary 144,097. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.8%<sup>17</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$224<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>The 1973 concordat with the Vatican declares that Roman Catholicism is of fundamental importance to the Colombian community. <sup>2</sup>Includes 2.7 million to 4.4 million internally displaced persons. <sup>3</sup>Projected rates based on about 79% of total deaths. <sup>4</sup>Also major producer of cut flowers (particularly roses and carnations). <sup>5</sup>In 2008 Colombia ranked first in the world in coca production; 450 metric tons of cocaine were produced. <sup>6</sup>Third quarter; includes ages 10 and over; excludes military. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Actually household consumption. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Operable or rehabilitated lines only. <sup>11</sup>Buses only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>Based on the 2005 Colombia Demographic and Health Survey, comprising 117,205 people. <sup>15</sup>2005–06. <sup>16</sup>2006–07. <sup>17</sup>Includes paramilitary.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• National Administration Department of Statistics <http://www.dane.gov.co>

## Comoros<sup>1</sup>

**Official names:** Udzima wa Komori (Comorian); Jumhūriyat al-Qamar al-Muttaḥidah (Arabic); Union des Comores (French); (Union of the Comoros)<sup>2</sup>.

**Form of government:** republic<sup>3</sup> with one legislative house (Assembly of the Union [334]).

**Head of state and government:**

President assisted by Vice Presidents.

**Capital:** Moroni.

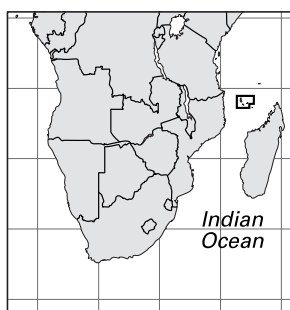
**Official languages:**<sup>2</sup> Comorian (Shikomori); Arabic; French.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Comorian franc (CF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CF 384.29;

1 £ = CF 593.65.



Area and population		area		population
Autonomous islands	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2003 census <sup>5</sup>
Mwali (Mohéli)	Fomboni	112	290	35,751
Ngazidja (Grande Comore)	Moroni	443	1,148	296,177
Ndzuwani (Anjouan)	Mutsamudu	164	424	243,732
TOTAL		719	1,862	575,660

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 691,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 961.1, persons per sq km 371.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 28.1%; rural 71.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.61%; female 50.39%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 42.7%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 17.8%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75 and over, 0.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 838,000; (2030) 975,000.

**Doubling time:** 28 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Comorian (a mixture of Bantu, Arab, Malay, and Malagasy peoples) 97.1%; Makua 1.6%; French 0.4%; other 0.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 98.4%; other 1.6%.

**Major cities** (2002): Moroni (2007) 46,000; Mutsamudu 21,558; Domoni 13,254; Fomboni 13,053; Tsémbéhou 10,552.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 31.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 25.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.9.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 60.0 years; female 64.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 261.6, of which malaria 65.0, diarrheal diseases 52.0, measles 49.8; diseases of the circulatory system 118.9; accidents and injuries 68.1; perinatal conditions 59.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 46.9.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: CF 33,945,000,000 (tax revenue 49.1%, of which taxes on international trade 17.6%, taxes on goods and services 11.5%; grants 37.7%; nontax revenue 13.2%). Expenditures: CF 37,314,000,000 (current expenditures 72.5%, of which interest on debt 2.2%; development expenditures 27.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$254,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): coconuts 80,000, bananas 70,000, cassava 60,000, rice (2008) 20,000, taro 9,500, yams 4,200, corn (maize; 2008) 4,000, cloves (2008) 3,500, vanilla (2008) 50, ylang-ylang essence (2007) 25; other export crops grown in small quantities include coffee, cinnamon, and tuberoses; livestock (number of live animals) 118,000 goats, 50,000 cattle, 23,000 sheep; roundwood 8,650, of which fuelwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 16,000 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: sand, gravel, and crushed stone from coral mining for local construction. Manufacturing: products of small-scale industries include processed vanilla and ylang-ylang, cement, handicrafts, soaps, soft drinks, woodwork, and clothing. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2007) 50,000,000 (50,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (40,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 324,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 49.0%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 83.5%<sup>7</sup>; female 46.3%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed [2005] 13.3%).

Price index (2005 = 100)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.8	98.0	100.0	104.5	109.3	114.6	119.8

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.8; average annual income per household (2004) CF 699,000<sup>8</sup> (U.S.\$1,764); sources of income (2004)<sup>8</sup>: wages/self-employment 36.9%, value ascribed to self-produced food 27.7%, value ascribed to principal dwelling 23.9%; expenditure (1999)<sup>9</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco products 68.0%, housing and energy 15.5%, clothing and footwear 4.7%, education 4.2%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$571,000,000 (U.S.\$870 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,300 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2004	
	in value CF '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>10</sup>	% of labour force <sup>10</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	78,610	43.1	270,000	71.8
Mining	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	7,289	4.0	..	..
Construction	10,007	5.5	..	..
Public utilities	4,182	2.3	..	..
Transportation and communications	9,918	5.4	..	..
Trade, restaurants, hotels	45,442	24.9	106,000	28.2
Finance, insurance, real estate	7,776	4.3	..	..
Public admin., defense	22,765	12.5	..	..
Services	932	0.5	..	..
Other	-4,491 <sup>11</sup>	-2.5 <sup>11</sup>	..	..
TOTAL	182,430	100.0	376,000	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 27; remittances (2009) 12; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 61<sup>2</sup>; official development assistance (2008) 37. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 11; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 43%, in permanent crops c. 30%, in pasture c. 8%, forest area c. 2%.<sup>13</sup>

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008
CF '000,000,000	-30.9	-34.3	-40.0	-56.0
% of total	73.1%	76.7%	77.2%	90.1%

**Imports** (2008): CF 59,040,000,000 (petroleum products 16.3%, road vehicles 7.8%, rice 7.5%, meat/fish 5.0%, cement 4.3%, iron and steel 2.4%, other 56.7%). **Major import sources:** France c. 14%; China c. 13%; India c. 11%; U.A.E. c. 10%; Italy c. 6%.

**Exports** (2008): CF 3,063,000,000 (ylang-ylang 26.6%, vanilla 21.3%, cloves 20.1%). **Major export destinations:** France c. 29%; Turkey c. 16%; Greece c. 12%; Brazil c. 10%; Algeria c. 8%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 493 mi, 793 km (paved 70%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 19,245; trucks and buses 1,790<sup>14</sup>. Air transport (2001): passengers arriving/departing Moroni 108,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	13	23	PCs	2004	5.0	6.3
Telephones				Dailies	2005	15	15
Cellular	2009	100 <sup>16</sup>	148 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	24	36
Landline	2009	25	38	Broadband	2009	—	—

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1996)<sup>17</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 72.7%<sup>18</sup>; primary education 11.0%<sup>18</sup>; secondary 15.1%; unknown 1.2%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 73.6%; males literate 79.3%; females literate 67.8%.

Education (2004–05)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	3,050	106,700	35.0	55 <sup>19</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	3,138	43,349	13.8	..
Tertiary <sup>20</sup>	130	1,779	13.7	2 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2004): physicians 48 (1 per 12,417 persons); hospital beds (1995) 1,450<sup>12</sup> (1 per 342<sup>12</sup> persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 72.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 440,000<sup>21</sup> (51% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2008): the 1,100-member national army is not necessarily accepted by each of the islands; each island also has its own armed security. France provides training for military personnel. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): c. 3.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$21.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes Mayotte, an overseas possession of France, unless otherwise indicated. <sup>23</sup> Languages are official per 2001 constitution. <sup>3</sup>A constitutional referendum effective from May 23, 2009, returned greater powers to the central government. <sup>4</sup>Includes 15 indirectly elected seats. <sup>5</sup>Preliminary. <sup>6</sup>Excludes Comorians living abroad in France or Mayotte (about 150,000 people). <sup>7</sup>ILO Employment Trends Unit estimate. <sup>8</sup>Includes both monetary and nonmonetary income. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>FAO estimate. <sup>11</sup>Less imputed bank service charge. <sup>12</sup>Estimated figure. <sup>13</sup>In addition other equals c. 17%. <sup>14</sup>Excludes buses. <sup>15</sup>Circulation data unavailable for the one daily newspaper. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Based on sample survey of 4,881 persons on all three islands. <sup>18</sup>Basic education may also be received through Qur'anic schools. <sup>19</sup>1999–2000. <sup>20</sup>2003–04. <sup>21</sup>Includes Mayotte.

## Internet resource for further information:

- African Development Bank Group: Statistics  
<http://www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/statistics>



## Congo, Democratic Republic of the

**Official name:** République Démocratique du Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative bodies (Senate [108]; National Assembly [500]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kinshasa.

**Official language:** French<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Congo franc (FC); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = FC 890.00; 1 £ = FC 1,375.<sup>2</sup>



### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2006	
	in value FC '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,574,000	39.4	15,099,000	39.6
Mining	951,000	14.6		
Manufacturing	353,000	5.4		
Construction	352,000	5.4		
Public utilities	133,000	2.0		
Transp. and commun.	289,000	4.4		
Trade, restaurants	1,146,000	17.6		
Pub. admin., defense	330,000	5.1		
Finance and services	273,000	4.2		
Other	125,000 <sup>7</sup>	1.9 <sup>7</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,526,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,012,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure:** n.a.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>8</sup>: total 24,046,000; activity rate 37.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.9%; female 40.6%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	70.2	79.3	82.4	100.0	113.1	132.2	155.1

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 1.0; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 537<sup>9</sup>; official development assistance (2008) 1,610. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1997) 7.0; remittances, n.a.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.0%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 6.6%, forest area 58.7%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+117	+60	−402	+39	+886	−125
% of total	4.6%	1.7%	8.8%	6.7%	7.8%	0.9%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$5,257,000,000 (aid-related imports 14.1%, other imports 85.9%). **Major import sources** (2008): South Africa 28.4%; Belgium 9.9%; Zambia 7.1%; Zimbabwe 6.0%; China 5.9%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$6,143,000,000 (cobalt 37.8%, copper 32.4%, diamonds 13.9%, crude petroleum 10.3%, coffee 0.8%). **Major export destinations** (2008): China 47.3%; Belgium 15.4%; Finland 9.6%; U.S. 8.1%; Zambia 4.4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): length 2,490 mi, 4,007 km<sup>10</sup>; passenger-km (2006) 167,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003) 506,010,000. Roads (2004): total length 95,378 mi, 153,497 km (paved c. 2%). Vehicles (1999): passenger cars 172,600; trucks and buses 34,600. Air transport (1999): passenger-km 263,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 39,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	146	2.7	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	2009	10,163 <sup>12</sup>	154 <sup>12</sup>	Dailies	2009	50 <sup>11</sup>	0.8 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	40	0.6	Internet users	2009	365	5.5
Landline	2009	40	0.6	Broadband	2009	1.5 <sup>12</sup>	0.02 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 66.6%; males literate 77.5%; females literate 56.1%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	255,594	9,973,365	39.0	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	188,808	3,129,488	16.6	...
Tertiary	20,112	306,400	15.2	5 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 5,827 (1 per 9,585 persons); hospital beds, n.a.; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 116.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 43,900,000 (75% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 145,000 (army c. 79.2%, central staff c. 9.6%, republican guard c. 4.8%, air force c. 1.8%, navy c. 4.6%); UN peacekeepers (July 2010): 17,750 troops, 1,200 police. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3.

<sup>1</sup>National languages are Kongo, Lingala, Swahili, and Tshiluba. <sup>2</sup>Most transactions are conducted outside of the banking system and often with U.S. dollars. <sup>3</sup>To be formally reorganized into 25 provinces and 1 city (Kinshasa) in late 2010 at earliest. <sup>4</sup>Total area per more recent survey is 905,568 sq mi (2,345,410 sq km); the land part totals 875,525 sq mi (2,267,600 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Mine output, metal content. <sup>6</sup>Mostly artisanally mined; 20% of diamonds are of gem quality. <sup>7</sup>Import duties. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>9</sup>Estimated figure. <sup>10</sup>Generally serves mining centres; mostly in poor condition. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resource for further information:

• Central Bank of the Democratic Republic of the Congo <http://www.bcc.cd>

### Area and population

Provinces <sup>3</sup>	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	1998 estimate
Bandundu	Bandundu	114,154	295,658	5,201,000
Bas-Congo	Matadi	20,819	53,920	2,835,000
Equateur	Mbandaka	155,712	403,292	4,820,000
Kasai-Occidental	Kananga	59,746	154,742	3,337,000
Kasai-Oriental	Mbuji-Mayi	65,754	170,302	3,830,000
Katanga	Lubumbashi	191,845	496,877	4,125,000
Maniema	Kindu	51,062	132,250	1,246,787
Nord-Kivu	Goma	22,967	59,483	3,564,434
Oriental	Kisangani	194,302	503,239	5,566,000
Sud-Kivu	Bukavu	25,147	65,130	2,837,779
<b>City</b>				
Kinshasa	—	3,847	9,965	4,787,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>905,355<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2,344,858<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>42,150,000</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 67,827,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 74.9, persons per sq km 28.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 34.6%; rural 65.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.71%; female 50.29%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 47.2%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 14.2%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 87,640,000; (2030) 108,594,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (1983): Luba 18.0%; Kongo 16.1%; Mongo 13.5%; Rwanda 10.3%; Azande 6.1%; Bangi and Ngale 5.8%; Rundi 3.8%; Teke 2.7%; Boa 2.3%; Chokwe 1.8%; Lugbara 1.6%; Banda 1.4%; other 16.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic c. 50%; Protestant c. 20%; Kimbanguist (indigenous Christian) c. 10%; Muslim c. 10%; traditional beliefs and syncretic sects c. 10%.

**Major urban areas** (2009): Kinshasa 8,754,000; Lubumbashi 1,543,000; Mbuji-Mayi 1,488,000; Kananga 878,000; Kisangani 812,000; Bukavu (2004) 471,789.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 42.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 31.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 6.20.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 52.6 years; female 56.2 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 1.2–1.5% (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diarrheal diseases c. 219; HIV/AIDS-related c. 217; lower respiratory infections c. 211; malaria c. 191; war and violence c. 107.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: FC 1,326,800,000,000 (customs and excise taxes 25.8%, taxes on goods and services 21.3%, income and profit taxes 19.1%, grants 9.2%, other revenue 24.6%). Expenditures: FC 1,478,700,000,000 (wages and salaries 30.6%, goods and services 18.8%, transfers and subsidies 15.3%, interest payments 13.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$10,872,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 15,013,500, sugarcane 1,550,000, plantains 1,206,700, corn (maize) 1,156,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 370,000, rice 316,530, bananas 315,470, papayas 223,770, mangoes 208,440, pineapples 198,400, coffee beans 113,240, game meat 89,055, avocados 65,220, melonseed 50,000, dried leaf 14,637; live-stock (number of live animals) 4,046,100 goats, 965,130 pigs; roundwood (2009) 78,767,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 94%; fisheries production 238,970 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2009): copper 309,181<sup>5</sup>; cobalt 56,258<sup>5</sup>; tin (2008) 11,800<sup>5</sup>; silver (2008) 34,083 kg; gold (2008) 3,300 kg; diamonds (2008) 20,947,000 carats<sup>6</sup>. Manufacturing (2008): cement 443,550; flour 199,000; steel 113,000; sugar 96,000; paints 41,000; printed fabrics (2007) 5,616,000 sq m; cigarettes 3,536,000,000 cartons; shoes 21,814,000 pairs; beer 3,040,000 hectolitres; soft drinks 1,400,000 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 7,665,000,000 ([2007] 7,366,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 128,000 (183,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 9,382,000 ([2007] negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (432,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,720,000,000 (U.S.\$160 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$300 per capita).

## Congo, Republic of the

**Official name:** République du Congo (Republic of the Congo).

**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [721]; National Assembly [137]).

**Head of state and government:** President.<sup>2</sup> **Capital:** Brazzaville.

**Official language:** French<sup>3</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;

1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

Regions	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2007 census <sup>4</sup>
Bouenza	Madingou	4,733	12,258	237,496
Cuvette	Owando	18,861	48,850	156,136
Cuvette-Ouest	Ewo	10,039	26,000	73,011
Kouilou	Pointe-Noire	5,270	13,650	92,006
Lékoumou	Sibiti	8,089	20,950	96,424
Likouala	Impfondo	25,500	66,044	154,154
Nlari	Dolisie	10,007	25,918	134,256
Plateaux	Djambala	14,826	38,400	174,617
Pool	Kinkala	13,110	33,955	236,616
Sangha	Ouessou	21,542	55,795	57,632
<b>Communes</b>				
Brazzaville	—	39	100	1,375,237
Dolisie	—	7	18	83,802
Mossendjo	—	2	5	13,239
Nkayi	—	3	8	71,623
Ouessou	—	2	5	28,202
Pointe-Noire	—	17	44	711,128
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>132,047</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>3,695,579</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,932,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 29.8, persons per sq km 11.5.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 61.0%; rural 39.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.72%; female 50.28%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 46.1%; 15–29, 27.4%; 30–44, 14.8%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,915,000; (2030) 5,731,000.

**Doubling time:** 24 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Kongo 21.2%; Yombe 11.5%; Teke 10.7%; Kougui 8.0%; Mboshi 5.4%; Ngala 4.2%; Sundi 4.0%; other 35.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 49%; independent Christian c. 13%; Protestant c. 11%; Muslim c. 2%; other (mostly traditional beliefs and nonreligious) c. 25%.

**Major cities** (2007)<sup>4</sup>: Brazzaville 1,375,237; Pointe-Noire 711,128; Dolisie 83,802; Nkayi 71,623; Ouesso 28,202.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 41.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 29.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.92.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 52.5 years; female 55.0 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 3.5% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFAF 2,465,900,000,000 (petroleum revenue 85.9%, nonpetroleum receipts 13.4%, grants 0.7%). Expenditures: CFAF 1,227,500,000,000 (current expenditure 63.8%, capital expenditure 36.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$5,084,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2000) 5.9.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$6,748,000,000 (U.S.\$1,830 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,940 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2010	
	in value CFAF '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	199.9	4.2	487,000	32.0
Petroleum, mining	3,173.6	66.7		
Manufacturing	193.7	4.1		
Construction	143.7	3.0	1,037,000	68.0
Public utilities	25.4	0.5		
Trade	270.1	5.7		
Transp. and commun.	210.5	4.4		
Finance, real estate Pub. admin., defense Services	465.5	9.8		
Other	77.1 <sup>15</sup>	1.6 <sup>5</sup>	1,524,000	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,759.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 1,000,000, sugarcane 600,000, bananas 88,000, plantains 65,000, game meat 28,000, palm oil (2009) 26,000, mangoes/guavas 26,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 23,000, coffee 2,200; livestock (number of live animals) 295,000 goats, 115,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep; roundwood (2009) 3,726,100 cu m, of

which fuelwood 35%; fisheries production 54,169 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): diamonds 110,000 carats<sup>6</sup>; gold 100 kg. Manufacturing (2004): residual fuel oil 437,000<sup>7</sup>; gas–diesel oils 141,000<sup>7</sup>; motor gasoline 63,000<sup>7</sup>; kerosene 55,000<sup>7</sup>; refined sugar 31,000; cigarettes 750,000,000 units; beer 674,000 hectolitres; soft drinks 436,000 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 407,000,000 (856,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 100,200,000 (2007) 5,610,000; petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 717,000 (389,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 21,100,000 (21,100,000).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>8</sup>: total 1,554,000; activity rate of total population 43.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 72.9%; female 43.4%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.7	97.0	100.0	106.5	109.4	117.4	123.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 54; remittances (2009) 15; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 2,119; official development assistance (2008) 505. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 168; remittances (2008) 102.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.4%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 29.3%, forest area 65.7%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CFAF '000,000,000	+1,074	+1,074	+1,817	+2,125	+1,487	+2,289
% of total	52.7%	48.2%	57.0%	50.2%	38.0%	47.7%

**Imports** (2007): CFAF 1,214,000,000,000 (nonpetroleum sector 62.5%, petroleum sector 37.5%). **Major import sources** (2008): France 22.2%; China 18.7%; India 6.0%; U.S. 5.6%; Italy 5.2%.

**Exports** (2007): CFAF 2,701,000,000,000 (crude petroleum 90.1%, wood and wood products 4.6%, petroleum products 2.5%). **Major export destinations** (2008): U.S. 42.1%; China 30.1%; France 5.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): route length 488 mi, 795 km; passenger-km 167,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 264,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 10,805 mi, 17,289 km (paved 5%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 56,000; trucks and buses 36,500. Air transport (2003): passenger-km 31,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	40	12	PCs	2006	17	5.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	8 <sup>9</sup>	2.1 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,171 <sup>10</sup>	589 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	245	66
Landline	2009	24	6.6	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population ages 15–49 having<sup>11</sup>: no formal schooling 5.6%; primary education 28.1%; lower secondary 47.2%; upper secondary/higher 19.1%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 86.8%; males literate 92.1%; females literate 81.7%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	12,124	628,081	51.8	59 <sup>12</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	6,965 <sup>13</sup>	232,026 <sup>13</sup>	33.3 <sup>13</sup>	...
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	894	12,456	13.9	4 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 549<sup>15</sup> (1 per 6,386 persons); hospital beds (2007) 3,325<sup>15</sup> (1 per 1,117 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 81.7; undernourished population (2004–06) 700,000 (21% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 10,000 (army 80.0%, navy 8.0%, air force 12.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$31.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number. <sup>2</sup>The post of prime minister, an extraconstitutional creation from January 2005, was abolished on Sept. 15, 2009. <sup>3</sup>Functional national languages are Lingala and Monokutuba. <sup>4</sup>Preliminary. <sup>5</sup>Indirect taxes. <sup>6</sup>Reported figure; the Republic of the Congo was formerly a major illegal transshipment conduit for diamonds from nearby countries and was expelled from the Kimberley Process between 2004 and 2007. <sup>7</sup>2007. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>9</sup>Circulation. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>Survey of 9,975 persons only (including 7,051 females and 2,924 males). <sup>12</sup>2005–06. <sup>13</sup>2003–04. <sup>14</sup>2002–03. <sup>15</sup>Public sector only.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **La Banque de France: La Zone Franc**  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>
- **Republique du Congo: Centre National de la Statistique**  
<http://www.cnsee.org>

## Costa Rica

**Official name:** República de Costa Rica (Republic of Costa Rica).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [57]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** San José.

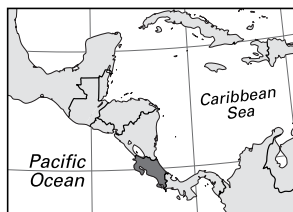
**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** Roman Catholicism.

**Monetary unit:** Costa Rican colón

(₡); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = ₡503.74; 1 £ = ₡778.18.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2008 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Alajuela	Alajuela	3,766	9,753	821,390
Cartago	Cartago	1,207	3,125	489,673
Guanacaste	Liberia	3,915	10,141	303,618
Heredia	Heredia	1,026	2,657	403,907
Limón	Limón	3,547	9,188	399,241
Puntarenas	Puntarenas	4,354	11,277	414,730
San José	San José	1,915	4,959	1,522,749
TOTAL		19,730	51,100	4,355,308

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,516,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 228.9, persons per sq km 88.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 63.9%; rural 36.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2006<sup>2</sup>): male 50.76%; female 49.24%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 25.5%; 15–29, 28.0%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 15.5%; 60–74, 6.8%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,098,000; (2030) 5,571,000.

**Doubling time:** 55 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): white 77.0%; mestizo 17.0%; black/mulatto 3.0%;

East Asian (mostly Chinese) 2.0%; Amerindian 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic (practicing) c. 47%; Roman Catholic (nonpracticing) c. 25%; Evangelical Protestant c. 13%; nonreligious c. 10%; other c. 5%.

**Major cities** (2009<sup>2</sup>): San José 356,174<sup>3</sup> (urban agglomeration 1,461,000<sup>4</sup>);

Limón 65,600<sup>5</sup>; Alajuela 50,989<sup>5</sup>; San Francisco 48,036<sup>5</sup>; Liberia 42,400<sup>5</sup>; Puntarenas 38,100<sup>5</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2007) 40.1%; outside of marriage (2007) 59.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.95.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2007) 5.8/(1998) 2.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 76.8 years; female 81.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2003): diseases of the circulatory system 105.0; communicable diseases 92.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 78.1; accidents and violence 46.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: ₡2,106,400,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 59.1%, income tax 25.2%, taxes on international trade 7.9%, social contributions 1.8%, grants 1.0%). Expenditures: ₡2,025,500,000,000 (education 31.8%, interest on debt 20.7%, social protection 16.0%, public order 11.4%, transportation 10.7%, health 2.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,043,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$28,661,000,000 (U.S.\$6,260 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$10,940).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2008 <sup>2</sup>	
	in value C'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,069,408	6.4	241,632	11.7
Mining	29,729	0.2	2,167	0.1
Manufacturing	2,870,103	17.1	239,538	11.6
Construction	911,101	5.4	152,445	7.4
Public utilities	300,568	1.8	27,953	1.4
Transp. and commun.	1,519,643	9.1	143,045	6.9
Trade, restaurants	2,844,879	16.9	477,917	23.2
Finance, real estate	1,522,581	9.1	190,920	9.3
Public administration	719,358	4.3	93,762	4.6
Services	4,256,297	24.4	377,311	18.3
Other	744,377 <sup>6</sup>	4.4 <sup>6</sup>	112,923 <sup>7</sup>	5.5 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	16,788,044	100.0 <sup>8</sup>	2,059,613	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 4,100,000, bananas 2,127,000, pineapples 1,870,121, cow's milk 916,657, oil palm fruit 897,750, cassava 451,700, oranges 350,000, rice 256,460, green coffee 91,627, plantains 60,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 1,287,100 cattle, 440,000 pigs, 23,500,000 chickens; roundwood 4,596,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 74%; fisheries production (2008) 48,785 (from aquaculture 55%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 270,000; gold 198 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2003): food products 734; beverages 188; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 169; plastic products 121;

paper and paper products 96; bricks, tiles, and cement 95; printing and publishing 95; fabricated metal products 74. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 9,050,000,000 (9,213,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (21,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (5,454,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 713,000 (2,308,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008<sup>2</sup>): total 2,059,613; activity rate of total population 45.4% (participation rates: ages 12–59 [2005] 60.8%; female [2005] 36.2%; unemployed 4.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	78.2	87.9	100.0	111.5	121.9	138.3	149.1
Monthly earnings index	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Household income and expenditure** (2004–05). Average household size 3.7; average annual household income ₡4,225,680 (U.S.\$9,214); sources of income: wages and salaries 67.9%, rent 11.0%, transfers 10.9%, self-employment 8.1%; expenditure: food, beverages, and tobacco 21.9%, housing and energy 19.3%, transportation 14.8%, recreation and culture 7.9%, wearing apparel 6.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,276; remittances (2009) 574; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 1,793; official development assistance (2008) 66. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 593; remittances (2008) 271; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 122.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.9%, in permanent crops 5.9%, in pasture 44.1%, overall forest area 46.9%<sup>9</sup>.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–2,050	–2,023	–3,816	–3,830	–5,545	–2,617
% of total	14.7%	12.4%	20.8%	17.7%	22.1%	13.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$15,289,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.1%, of which electronic integrated circuits/micro-assemblies 9.6%; chemicals and chemical products 14.7%; petroleum 13.9%; base and fabricated metals 9.5%; food 7.0%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 38.2%; Mexico 6.2%; China 5.7%; Japan 5.4%; Venezuela 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$9,744,000,000 (food products 29.4%, of which bananas 7.3%, pineapples 5.9%, coffee 3.5%; parts for office machines/computers 10.8%; electronic integrated circuits/micro-assemblies 10.7%; medical/surgical instruments 6.3%; medicines 3.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 38.2%; China 6.3%; Netherlands 5.1%; Nicaragua 4.1%; Hong Kong 4.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): 278 km<sup>11</sup>; passenger-km 870,000; metric ton-km cargo 230,000. Roads (2007): total length 22,789 mi, 36,654 km (paved 26%); passenger-km 27,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 538,384; trucks and buses 151,933. Air transport (2005)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 2,284,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,351,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,068	257	PCs	2005	1,000	233
Telephones				Dailies	2009	272 <sup>13</sup>	81 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,950 <sup>14</sup>	426 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,579	345
Landline	2009	1,493	326	Broadband	2009	275 <sup>14</sup>	60 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 5 and over having: no formal schooling 9.9%; incomplete primary education 23.3%; complete primary 24.5%; incomplete secondary 18.2%; complete secondary 8.5%; higher 12.7%; other/unknown 2.9%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 96.0%; males literate 95.7%; females literate 96.2%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	28,186	534,816	19.0	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	24,347	380,813	15.6	64 <sup>15</sup>
Tertiary	4,494 <sup>16</sup>	110,717 <sup>17</sup>	17.7 <sup>16</sup>	25 <sup>17</sup> (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 6,600 (1 per 644 persons); hospital beds (2003) 5,908 (1 per 714 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 8.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$40. The army was officially abolished in 1948. Paramilitary (police) forces had 9,800 members in November 2009.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>July 1. <sup>3</sup>Population of San José canton. <sup>4</sup>2009 estimate of UN *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision*. <sup>5</sup>Urban population of commune. <sup>6</sup>Taxes less subsidies and imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Includes 101,905 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Forest area overlaps with other categories. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Limited service on part of route is primarily for tourist trains. <sup>12</sup>Lacsa (Costa Rican Airlines) only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2006–07. <sup>16</sup>2002–03. <sup>17</sup>2004–05.

**Internet resources for further information:**

• Central Bank of Costa Rica <http://www.bccr.fi.cr>

• National Institute of Statistics and the Census <http://www.inec.go.cr>



## Côte d'Ivoire

**Official name:** République de Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast]).

**Form of government:** transitional regime<sup>1</sup> with one legislative house (National Assembly [225<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:**

President assisted by Prime Minister<sup>3</sup>.

**De facto capital:** Abidjan.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;

1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

Regions	area	population	Regions	area	population
	sq km	2002 estimate		sq km	2002 estimate
Agnebi	9,080	720,900	Moyen-Cavally	14,150	443,200
Bafing	8,720	178,400	Moyen-Comoé	6,900	488,200
Bas-Sassandra	25,800	443,200	N'zi-Comoé	19,560	909,800
Denguélé	20,600	277,000	Savanes	40,323	1,215,100
Dix-huit Montagnes	16,600	1,125,800	Sud-Bandama	10,650	826,300
Fromager	6,900	679,900	Sud-Comoé	6,250	536,500
Haut-Sassandra	15,200	1,186,600	Vallée du Bandama	28,530	1,335,500
Lacs	8,940	597,500	Worodougou	21,900	400,200
Lagunes	14,200	4,210,200	Zanzan	38,000	839,000
Marahoué	8,500	651,700	TOTAL	320,803	17,065,000

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 21,059,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 170.0, persons per sq km 65.6.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 49.0%; rural 51.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.75%; female 49.25%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 41.2%; 15–29, 29.2%; 30–44, 16.5%; 45–59, 8.4%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 25,504,000; (2030) 29,724,000.

**Ethnolinguistic composition** (1998)<sup>4</sup>: Akan 42.1%; Mande 26.5%; other 31.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs c. 37%; Christian c. 32%, of which Roman Catholic c. 17%, Protestant c. 8%, independent Christian c. 7%; Muslim c. 28%; other c. 3%.

**Major cities** (2009): Abidjan 4,009,000<sup>5</sup>; Yamoussoukro 808,000<sup>5</sup>; Bouaké 642,700; Daloa 241,020; Korhogo (2003) 115,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 36.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 4.33.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 50.7 years; female 54.1 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 3.9%<sup>6</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 299; malaria c. 153; lower respiratory infections c. 132; diarrheal diseases c. 102; perinatal conditions c. 92.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFAF 2,156,200,000,000 (tax revenue 76.0%, nontax revenue 15.7%, grants 8.3%). Expenditures: CFAF 2,217,200,000,000 (current expenditure 84.8%, capital expenditure 14.4%, net lending 0.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$10,615,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): yams 6,933,000, cassava 2,951,000, sugarcane 1,630,000, plantains 1,555,000, cacao beans (2009) 1,223,000, oil palm fruit 1,200,000, rice 684,000, corn (maize) 681,000, bananas 360,000, cashew nuts 280,000, natural rubber 188,500, coffee (2009) 150,000, game meat 135,000, okra 115,900, cotton lint 50,000, chilies/dry peppers 20,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,631,000 sheep, 1,538,000 cattle; roundwood 10,303,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 86%; fisheries production 59,290 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2008): manganese 176,600; gold 4,205 kg; diamonds 300,000 carats<sup>7</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in CFAF '000,000,000; 1997): food 156.6, of which cocoa and chocolate 72.4, vegetable oils 62.7; chemicals 60.2; wood products 55.9; refined petroleum 46.0; textiles 37.9. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 5,631,000,000 (4,859,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 21,100,000 ([2007] 26,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 3,200,000 (931,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 1,200,000,000 (1,200,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>8</sup>: total 8,126,000; activity rate of total population 39.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.3%; female 36.7%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	96.3	100.0	102.5	104.4	111.0	112.1

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 8.0; expenditure (1996)<sup>9</sup>: food 32.2%, housing and energy 13.9%, hotels and restaurants 12.3%, transportation 9.6%, clothing 7.4%, household equipment 5.7%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 104; remittances (2009) 193; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 366; official development assistance (2008) 617. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 396; remittances (2008) 19.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$22,418,000,000 (U.S.\$1,060 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,640 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2006	
	in value CFAF '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,415.4	23.2	4,446,000	57.4
Mining	564.1	5.4		
Manufacturing	1,542.3	14.8		
Public utilities	119.0	1.1		
Construction	239.7	2.3		
Transp. and commun.	733.9	7.1		
Trade, restaurants	952.2	9.1		
Finance, real estate	445.0	4.3		
Public admin., defense	1,086.5	10.4		
Services	1,585.3	15.2		
Other	733.9 <sup>10</sup>	7.1 <sup>10</sup>		
TOTAL	10,417.3	100.0	7,749,000	100.0

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 8.8%, in permanent crops 13.2%, in pasture 41.5%, forest area 32.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+1,864	+1,383	+2,327	+1,385	+1,895
% of total	16.5%	10.5%	16.7%	9.4%	10.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$7,884,000,000 (crude petroleum 33.9%; food products 17.5%, of which rice 5.9%, fish 5.0%; machinery and apparatus 11.3%; road vehicles 5.1%). **Major import sources:** Nigeria 29.3%; France 12.7%; China 6.9%; Thailand 4.5%; Venezuela 3.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$9,779,000,000 (cocoa [all forms] 27.0%; refined petroleum 20.8%; crude petroleum 15.6%; natural rubber 5.1%; toiletries/soaps 2.6%; rough/sawn wood 2.3%). **Major export destinations:** France 13.9%; Neth. 11.3%; U.S. 9.7%; Germany 7.1%; Nigeria 6.4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: route length (2006) 395 mi, 636 km<sup>12</sup>; (2001) passenger-km 182,000,000<sup>13</sup>; (2001) metric ton-km cargo 699,000,000<sup>13</sup>. Roads (2004): total length 49,710 mi, 80,000 km (paved 8%). Vehicles: passenger cars (2002) 114,000; trucks and buses (2001) 54,900. Air transport: <sup>14</sup>.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	880	52	PCs	2004	262	16
Telephones				Dailies	2009	200 <sup>15</sup>	9.7 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	13,346 <sup>16</sup>	633 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	968	46
Landline	2009	282	13	Broadband	2009	10 <sup>16</sup>	0.5 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1998–99)<sup>17</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 62.3%; primary education 19.4%; secondary 14.3%; higher 3.3%; unknown 0.7%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 55.5%; males 65.1%; females 45.5%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	56,248	2,356,240	41.9	55 <sup>18</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	...	736,649 <sup>19</sup>	...	20 <sup>19</sup>
Tertiary	...	156,772 <sup>20</sup>	...	...

**Health:** physicians (2004) 2,081 (1 per 8,143 persons); hospital beds (2006) 7,731 (1 per 2,500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 96.7; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,500,000 (14% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 17,050 (army 38.1%, navy 5.3%, air force 4.1%, presidential guard 7.9%, gendarmerie<sup>21</sup> 44.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$17.22.

<sup>1</sup>A peace accord signed between the 2002–07 warring factions enabled the creation of a power-sharing transitional government in April 2007. <sup>2</sup>Statutory number; no elections between December 2000 and September 2010. <sup>3</sup>Both positions were transitional as of mid-2010. <sup>4</sup>Local population only (in 1998 foreigners constituted 26% of the population). <sup>5</sup>Urban agglomeration. <sup>6</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>7</sup>Annual UN sanctions on rough diamond exports have been imposed from November 2004 to November 2010. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Côte d'Ivoire part of Abidjan–Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, railway. <sup>13</sup>Data for entire length of Abidjan–Ouagadougou railway. <sup>14</sup>Data unavailable for Air Ivoire, the national airline. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Based on sample survey of 4,572 persons (38% urban, 62% rural). <sup>18</sup>2002–03. <sup>19</sup>2001–02. <sup>20</sup>2006–07. <sup>21</sup>The gendarmerie or the national police force reinforces the army. <sup>22</sup>Peacekeeping troops: UN (July 2010) 7,200; French (November 2009) 900.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **La Banque de France: La Zone Franc**  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/rapport-annuel-zone-franc.htm>
- **Institut National de la Statistique** <http://www.ins.ci>



## Croatia

**Official name:** Republika Hrvatska (Republic of Croatia).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Croatian Parliament [153]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Zagreb.

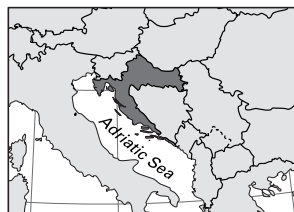
**Official language:** Croatian.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** kuna (kn; plural

kune); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = kn 5.68; 1 £ = kn 8.77.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Counties	sq km	2009 estimate	Counties	sq km	2009 estimate	Counties	sq km
Bjelovar-Bilogora	2,638	124,646	Sisak-Moslavina	4,448	171,975		
Dubrovnik-Neretva	1,782	127,473	Slavonski Brod-Posavina	2,027	172,681		
Istra (Istria)	2,813	214,991	Split-Dalmatia	4,524	482,501		
Karlovac	3,622	132,150	Varaždin	1,260	180,252		
Koprivnica-Križevci	1,734	119,586	Virovitica-Podravina	2,021	87,596		
Krapina-Zagorje	1,230	136,357	Vukovar-Srijem	2,448	197,472		
Lika-Senj	5,350	49,924	Zadar	3,643	175,682		
Medimurje	730	117,891	Zagreb	3,078	328,123		
Osijek-Baranja	4,149	319,239					
Požega-Slavonia	1,821	81,891					
Primorje-Gorski kotar	3,590	304,228					
Šibenik-Knin	2,994	114,122					
			<b>City</b>				
			Zagreb	640	790,298		
			<b>TOTAL</b>	56,542	4,429,078		

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,426,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 202.7, persons per sq km 78.3.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 57.3%; rural 42.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.23%; female 51.77%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 15.3%; 15–29, 19.4%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 21.9%; 60–74, 15.4%; 75 and over, 7.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,333,000; (2030) 4,195,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2001): Croat 89.6%; Serb 4.5%; Bosniac 0.5%; Italian 0.4%; Hungarian 0.4%; other 4.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 92.6%, of which Roman Catholic 87.8%, Eastern Orthodox 4.4%; Muslim 1.3%; nonreligious/atheist 5.2%; other 0.9%.

**Major cities** (2001): Zagreb (2008) 788,000; Split 175,140; Rijeka 143,800; Osijek 90,411; Zadar 69,556.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 88.5%; outside of marriage (2008) 11.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.47.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.1/1.1.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 72.9 years; female 79.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 591.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 299.5; accidents, violence, and poisoning 68.4; diseases of the digestive system 54.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: kn 115,772,655,000 (tax revenue 60.1%, of which VAT 35.7%, excise taxes 10.3%, corporate taxes 9.1%; social security contributions 35.2%; nontax revenue 4.7%). Expenditures: kn 115,292,426,000 (social security and welfare 45.6%; compensation of employees 26.0%; goods and services 7.0%; other 21.4%).

**Public debt** (external; October 2009): U.S.\$59,400,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,784,800; activity rate 42.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63.2%; female 45.5%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 16.5%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.8	96.8	100.0	103.2	106.2	112.6	115.3
Annual earnings index	90.0	95.4	100.0	105.2	110.6	118.3	121.4

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): corn (maize) 2,182,521, sugar beets 1,217,041, wheat 936,076, potatoes 270,251, barley 243,609, grapes 206,437, apples 93,355, sunflower seeds 82,098, rapeseed 80,424, olives 32,592, tobacco leaves 13,348; livestock (number of live animals) 1,250,000 pigs, 619,000 sheep, 447,000 cattle; roundwood 4,242,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 20%; fisheries production (2008) 61,041 (from aquaculture 20%). Mining and quarrying (2008): ceramic clay 300,000; ornamental stone 1,000,000 sq m. Manufacturing (value added in kn '000,000; 2007): food products, beverages, and tobacco 10,248; base and fabricated metals 3,982; electrical equipment and machinery 3,756; bricks, cement, and ceramics 3,581; coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel 3,106. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 14,105,000,000 ([2008] 18,000,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (1,081,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 5,682,200 ([2009] 38,690,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 4,300,000 ([2007] 4,675,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 2,429,568,000 ([2009] 3,205,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$61,208,000,000 (U.S.\$13,810 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$19,170 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value kn '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	19,512	5.9	69,560	3.9
Mining and quarrying	8,841	0.5	8,841	0.5
Manufacturing	55,549	16.7	272,812	15.5
Public utilities	38,340	2.2	38,340	2.2
Construction	23,189	7.0	140,661	8.0
Transp. and commun.	24,216	7.3	114,024	6.5
Trade, restaurants	44,540	13.4	329,223	18.7
Finance, real estate	70,847	21.3	152,597	8.7
Pub. admin., defense	52,241	15.7	113,466	6.4
Services	257,746	14.6	257,746	14.6
Other	42,970 <sup>2</sup>	12.9 <sup>2</sup>	264,688 <sup>3</sup>	15.0 <sup>3</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>333,063<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,761,958</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2005). Average household size (2001) 3.0; average annual income per household kn 69,180 (U.S.\$11,629); sources: wages 51.0%, pensions 17.9%, self-employment 16.5%; expenditure (2009): food and nonalcoholic beverages 32.1%, housing and energy 14.4%, transportation 11.0%, clothing and footwear 7.3%, recreation and culture 6.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11,267; remittances (2009) 1,436; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 4,589; official development assistance (2008) 397. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,109; remittances (2008) 116; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 976.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 14.9%, left fallow 0.3%, in permanent crops 1.5%, in pasture 5.6%, forest area 39.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>5</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–8,565	–9,788	–11,126	–13,469	–16,603	–10,729
% of total	34.7%	35.8%	34.9%	35.3%	37.0%	33.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$30,727,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.8%, petroleum 13.2%, base and fabricated metals 10.7%, road vehicles/parts 8.6%, food 7.1%). **Major import sources:** Italy 17.1%; Germany 13.4%; Russia 10.4%; China 6.1%; Slovenia 5.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$14,124,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.2%, mineral fuels 12.9%, ships and boats [particularly tankers] 11.5%, chemicals and chemical products 9.9%, food 7.4%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 19.1%; Bos.-Her. 15.4%; Germany 10.7%; Slovenia 7.8%; Austria 5.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 1,691 mi, 2,722 km; passenger-km 1,835,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,641,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 18,233 mi, 29,343 km (paved 91%); passenger-km (2006) 28,500,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2009) 9,429,000,000. Vehicles (2010<sup>7</sup>): passenger cars 1,522,851; trucks and buses 165,625. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 1,636,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,621,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,401	315	PCs	2004	842	191
Telephones				Dailies	2009	535 <sup>8</sup>	121 <sup>8</sup>
Cellular	2009	6,035 <sup>9</sup>	1,367 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009	2,234	506
Landline	2009	1,859	421	Broadband	2009	685 <sup>9</sup>	155 <sup>9</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no schooling or unknown 3.5%; incomplete primary education 15.8%; primary 21.7%; secondary 47.1%; postsecondary and higher 11.9%. **Literacy** (2008): population age 15 and over literate 98.7%; males 99.5%; females 98.0%.

#### Education (2009–10)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	11,746	167,452	14.3	90 <sup>10</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	44,341	374,182	8.4	88 <sup>10</sup>
Tertiary	8,768 <sup>11</sup>	134,188 <sup>11</sup>	15.3 <sup>11</sup>	44 (age 19–23) <sup>10</sup>

**Health** (2008): physicians 9,044 (1 per 490 persons); hospital beds 24,000 (1 per 185 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 5.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,980 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 18,600 (army 61.2%, navy 10.0%, air force 18.8%, joint staff 10.0%); reserve 21,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$230.

<sup>1</sup>However, the Roman Catholic Church receives state financial support through concordats with the Vatican. <sup>2</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies. <sup>3</sup>Includes 263,174 unemployed. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>6</sup>Passenger cars 25,000,000,000; buses 3,500,000,000. <sup>7</sup>June 30. <sup>8</sup>Circulation. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers. <sup>10</sup>2006–07. <sup>11</sup>2008–09.

**Internet resources for further information:**

- Central Bureau of Statistics [http://www.dzs.hr/default\\_e.htm](http://www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm)
- Croatian National Bank <http://www.hnb.hr/eindex.htm>

## Cuba

**Official name:** República de Cuba (Republic of Cuba).

**Form of government:** unitary socialist republic with one legislative house (National Assembly of the People's Power [614]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Havana.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Cuban peso (CUP); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CUP 26.50<sup>1</sup>;

1 £ = CUP 40.94<sup>1</sup>.



Area and population		area <sup>2</sup>		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Camagüey	Camagüey	6,029	15,615	782,582
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	2,619	6,783	422,643
Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	1,614	4,180	405,545
Ciudad de la Habana	—	278	721	2,141,993
Granma	Bayamo	3,234	8,375	835,808
Guantánamo	Guantánamo	2,381	6,168	510,944
Holguín	Holguín	3,588	9,293	1,037,326
La Habana <sup>4</sup>	Havana	2,213	5,732	747,491
Las Tunas	Las Tunas	2,544	6,588	536,112
Matanzas	Matanzas	4,557	11,803	690,223
Pinar del Río	Pinar del Río	4,210	10,904	729,292
Sancti Spiritus	Sancti Spiritus	2,601	6,737	465,542
Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	2,377	6,156	1,047,181
Villa Clara	Santa Clara	3,248	8,412	803,690
<b>Special municipality</b>				
Isla de la Juventud	Nueva Gerona	934	2,419	86,256
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>42,427</b>	<b>109,886</b>	<b>11,242,628</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 11,239,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 264.9, persons per sq km 102.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 75.4%; rural 24.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.09%; female 49.91%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 17.6%; 15–29, 20.4%; 30–44, 25.5%; 45–59, 19.3%; 60–74, 12.0%; 75–84, 3.7%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 11,193,000; (2030) 11,019,000.

**Ethnic composition** (1994): mixed 51.0%; white 37.0%; black 11.0%; other 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 47%; Protestant c. 5%; nonreligious c. 22%; other c. 26%.<sup>5</sup>

**Major cities** (2009<sup>3</sup>): Havana 2,148,132; Santiago de Cuba 426,679; Camagüey 306,393; Holguín 276,956; Guantánamo 208,055; Santa Clara 207,170.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.9 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.70.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5/3.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2005–07): male 76.0 years; female 80.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 197.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 189.7; cerebrovascular disease 83.7; influenza and pneumonia 47.3; accidents 42.6; lower respiratory diseases 27.7.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CUP 42,055,600,000 (tax revenue 61.5%; nontax revenue 38.5%). Expenditures: CUP 46,255,600,000 (current revenue 90.3%, of which education 16.2%, health 15.5%, social security contributions 9.5%, public safety and defense 4.4%; capital expenditure 9.7%).

**Public debt** (2009): U.S.\$19,386,000,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 14,900,000, tomatoes 750,000, cow's milk 600,000, rice 564,000, sweet potatoes 437,000, plantains 425,000, pumpkins, squash, and gourds 413,000, cassava 316,000, corn (maize) 305,000, oranges 261,000, tobacco leaves 25,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,893,000 cattle, 2,584,000 sheep, 1,768,000 pigs, 30,800,000 chickens; roundwood 2,034,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 63%; fisheries production (2008) 60,895 (from aquaculture 54%). Mining and quarrying (2008): nickel (metal content) 67,265; cobalt (metal content) 3,175. Manufacturing (2009): cement 1,677,500; steel 269,000; cigarettes 13,100,000 units; colour televisions (2008) 94,200 units; beer 2,433,800 hectolitres; other alcoholic beverages (excluding wine) 1,000,500 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 17,709,100,000 (17,709,100,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (14,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 18,730,000 (31,100,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 2,020,000 (5,038,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 1,186,000,000 (1,186,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 5,027,900; activity rate 44.7% (participation rates: ages 17–64, 62.6%; female 38.0%; unemployed 1.6%).

Price and earnings indexes (2006 = 100)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	100.0	107.1	108.8	107.6
Monthly earnings index	...	...	...	...

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$61,758,000,000 (U.S.\$5,512 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2008	
	in value CUP '000 <sup>7</sup>	% of total value <sup>7</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	1,981,200	4.3	919,100	18.3
Mining	273,900	0.6	26,700	0.5
Manufacturing	6,230,900	13.5	543,100	10.8
Public utilities	664,700	1.4	79,800	1.6
Construction	2,883,700	6.2	245,200	4.9
Transp. and commun.	4,186,200	9.0	301,400	6.0
Finance, real estate	2,620,800	5.7	123,000	2.4
Trade, hotels, and restaurants	10,540,600	22.8	610,200	12.1
Pub. admin., social security	1,805,600	3.9	2,099,700	41.8
Services	14,700,200	31.7		
Other	419,500	0.9	79,700 <sup>8</sup>	1.6 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,307,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,027,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 3.2.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,267; remittances (2003) 1,200; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 31<sup>9</sup>; official development assistance (2008) 127. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 21.3%, left fallow 11.2%, in permanent crops 3.8%, in pasture 23.9%, forest area 25.7%.

## Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
U.S.\$'000,000	–3,586	–2,755	–2,985	–3,278	–5,766	–7,193
% of total	51.9%	49.2%	47.1%	41.3%	55.4%	54.7%

**Imports** (2005): U.S.\$8,084,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.3%; food 17.4%, of which cereals 7.3%; refined petroleum 14.5%; crude petroleum 10.5%; chemicals and chemical products 8.0%). **Major import sources** (2008): Venezuela 31.4%; China 10.4%; Spain 8.7%; U.S. 5.6%; Canada 4.6%.

**Exports** (2005): U.S.\$2,318,000,000 (nickel oxide 46.3%; food 12.7%, of which raw cane sugar 7.1%; cigars/cheroots/cigarillos 9.8%; medicine 9.1%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Canada 20.9%; China 18.4%; Venezuela 11.3%; Neth. 7.8%; Spain 5.4%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2005)<sup>10</sup>: route length 2,526 mi, 4,065 km; (2008) passenger-km 1,056,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 1,388,000,000. Roads (2000): total length 37,814 mi, 60,856 km (paved 49%); (2008) passenger-km 6,551,000,000<sup>11</sup>, 1<sup>2</sup>; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 2,222,000,000. Vehicles (1998): passenger cars 172,574; trucks and buses 185,495. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 3,096,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 45,000,000.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2004	3,000	267	PCs	2005	377
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,800 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	443 <sup>15</sup>	40 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,605
Landline	2009	1,168	104	Broadband	2009	2.0 <sup>15</sup>
						0.2 <sup>15</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 14.1%; primary education 17.2%; secondary 26.6%; vocational/technical/teacher training 32.8%; university 9.3%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 96.9%; males 97.0%; females 96.8%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	92,016	868,477	9.4	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	85,957	826,088	9.6	83
Tertiary	154,807	970,895	6.3	118 (age 18–23)

**Health** (2009): physicians 74,880 (1 per 150 persons); hospital beds 66,375 (1 per 169 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 49,000 (army 77.6%, navy 6.1%, air force 16.3%); reserve 39,000; paramilitary 1,120,000; U.S. military forces at Naval Base Guantanamo Bay (September 2009) 926. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$204<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Domestic transactions only; the Cuban convertible peso (CUC) is used for international transactions—1 U.S.\$ = CUC 0.93; 1 £ = CUC 1.43. <sup>2</sup>Areas of major landmasses are: island of Cuba 40,369 sq mi (104,556 sq km); Isla de la Juventud 851 sq mi (2,204 sq km); numerous adjacent cays (administratively a part of provinces or the Isla de la Juventud) 1,207 sq mi (3,126 sq km). <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Province bordering Ciudad de la Habana on the east, south, and west. <sup>5</sup>Up to 70% of the population also practice Santería. <sup>6</sup>CIA estimate using the exchange rate of the Cuban convertible peso (CUC). <sup>7</sup>At constant 1997 prices. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Cuban Railways only; excludes railways linking sugar plantations to factories totaling 2,817 mi (4,533 km) in 2005. <sup>11</sup>Excludes tourism-related transport. <sup>12</sup>Buses and taxis only. <sup>13</sup>Cubana airline only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Using exchange rate of Cuban convertible peso.

## Internet resources for further information:

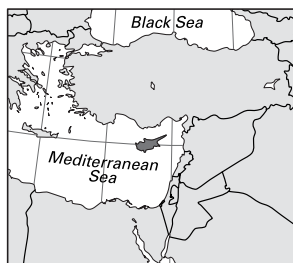
- **Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas** <http://www.one.cu>
- **Naciones Unidas en Cuba** <http://www.onu.org.cu>



## Cyprus

### Island of Cyprus

Area: 3,572 sq mi, 9,251 sq km.  
Population (2010): 1,085,000<sup>1</sup>.



Two de facto states currently exist on the island of Cyprus: the Republic of Cyprus (ROC), predominantly Greek in character, occupying the southern two-thirds of the island, which is the original and still the internationally recognized de jure government of the whole island; and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), proclaimed unilaterally Nov. 15, 1983, on territory originally secured for the Turkish Cypriot population by the July 20, 1974, intervention of Turkey. Only Turkey recognizes the TRNC. Provision of separate data below does not imply recognition of either state's claims but is necessitated by the lack of unified data.

### Republic of Cyprus

**Official name:** Kipriaki Dhimokratía (Greek); Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti (Turkish) (Republic of Cyprus).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a unicameral legislature (House of Representatives [80<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Lefkosia (conventional Nicosia).

**Official languages:** Greek; Turkish.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21<sup>3</sup>.

### Demography

Area<sup>4</sup>: 2,276 sq mi, 5,896 sq km.

Population (2010): 805,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 17.1%; 15–29, 23.9%; 30–44, 21.5%; 45–59, 19.7%; 60–74, 12.5%; 75 and over, 5.3%.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Greek Cypriot 91.8%; Armenian 3.3%; Arab 2.9%, of which Lebanese 2.5%; British 1.4%; other 0.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Greek Orthodox 94.8%; Roman Catholic 2.1%, of which Maronite 0.6%; Anglican 1.0%; Muslim 0.6%; other 1.5%.

**Urban areas** (2008<sup>6</sup>): Lefkosia 231,800<sup>7</sup>; Limassol 183,000; Larnaca 81,700.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.46.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006–07): male 78.3 years; female 81.9 years.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: €6,088,400,000 (tax revenue 87.6%, of which VAT 24.8%; nontax revenue 10.9%; grants 1.5%). Expenditures: €7,108,727,000 (current expenditures 91.4%; development expenditures 8.6%).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$23,039,000,000 (U.S.\$29,100 per capita); (2007) purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$26,370 per capita).

#### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	312.0	1.9	27,800	6.9
Mining	57.3	0.3	600	0.1
Manufacturing	1,132.7	6.7	37,100	9.2
Construction	1,405.0	8.3	38,600	9.5
Public utilities	339.3	2.0	1,800	0.4
Transp. and commun.	1,032.4	6.1	24,500	6.1
Trade, restaurants	2,971.5	17.5	106,800	26.4
Finance, insurance	4,119.0	24.3	41,500	10.3
Pub. admin., defense	1,503.4	8.9	27,800	6.9
Services	2,104.5	12.4	72,600	17.9
Other	1,971.4 <sup>8</sup>	11.6 <sup>8</sup>	25,700	6.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,948.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>404,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production.** Agriculture/livestock (in '000 metric tons; 2009): cow's milk 150.0, potatoes 131.8, pork 58.1, grapes 27.5, chicken meat 26.8, olives 13.6. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2008): food products, beverages, and tobacco 439; cement, bricks, and ceramics 217; base metals and fabricated metal products 171; paper and paper products 111. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 4,993,000,000 (4,556,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,770; remittances (2009) 165; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 4,012. Disbursements from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,571; remittances (2008) 580; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 3,414.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007)<sup>9</sup>: in temporary crops 10.3%, left fallow 2.2%, in permanent crops 4.4%, in pasture 0.1%, forest area 18.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$10,849,000,000 (refined petroleum 18.7%, machinery and apparatus 14.6%, road vehicles 12.2%, food 9.9%). **Major import sources:** Greece 16.8%; Italy 10.5%; U.K. 8.7%; Germany 8.2%; Israel 8.0%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,717,000,000 (refined petroleum 19.8%, food 16.9%, medicine 9.2%, prostheses/body implants 6.1%, photosensitive semiconductor devices 5.2%, cigars/cigarettes 4.6%). **Major export destinations:** bunker and ships' stores 19.9%; Greece 18.8%; U.K. 10.2%; Germany 5.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Roads (2008): total length 7,656 mi, 12,321 km (paved 65%). Vehicles (2008): cars 443,517; trucks and buses 125,181. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 3,384,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 46,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	276	384	PCs	2004	249	309
Telephones				Dailies	2009	100 <sup>9, 11</sup>	93 <sup>9, 11</sup>
Cellular	2009	978 <sup>9, 12</sup>	1,122 <sup>9, 12</sup>	Internet users	2009	434 <sup>9</sup>	498 <sup>9</sup>
Landline	2008	415 <sup>9</sup>	476 <sup>9</sup>	Broadband	2008	176 <sup>9, 12</sup>	202 <sup>9, 12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 20 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 7%; complete primary 17%; secondary 46%; higher education 30%.

**Health** (2007): physicians 2,143 (1 per 366 persons); hospital beds 2,916 (1 per 269 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.5.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): 10,050 (national guard 100%); Greek troops 950. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$674.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Central Bank of Cyprus** <http://www.centralbank.gov.cy>
- **Rep. of Cyprus Statistical Service** [http://www.pio.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index\\_en/index\\_en?OpenDocument](http://www.pio.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument)

### Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

**Official name:** Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti (Turkish) (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus).

**Capital:** Lefkoşa (conventional Nicosia).

**Official language:** Turkish.

**Monetary unit:** new Turkish lira (YTL); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = YTL 1.52; 1 £ = YTL 2.34; 1 YTL = 1,000,000 (old) TL.

**Population** (2010): 280,000<sup>1</sup> (Lefkoşa 49,237<sup>13</sup>; Mağusa [Famagusta] 34,803<sup>13</sup>; Girne [Kyrenia] 24,122<sup>13</sup>; Güzeluyurt [Morphou] 12,425<sup>13</sup>).

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 53.99%; female 46.01%.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): Turkish Cypriot/Turkish 96.8%; other 3.2%.

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008) 1.80.

#### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value YTL '000	% of total value	labour force <sup>14</sup>	% of labour force <sup>14</sup>
Agriculture and fishing	271,514	5.3	3,171	3.5
Mining	53,640	1.1	113	0.1
Manufacturing	194,636	3.8	7,171	7.9
Construction	399,647	7.8	10,491	11.5
Public utilities	261,169	5.1	860	0.9
Transp. and commun.	619,493	12.2	6,082	6.7
Trade, restaurants	632,637	12.4	22,066	24.2
Pub. admin.	1,154,441	22.7	14,854	16.3
Finance, real estate	549,665	10.8	6,642	7.3
Services	542,176	10.6	19,773	21.6
Other	414,929 <sup>15</sup>	8.2 <sup>15</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,093,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91,223</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: YTL 1,912,021,000 (indirect taxes 29.4%, direct taxes 20.5%, foreign aid 14.8%, other 35.3%). Expenditures: YTL 2,125,064,000 (social transfers 39.8%, wages 35.6%, investments 10.7%, defense 5.6%).

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$1,539,200,000 (machinery and transport equipment 25.5%, food 10.6%). **Major import sources:** Turkey 67.9%; EU 16.1%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$83,700,000 (citrus fruits 27.1%, minerals 9.7%). **Major export destinations:** Turkey 58.4%; EU 13.2%.

**Health** (2008): physicians 557 (1 per 493 persons); hospital beds 1,211 (1 per 227 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 14.3.

#### Internet resource for further information:

- **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus State Planning Organization** <http://www.devplan.org>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 160,000–170,000 immigrants (mostly from Turkey); excludes 2,791 British military in the Sovereign Base Areas (SBA) in the ROC and 842 UN peacekeeping troops.

<sup>2</sup>Twenty-four seats reserved for Turkish Cypriots are not occupied. <sup>3</sup>The Cyprus pound (€C) was the former monetary unit; on Jan. 1, 2008, 1 €C = €1.71. <sup>4</sup>Area includes 99 sq mi (256 sq km) of British military SBA and c. 107 sq mi (c. 278 sq km) of the UN Buffer Zone. <sup>5</sup>Excludes British and UN military forces. <sup>6</sup>January 1. <sup>7</sup>ROC only. <sup>8</sup>Import duties and VAT less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Island of Cyprus. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2006 census. <sup>14</sup>Employed only. <sup>15</sup>Import duties.

## Czech Republic

**Official name:** Česká republika (Czech Republic).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [81]; Chamber of Deputies [200]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Prague.

**Official language:** Czech.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** koruna (Kč); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Kč 19.31; 1 £ = Kč 29.83.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
Regions	sq km	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate	Regions	sq km	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Central Bohemia	11,015	1,230,691	South Bohemia	10,057	636,328
Hradec Králové	4,759	554,520	South Moravia	7,195	1,147,146
Karlovy Vary	3,314	308,403	Ústí	5,335	835,891
Liberec	3,163	437,325	Vysočina	6,795	515,411
Moravia-Silesia	5,426	1,250,255	Zlín	3,964	591,412
Olomouc	5,267	642,137			
Pardubice	4,519	515,185	<b>Capital city</b>		
Plzeň	7,561	569,627	Prague (Praha)	496	1,233,211
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,865<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10,467,542</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,526,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 345.7, persons per sq km 133.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 73.5%; rural 26.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.07%; female 50.93%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 14.1%; 15–29, 20.3%; 30–44, 23.4%; 45–59, 20.5%; 60–74, 15.1%; 75–84, 5.3%; 85 and over, 1.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 10,800,000; (2030) 10,925,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2001): Czech 90.4%; Moravian 3.7%; Slovak 1.9%; Polish 0.5%; German 0.4%; Silesian 0.1%; Rom (Gypsy) 0.1%; other 2.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2008): atheist c. 39%; Roman Catholic c. 33%; Protestant (mostly Lutheran) c. 3%; independent Catholic (Hussite Church of the Czech Republic) c. 1%; Muslim 0.1%; Jewish, negligible; nonreligious/other c. 24%.

**Major cities** (2009): Prague 1,233,211; Brno 370,592; Ostrava 307,767; Plzeň 169,273; Liberec 100,914; Olomouc 100,373.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 61.1%; outside of marriage 38.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.49.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.6/2.8.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 74.0 years; female 80.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 501.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 268.3; accidents, poisoning, and violence 58.4; diseases of the respiratory system 55.0; diseases of the digestive system 45.5.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008)<sup>3</sup>. Revenue: Kč 1,485,928,000,000 (tax revenue 85.9%, of which social security contributions 34.6%, taxes on goods and services 28.0%, taxes on income and profits 22.3%; nontax revenue 6.5%; grants 4.3%; other 3.3%). Expenditures: Kč 1,502,195,000,000 (social security and welfare 30.7%; health 14.6%; transportation and communications 12.2%; education 9.5%; general public services 7.2%; defense 2.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$28,724,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 4,358,070, sugar beets 3,038,220, cow's milk 2,780,661, barley 2,003,032, rapeseed 1,128,119, potatoes (2008) 769,561, pig meat 300,136; livestock (number of live animals) 1,909,232 pigs, 1,349,286 cattle; roundwood 16,187,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 12%; fisheries production (2008) 24,559 (from aquaculture 83%). Mining and quarrying (2008): kaolin 3,833,000; feldspar 488,000. Manufacturing (value added in Kč '000,000; 2006): motor vehicles/parts 4,586; nonelectrical machinery/apparatus 3,648; fabricated/structural metal products 3,491; electrical machinery/apparatus 2,537; base metals 1,843; plastics 1,400; bricks, cement, and ceramics 1,071; electronic valves/telecommunications equipment/televisions 953; base chemicals 937. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 82,236,000,000 ([2007] 72,045,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 11,000,000 ([2007] 4,141,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 45,700,000 ([2007] 54,200,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 4,004,000 ([2007] 50,700,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 5,351,000 (6,962,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 203,000,000 ([2007] 8,537,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 2.5; average annual money income per household Kč 295,011 (U.S.\$11,479); sources of income: wages and salaries 66.7%, transfer payments 20.6%, self-employment 8.8%, other 3.9%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 21.3%, housing and energy 19.3%, transportation 11.0%, recreation and culture 10.9%, household furnishings 6.5%.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 5,198,300; activity rate of total population 50.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.8%; female 43.6%; unemployed [May 2009–April 2010] 8.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.5	98.2	100.0	102.5	105.5	112.2	113.4
Annual earnings index	89.1	95.0	100.0	102.9	110.3	119.5	123.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$181,547,000,000 (U.S.\$17,310 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$23,610 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value Kč '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	77,416	2.1	166,000	3.2
Mining	47,429	1.3	56,000	1.1
Manufacturing	850,283	22.9	1,433,000	27.4
Construction	208,902	5.6	462,000	8.8
Public utilities	139,800	3.8	78,000	1.5
Transportation and communications	331,541	8.9	375,000	7.2
Trade, hotels	511,663	13.8	810,000	15.5
Finance, real estate	589,787	15.9	485,000	9.3
Pub. admin., defense	184,464	5.0	327,000	6.2
Services	377,309	10.2	812,000	15.5
Other	387,274 <sup>4</sup>	10.5 <sup>4</sup>	230,000 <sup>5</sup>	4.4 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,705,868</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,232,000<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>2</sup></b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,719; remittances (2009) 1,395; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 6,540. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,587; remittances (2008) 3,826; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 2,428.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 38.9%, left fallow 0.4%, in permanent crops 3.1%, in pasture 12.7%, forest area 34.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>6</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–934	+1,681	+1,711	+4,078	+4,253	+7,973
% of total	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%	3.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$141,834,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 31.9%; mineral fuels 10.4%; chemicals and chemical products 10.1%; road vehicles/parts 8.3%). **Major import sources:** Germany 26.7%; China 8.8%; Russia 6.4%; Poland 5.8%; Slovakia 5.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$146,087,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 36.0%, of which electrical machinery 9.0%, computers/office machines/parts 7.2%; motor vehicles/parts 15.6%; base/manufactured metals 10.9%; chemicals and chemical products 5.7%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 30.7%; Slovakia 9.2%; Poland 6.5%; France 5.3%; U.K. 4.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 5,958 mi, 9,588 km; passenger-km (2008) 6,794,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 15,542,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 79,853 mi, 128,511 km (paved, virtually 100%); passenger-km 86,000,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 50,877,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 4,280,081<sup>8</sup>; trucks and buses 554,332. Air transport (2008)<sup>9</sup>: passenger-km 7,790,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 27,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	5,488	538	PCs	2004	5,100	500
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,365 <sup>10</sup>	130 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	14,258 <sup>11</sup>	1,375 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	6,681	644
Landline	2009	2,092	202	Broadband	2009	2,020 <sup>11</sup>	195 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling to lower secondary education 9%; upper secondary 76%; higher 14%; unknown 1%. **Literacy:** n.a.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	24,893	459,899	18.5	90 <sup>12</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	79,822	903,691	11.3	...
Tertiary	22,549 <sup>12</sup>	394,544	15.0 <sup>12</sup>	59 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2009): physicians 36,921<sup>1</sup> (1 per 283 persons); hospital beds 63,263<sup>1</sup>, 13 (1 per 165 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2.9; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,990 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 17,932<sup>14</sup> (army 70.6%, air force 29.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$304.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Consolidated general government. <sup>4</sup>Taxes less subsidies on products. <sup>5</sup>Unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>7</sup>Passenger cars 70,000,000,000; buses 16,000,000,000. <sup>8</sup>Includes vans. <sup>9</sup>Czech Airlines only. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2005–06. <sup>13</sup>Excludes beds at resorts with mineral springs. <sup>14</sup>Active only; civilian support totals 7,888.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Czech Statistical Office <http://www.czso.cz>
- Czech National Bank <http://www.cnb.cz/en/index.html>



## Denmark<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** Kongeriget Danmark (Kingdom of Denmark).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Folketing [179]).

**Head of state:** Danish Monarch.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Copenhagen.

**Official language:** Danish.

**Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran.

**Monetary unit:** Danish krone (DKK; plural kroner); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = DKK 5.82; 1 £ = DKK 8.99.



### Area and population

Regions <sup>2</sup>	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Capital (Hovedstaden)	Hillerød	989	2,561	1,680,271
Central Jutland (Midtjylland)	Viborg	5,067	13,124	1,253,998
North Jutland (Nordjylland)	Ålborg	3,062	7,933	579,628
South Denmark (Syddanmark)	Vejle	4,713	12,206	1,200,277
Zealand (Sjælland)	Sorø	2,808	7,273	820,564
TOTAL		16,640 <sup>4</sup>	43,098 <sup>4</sup>	5,534,738

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,546,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 333.3, persons per sq km 128.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009<sup>3</sup>): urban 86.6%; rural 13.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>3</sup>): male 49.57%; female 50.43%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 18.3%; 15–29, 17.6%; 30–44, 21.3%; 45–59, 20.0%; 60–74, 15.8%; 75–84, 5.0%; 85 and over, 2.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,699,000; (2030) 5,862,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2007<sup>3</sup>): Danish 91.9%; Turkish 0.6%; German 0.5%; Iraqi 0.4%; Swedish 0.4%; Norwegian 0.3%; Bosnian 0.3%; other 5.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Evangelical Lutheran 83.0%; other Christian 1.3%; Muslim 3.7%; nonreligious 5.4%; atheist 1.5%; other 5.1%.

**Major urban areas** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Greater Copenhagen 1,181,239; Århus 242,914; Odense 166,305; Ålborg 102,312; Esbjerg 71,459.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 53.8%; outside of marriage (2008) 46.2%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 1.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.84.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.0/2.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008–09): male 76.5 years; female 80.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 324.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 281.1; diseases of the respiratory system 96.6; mental disorders/diseases of the nervous system 71.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: DKK 694,084,000,000 (taxes on income and profits 44.4%, taxes on goods and services 39.8%, other 15.8%). Expenditures: DKK 613,412,000,000 (social protection 35.1%, education 11.4%, economic affairs 5.8%, defense 4.3%, health 0.2%).

**National debt** (August 2010): U.S.\$72,560,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,917,400<sup>6</sup>; activity rate of total population 53.3%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 16–64, 79.1%<sup>8</sup>; female 47.2%<sup>6</sup>; unemployed 2.1%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.1	98.2	100.0	101.9	103.6	107.2	108.6
Hourly earnings index	94.3	97.2	100.0	103.1	107.0	111.8	115.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 2.2; average annual disposable income per household (2003) DKK 270,176 (U.S.\$41,010); sources of gross income (2003): wages and salaries 63.8%, transfers 24.6%, property income 6.8%, self-employment 3.9%; expenditure (2003): housing 22.5%, transportation and communications 15.7%, food 11.1%, recreation and entertainment 11.1%, energy 7.5%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 5,996,000, cow's milk 4,814,000, barley 3,421,000, sugar beets 2,100,000, potatoes 1,750,000, rapeseed 634,800, mushrooms and truffles 11,000; livestock (number of live animals) 12,369,145 pigs, (2007) 2,832,069 minks, 1,540,340 cattle; roundwood 2,786,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 40%; fisheries production (2008) 725,539 metric tons (from aquaculture 3%). Mining and quarrying (2008): sand and gravel 28,600,000 cu m; chalk 1,900,000 metric tons. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 2,754; food products 2,743; printing and publishing 2,205; electrical machinery and apparatus 1,955; professional, scientific, and measuring equipment 1,805; plastics 1,698. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 39,154,000,000 (38,204,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (7,908,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 112,251,000 (57,417,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 7,582,000 (6,881,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 9,856,000,000 (4,842,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$325,847,000,000 (U.S.\$58,930 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$37,720 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value DKK '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	18,489	1.1	89,000	3.1
Mining	66,853	3.8		
Manufacturing	209,269	12.0	400,000	13.7
Construction	86,243	5.0	194,000	6.7
Public utilities	23,622	1.4	14,000	0.5
Transp. and commun.	128,823	7.4	174,000	6.0
Trade, restaurants	193,272	11.1	537,000	18.4
Finance, real estate	357,182	20.5	448,000	15.4
Pub. admin., defense	87,814	5.0	991,000	34.0
Services	306,960	17.6		
Other	261,188 <sup>8</sup>	15.0 <sup>8</sup>	70,000 <sup>9</sup>	2.4 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	1,739,716 <sup>4</sup>	100.0 <sup>4</sup>	2,917,000	100.0 <sup>4</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 6,686; remittances (2009) 859; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 9,532. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9,678; remittances (2008) 3,227; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 20,159.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 43.0%, left fallow 0.3%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 19.3%, forest area 11.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+7,895	+8,150	+6,284	+4,414	+5,875	+9,645
% of total	5.6%	5.2%	3.6%	2.2%	2.6%	5.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$109,785,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.0%; chemicals and chemical products 10.8%; food 9.9%; road vehicles 7.3%; petroleum 6.7%). **Major import sources:** Germany 21.2%; Sweden 14.0%; Netherlands 6.8%; China 5.9%; U.K. 5.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$115,660,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.4%, of which general industrial machinery 7.3%, power-generating machinery 4.6%; food 15.7%, of which meat 5.1% (including swine meat 3.3%); petroleum 8.9%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 6.9%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 17.5%; Sweden 14.6%; U.K. 8.1%; Norway 6.1%; U.S. 5.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009<sup>3</sup>): route length 1,657 mi, 2,667 km; passenger-km (2008) 6,471,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 1,949,000,000. Roads (2009<sup>3</sup>): total length 45,565 mi, 73,331 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2007) 71,339,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 19,480,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>3</sup>): passenger cars 2,099,090; trucks and buses 530,968. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 5,316,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 8,748,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	5,264	977	PCs	2004	3,543	659
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,058 <sup>12</sup>	235 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,406 <sup>13</sup>	1,354 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,751	868
Landline	2009	2,062	377	Broadband	2009	2,071 <sup>13</sup>	379 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 25–69 having: completed lower secondary or not stated 30.3%; completed upper secondary or vocational 43.9%; undergraduate 19.6%; graduate 6.2%. **Literacy:** 100%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	39,854 <sup>14</sup>	415,793	9.9 <sup>14</sup>	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	43,921 <sup>14</sup>	475,140	10.1 <sup>14</sup>	90
Tertiary	...	232,194	...	67 (age 19–23) <sup>15</sup>

**Health:** physicians (2004) 19,450 (1 per 278 persons); hospital beds (2005) 20,487 (1 per 265 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 4.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 26,585<sup>16</sup> (army 39.8%, air force 13.0%, navy 13.1%, joint staff 34.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$829.

<sup>1</sup>Data in this statistical presentation nearly always exclude the Faroe Islands and Greenland. <sup>2</sup>New administrative scheme as of Jan. 1, 2007. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Based on native land. <sup>6</sup>De jure population only. <sup>7</sup>Percentage of de jure population economically active based on total population. <sup>8</sup>Taxes less subsidies on products. <sup>9</sup>Includes 10,100 not adequately defined and 59,900 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Danish share of Scandinavian Airlines System. <sup>12</sup>Circulation. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2000–01. <sup>15</sup>2005–06. <sup>16</sup>In addition, the home guard (reserves) number 53,507.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistics Denmark <http://www.dst.dk/yearbook>
- StatBank Denmark <http://www.statbank.dk>

## Djibouti

**Official name:** Jumhūriyah Jībūtī (Arabic); République de Djibouti (French) (Republic of Djibouti).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [65]).

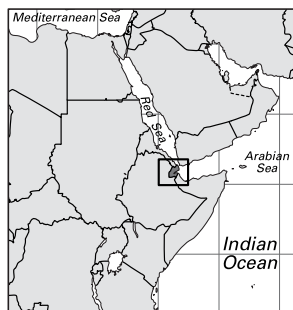
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Djibouti.

**Official languages:** Arabic; French.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Djibouti franc (FDJ); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = FDJ 177.72<sup>1</sup>; 1 £ = FDJ 274.54.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 census <sup>2</sup>
Ali Sabieh	Ali Sabieh	850	2,200	86,949
Arta	Arta	700	1,800	42,380
Dikhil	Dikhil	2,775	7,200	88,948
Obock	Obock	1,800	4,700	37,856
Tadjourah	Tadjourah	2,750	7,100	86,704
<b>City</b>				
Djibouti	—	75	200	475,322
<b>TOTAL</b>		8,950	23,200	818,159

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 833,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 93.1, persons per sq km 35.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 70.6%; rural 29.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 46.60%; female 53.40%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.0%; 15–29, 30.3%; 30–44, 18.1%; 45–59, 9.4%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 974,000; (2030) 1,131,000.

**Doubling time:** 39 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Somali 46.0%; Afar 35.4%; Arab 11.0%; mixed African and European 3.0%; French 1.6%; other/unspecified 3.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 94.1%; Christian 4.5%, of which Orthodox 3.0%, Roman Catholic 1.4%; nonreligious 1.3%; other 0.1%.

**Major city and towns** (2009)<sup>3</sup>: Djibouti 475,322; Ali Sabieh 37,939; Dikhil 24,886; Tadjourah 14,820; Arta 13,260.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 26.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.92.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (1999): 8.9/2.8.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 57.9 years; female 62.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): communicable diseases 742; cardiovascular diseases 205; accidents, injuries, and violence 81; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 62; respiratory diseases 22.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 3.1% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: FDJ 67,677,000,000 (tax revenue 67.7%; nontax revenue 16.6%; grants 15.7%). Expenditures: FDJ 69,812,000,000 (current expenditures 63.3%, of which wages and salaries 34.5%; capital expenditures 36.7%).

**Public debt** (external, 2009): U.S.\$658,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): vegetables 24,000, lemons and limes 1,800, dry beans 1,500, tomatoes 1,200, mangoes and guavas 450, dry chilies and peppers 300; livestock (number of live animals) 512,000 goats, 466,000 sheep, 297,000 cattle, 70,000 camels; roundwood, none; fisheries production 450 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: mineral production limited to locally used construction materials such as basalt and salt (2008) 118,000. Manufacturing (value added in FDJ '000,000; 2000): beverages 1,030; animal products and hides 879; other food products 529; jewelry 160. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 292,000,000 (292,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (139,000); natural gas, none (none); geothermal, wind, and solar resources are substantial but largely undeveloped.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 377,000<sup>4</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.4%<sup>4</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.8%<sup>4</sup>; female 43.8%<sup>4</sup>; unemployed [2007] c. 59%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.1	97.0	100.0	103.5	108.6	121.6	123.6

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 6.3; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1999)<sup>5</sup>: food 36.2%, housing and energy 18.1%, tobacco and related products 14.4%, transportation 8.8%, household furnishings 7.7%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,106,000,000 (U.S.\$1,280 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,480 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2010 <sup>6</sup>	
	in value FDJ '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, hunting, fishing	4,880	3.3	282,000	74.0
Mining and quarrying	1,369	0.9		
Manufacturing	3,480	2.3		
Construction	11,277	7.6		
Public utilities	7,833	5.3		
Transp. and commun.	37,852	25.4		
Trade, hotels	21,817	14.6		
Finance, insurance	17,441	11.7		
Pub. admin., defense	22,548	15.1		
Services	2,458	1.7		
Other	18,040 <sup>7</sup>	12.1 <sup>7</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	148,995	100.0	381,000	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7.8; remittances (2009) 30; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 176; official development assistance (2008) 121. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4.0; remittances (2008) 5.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 73.3%, forest area 0.2%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–201.0	–223.4	–237.8	–280.5	–415.1	–505.3
% of total	73.0%	74.6%	75.1%	71.8%	78.1%	78.6%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$473,200,000 (top 20 agricultural imports c. 55%, of which palm oil c. 15%, refined sugar c. 9%, rice c. 5%; remainder c. 45%). **Major import sources** (2008): Saudi Arabia c. 21%; India c. 17%; China c. 11%; U.S. c. 6%; Malaysia c. 6%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$58,100,000 (camels c. 32%; raw sugar c. 27%; cattle c. 26%; rice c. 6%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Somalia c. 80%; U.A.E. c. 4%; Yemen c. 4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): length 62 mi, 100 km<sup>8</sup>; passenger-km (1999) 81,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2002) 201,000,000. Roads (2002): total length 1,796 mi, 2,890 km (paved 13%); passenger-km (2009) n.a.; metric ton-km cargo (2009) n.a. Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 15,700; trucks and buses 3,200. Air transport (2005): passenger arrivals and departures 219,119; metric tons of freight loaded and unloaded 10,973.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2005	53	70	PCs	2008	31	38
Telephones	2009	129 <sup>11</sup>	149 <sup>11</sup>	Dailies	2009	5,0 <sup>10</sup>	6.1 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	17	20	Internet users	2009	26	30
Landline	2009			Broadband	2009	5.3 <sup>11</sup>	6.1 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 72.2%; males literate 81.2%; females literate 63.8%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	1,657	56,395	34.0	41
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	1,201	41,159	34.3	22
Tertiary <sup>12</sup>	121	2,192	18.1	3 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2007): physicians<sup>13</sup> 85 (1 per 9,274 persons); hospital beds<sup>13</sup> 1,220 (1 per 646 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 58.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 210,000 (31% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,820 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 10,450 (army 76.6%, navy 1.9%, air force 2.4%, gendarmerie 19.1%); paramilitary 2,500. Foreign troops (2009): French 1,690; U.S. 1,207. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$18.

<sup>1</sup>Pegged rate of Djibouti franc to U.S.\$<sup>2</sup>Preliminary. <sup>3</sup>All populations include military and paramilitary personnel and refugees/homeless persons. <sup>4</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>5</sup>Weights of consumer price index components for Djibouti city only. <sup>6</sup>Midyear estimates. <sup>7</sup>Indirect taxes. <sup>8</sup>Djibouti portion of 492 mi (791 km) Chemins de Fer Djibouti-Ethiopiens linking Djibouti city and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. <sup>9</sup>Djibouti city–Dire Dawa (Ethiopia) link only section of railway open in late 2009 due to railway rehabilitation under way nearer to Addis Ababa. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2006–07. <sup>13</sup>Public health institutions only.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Banque Centrale de Djibouti  
<http://www.banque-centrale.dj>
- Ministry of Finance  
<http://www.ministere-finances.dj>

## Dominica

**Official name:** Commonwealth of Dominica.

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (House of Assembly [32]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Roseau.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = EC\$2.70; 1 £ = EC\$4.17.



Area and population	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Parishes			
St. Andrew	69.3	179.6	10,240
St. David	49.0	126.8	6,758
St. George	20.7	53.5	19,825
St. John	22.5	58.5	5,327
St. Joseph	46.4	120.1	5,765
St. Luke	4.3	11.1	1,571
St. Mark	3.8	9.9	1,907
St. Patrick	32.6	84.4	8,383
St. Paul	26.0	67.4	8,397
St. Peter	10.7	27.7	1,452
TOTAL	285.3 <sup>2</sup>	739.0 <sup>2</sup>	69,625 <sup>3</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 72,200.

**Density** (2010)<sup>2</sup>: persons per sq mi 249.0, persons per sq km 96.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 67.2%; rural 32.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.34%; female 49.66%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 26.1%; 15–29, 23.8%; 30–44, 27.4%; 45–59, 12.4%; 60–74, 7.0%; 75 and over, 3.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 75,000; (2030) 77,000.

**Doubling time:** 82 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 88.3%; mulatto 7.3%; black-Amerindian 1.7%; British expatriates 1.0%; Indo-Pakistani 1.0%; other 0.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic c. 61%; four largest Protestant groups (including Seventh-day Adventist, Pentecostal groups, and Methodist) c. 28%; nonreligious c. 6%; other c. 5%.

**Major towns** (2008): Roseau (2009) 13,600; Portsmouth 3,300; Marigot 2,700; Atkinson 2,300; Berekua 2,100.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 15.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1991) 24.1%; outside of marriage (1991) 75.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 6.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 8.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 1.94.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (1999) 4.7/(1998) 0.9.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 72.0 years; female 77.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2003): diseases of the circulatory system 262.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 173.3; endocrine and metabolic diseases 61.6; diseases of the respiratory system 51.6; infectious and parasitic diseases 34.4.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: EC\$467,700,000 (tax revenue 67.3%, grants 25.5%, nontax revenue 7.0%, capital revenue 0.2%). Expenditures: EC\$468,800,000 (current expenditure 64.1%, capital expenditure 35.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): U.S.\$290,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$360,000,000 (U.S.\$4,900 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,470 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force	2008		2001	
	in value EC\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>4</sup>	% of labour force <sup>4</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	118.8	12.3	5,218	18.7
Mining	7.9	0.8	164	0.6
Manufacturing	40.7	4.2	1,933	6.9
Construction	83.2	8.6	2,420	8.7
Public utilities	41.3	4.3	410	1.5
Transportation and communications	105.8	11.0	1,558	5.6
Trade, hotels, restaurants	128.1	13.3	5,120	18.4
Finance, real estate	115.1	11.9	1,144	4.1
Services	13.8	1.4	6,801	24.4
Pub. admin., defense	142.2	14.7		
Other	168.0 <sup>5</sup>	17.4 <sup>5</sup>	3,097 <sup>6</sup>	11.1 <sup>6</sup>
TOTAL	964.9	100.0 <sup>7</sup>	27,865	100.0

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 6.7%, in permanent crops 21.3%, in pasture 2.7%, forest area 60.7%.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 3.0; income per household: n.a.; sources of income (2001)<sup>8</sup>: wages and salaries 68.2%, self-employment 24.4%, other 7.4%; expenditure (2001)<sup>9</sup>: food 32.9%, transportation and communications 19.4%, housing 11.2%, household furnishings 9.4%, clothing and footwear 8.2%, energy 5.9%.

**Population economically active** (2001)<sup>4</sup>: total 27,865; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.7%; female 38.9%; unemployed [2002] c. 25%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.0	98.3	100.0	102.6	105.9	112.6	112.7

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): root crops 27,020 (of which taro 11,200, yams 8,000, yautia 4,550, sweet potatoes 1,850), bananas 20,000, grapefruit and pomelos 17,000, coconuts 12,000, oranges 7,200, cow's milk 6,100, plantains 5,775; livestock (number of live animals) 13,500 cattle, 9,700 goats, 7,600 sheep; roundwood (2009) 7,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 694 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: pumice, limestone, and sand and gravel are quarried primarily for local consumption. Manufacturing (2006): toilet and laundry soap 7,901; liquid disinfectant 1,861; toothpaste 1,376; crude coconut oil (2001) 855; other products include fruit juices, beer, garments, bottled spring water, and cardboard boxes. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 85,000,000 (85,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (39,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 81; remittances (2009) 4; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 50; official development assistance (2008) 22. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11; remittances (2008) negligible.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–87.7	–103.8	–123.5	–125.4	–158.9	–192.4
% of total	52.7%	55.7%	59.6%	60.2%	68.3%	70.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$232,400,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.8%; food 16.0%; refined petroleum 14.5%; chemicals and chemical products 8.7%; road vehicles 6.2%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 39.7%; Trinidad and Tobago 21.3%; U.K. 4.6%; Japan 4.3%; Canada 2.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$40,000,000 (food 37.3%, of which bananas 20.0%, roots and tubers 6.0%; soap 33.2%; pebbles/gravel/used cement aggregates 8.0%; paints and varnishes 7.0%). **Major export destinations:** Jamaica 16.3%; Antigua and Barbuda 15.3%; France (including overseas departments) 13.8%; U.K. 13.3%; Trinidad and Tobago 8.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2002): total length 490 mi, 788 km (paved 50%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 10,000; trucks and buses 8,000. Air transport: n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	16	220	PCs	2004	13	182
Telephones				Dailies	2009	0	0
Cellular	2009	106 <sup>11</sup>	1,591 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	28	420
Landline	2009	18	263	Broadband	2004	16 <sup>11</sup>	240 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: primary education 62%; secondary 31%; vocational/university 7%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate, 88.0%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	500	8,369	16.7	72
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	506	7,309	14.4	68
Tertiary	... <sup>12</sup>	229	... <sup>12</sup>	4 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2004): physicians 38 (1 per 1,824 persons); hospital beds (2002) 270 (1 per 257 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 23.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2008): none<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 21 elective seats, 9 appointees of the president, the speaker (elected from outside of the House of Assembly membership as of the 2005 elections), and the attorney general serving ex officio. <sup>2</sup>Total area of Dominica per more recent survey is 290 sq mi (751 sq km). <sup>3</sup>The total population including institutionalized persons equals 71,474. <sup>4</sup>Excludes institutionalized population. <sup>5</sup>Taxes less imputed banking service charges and subsidies. <sup>6</sup>Includes 3,054 unemployed and 43 unclassified by economic activity. <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>For employed labour force only. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Data not available for Ross University School of Medicine in Dominica. <sup>13</sup>300-member police force includes a coast guard unit.

### Internet resource for further information:

• Eastern Caribbean Central Bank  
<http://www.eccb-centralbank.org>



## Dominican Republic

**Official name:** República Dominicana (Dominican Republic).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [32]; Chamber of Deputies [183]).<sup>1</sup>

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Santo Domingo.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none<sup>2</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** Dominican peso (RD\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = RD\$37.00; 1 £ = RD\$57.16.



### Area and population

		area	population			area	population
		sq km	2002 census			sq km	2002 census
<b>Provinces</b>				<b>Provinces</b>			
Azuá		2,532	208,857	Pedernales		2,077	21,207
Baoruco		1,283	91,480	Peravia		998	169,865
Barahona		1,739	179,239	Puerto Plata		1,857	312,706
Dajabón		1,021	62,046	Samaná		854	91,875
Duarte		1,605	283,805	San Cristóbal		1,265	532,880
El Seibo (El Seybo)		1,786	89,261	San José de Ocoa		650	62,368
Elías Piña		1,424	63,879	San Juan		3,571	241,105
Espey		838	225,091	San Pedro de Macorís		1,255	301,744
Hato Mayor		1,329	87,631	Sánchez Ramírez		1,196	151,179
Hermanas Mirabal		440	96,356	Santiago		2,836	908,250
Independencia		2,008	50,833	Santiago Rodríguez		1,112	59,629
La Altagracia		3,010	182,020	Santo Domingo		1,296	1,817,754
La Romana		654	219,812	Valverde		823	158,293
La Vega		2,286	385,101				
María Trinidad Sánchez		1,271	135,727	<b>National District</b>			
Monseñor Nouel		992	167,618	Santo Domingo (city)		104	913,540
Monte Cristi		1,925	111,014	<b>TOTAL</b>		48,671 <sup>3</sup>	8,562,541
Monte Plata		2,633	180,376				

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,884,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 526.0, persons per sq km 203.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 68.5%; rural 31.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.69%; female 49.31%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 30.5%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 20.2%; 45–59, 13.5%; 60–74, 6.7%; 75–84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 11,055,000; (2030) 12,010,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2003)<sup>5</sup>: mulatto c. 73%; white c. 16%; black c. 11%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 64.4%; other Christian 11.4%; nonreligious 22.5%; other 1.7%.

**Major urban centres** (2002): Santo Domingo 1,887,586<sup>6</sup>; Santiago 507,418; San Pedro de Macorís 193,713; La Romana 191,303; San Cristóbal 137,422.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.51.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.0/1.8.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 74.8 years; female 79.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 202.1; HIV/AIDS-related 98.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 76.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: RD\$329,826,000,000 (tax revenue 71.6%, of which taxes on goods and services 42.4%, income taxes 17.7%; loans 19.9%; non-tax revenue 3.2%; other 5.3%). Expenditures: RD\$263,139,000,000 (current expenditure 65.2%; development expenditure 21.7%; debt payments 13.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$7,146,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$45,664,000,000 (U.S.\$4,530 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,100 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

2009				
	in value RD\$'000,000 <sup>7</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	26,354	7.7	538,382	12.6
Mining	768	0.2	11,256	0.3
Manufacturing	73,275	21.4	380,733	8.9
Construction	14,362	4.2	226,253	5.3
Public utilities	4,980	1.5	30,664	0.7
Transp. and commun.	76,525	22.3	277,717	6.5
Trade, restaurants	50,879	14.9	1,014,197	23.7
Pub. admin., defense	3,786	1.1	170,153	4.0
Finance, real estate	31,417	9.2	85,529	2.0
Services	27,729	8.1	900,603	21.1
Other	32,489 <sup>8</sup>	9.5 <sup>8</sup>	635,909 <sup>9</sup>	14.9 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>342,564</b>	<b>100.0<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4,271,396</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2007). Average household size (2002) 3.9; average annual household income RD\$137,103 (U.S.\$4,122); sources of income: wages and salaries 44.1%, self-employment 30.5%, transfers 16.4%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 21.4%, transportation 17.3%, hotels and cafés 13.8%, housing and energy 10.0%, health 6.1%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 4,823,910, rice 644,277, bananas 439,569, chicken meat 346,408,

plantains 340,370, avocados 187,398, cattle meat 101,106, cocoa beans 42,154, tobacco 12,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,653,000 cattle, 100,500,000 chickens; roundwood 905,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production 16,404 (from aquaculture 6%). Mining (2008): gypsum 350,000.<sup>10</sup> Manufacturing (2005): cement 2,779,000; refined sugar 139,203; beer 4,541,000 hectolitres; rum 499,000 hectolitres; cigarettes 165,015,000 packets of 20 units.<sup>11</sup> Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 14,839,000,000 (14,839,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (728,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (12,900,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,756,000 (5,317,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (437,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2007): total 4,204,800; activity rate of total population 45.2% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 64.3%; female 38.7%; unemployed [2009] 14.9%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	63.4	96.0	100.0	107.6	114.2	126.3	128.2

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,176; remittances (2009) 3,344; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 2,231; official development assistance (2008) 153. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 314; remittances (2008) 28.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 17.0%; in permanent crops 10.3%; in pasture 24.8%; forest area 28.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,839	–3,579	–5,464	–7,656	–10,768	–6,820
% of total	13.2%	22.2%	28.7%	38.2%	49.2%	38.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$16,338,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 16.4%, refined petroleum 13.2%, food products 7.8%, crude petroleum 7.6%, road vehicles 6.4%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 40.3%; Venezuela 8.6%; China 8.0%; Mexico 5.3%; Colombia 4.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$5,570,000,000 (food 11.1%, apparel and clothing accessories 11.0%, medical/surgical instruments 9.0%, ferronickel 8.3%, tobacco [all forms] 7.2%, precious metal jewelry 6.3%, switches/fuses 5.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 61.0%; Haiti 10.2%; Netherlands 3.2%; Spain 3.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006)<sup>13</sup>: route length 321 mi, 517 km. Roads (2002): total length 12,244 mi, 19,705 km (paved 51%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 630,815; trucks and buses 383,869. Air transport: (1999) passenger-km 4,900,000; (2003) metric ton-km cargo 200,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,950	209	PCs	2007	331	35
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,451 <sup>14</sup>	241 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	8,630 <sup>15</sup>	855 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	2,701	268
Landline	2009	965	96	Broadband	2009	396 <sup>15</sup>	39 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 25 and older having: no formal education 1.7%; incomplete/complete primary education 53.1%; secondary 25.9%; undergraduate 15.9%; graduate 1.0%; unknown/other 2.4%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 89.1%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	66,539	1,305,661	19.6	80
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	37,164	868,017	23.4	58
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	11,367	293,565	25.8	33 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 14,479<sup>17</sup> (1 per 655 persons); hospital beds (2008) 9,566 (1 per 1,005 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 24.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,000,000 (21% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 49,910 (army 81.0%, navy 8.0%, air force 11.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$33.

<sup>1</sup>New constitution promulgated on Jan. 26, 2010. <sup>2</sup>Roman Catholicism is the state religion per concordat with Vatican City. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Mainland total is 48,512 sq km and offshore islands total is 159 sq km. <sup>5</sup>Significantly excludes data for Haitians (about 10% of the population). <sup>6</sup>2002 census population for national district region (combined population of Santo Domingo province and the national district) is 2,731,294. <sup>7</sup>At prices of 1991. <sup>8</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Nickel mining ended late 2008; extraction for gold to resume in 2011. <sup>11</sup>Manufactured goods assembled in free zones include electronic components, clothing, and footwear. <sup>12</sup>Includes imports and exports of free zones. <sup>13</sup>Excludes railways operated by sugarcane growers only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2003–04. <sup>17</sup>Public sector only.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Banco Central de la República Dominicana <http://www.bancentral.gov.do>
- Oficina Nacional de Estadística <http://www.one.gov.do>



## East Timor (Timor-Leste<sup>1</sup>)

**Official name:** República Democrática de Timor-Leste (Portuguese); República Demokrátika Timor Lorosa'e (Tetum) (Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste [East Timor]).

**Form of government:** republic with one legislative body (National Parliament [65]).

**Head of state:** President.

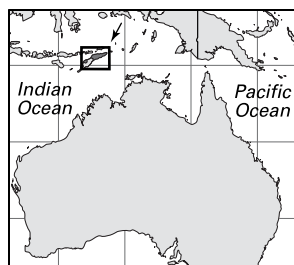
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Dili.

**Official languages:** Portuguese; Tetum<sup>2</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



Area and population		area		population
Districts	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 preliminary census
Aileu	Aileu	285	737	45,512
Ainaro	Ainaro	310	804	59,382
Ambeno (Ocuiss)				
exclave	Pante Macassar	314	814	65,524
Baucau (Baucau)	Baucau	581	1,506	111,484
Bobonaro	Maliana	531	1,376	89,787
Covalima	Suai	464	1,203	60,063
Dili	Dili	142	367	234,331
Ermera	Ermera	297	768	114,635
Lautem	Los Palos	701	1,813	60,218
Liquiça	Liquiça	212	549	63,329
Manatuto	Manatuto	688	1,782	43,246
Manufahi	Same	511	1,323	48,894
Viqueque	Viqueque	725	1,877	70,177
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,760<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>14,919</b>	<b>1,066,582</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,143,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 198.4, persons per sq km 76.6.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 7.8%; rural 92.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.76%; female 49.24%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 45.0%; 15–29, 25.3%; 30–44, 15.1%; 45–59, 9.6%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,467,000; (2030) 1,800,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (1999): East Timorese c. 80%; other (nearly all Indonesian, and particularly West Timorese) c. 20%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 98%<sup>5</sup>; Protestant c. 1%<sup>6</sup>; Muslim c. 1%<sup>6</sup>.

**Major urban areas** (2004): Dili 151,026; Los Palos (Lospalos) 12,612; Same 9,966; Pante Macassar 9,754; Maliana 9,721.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 40.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 30.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.7.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (1997–98): 0.4/0.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 64.0 years; female 68.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): communicable diseases 308; cardiovascular diseases 181; accidents 87; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 59; respiratory diseases 41.

### National economy

**Budget** (2005–06). Revenue: U.S.\$485,000,000 (oil and gas revenue 93.1%, of which taxes 74.8%, royalties 15.5%; domestic revenue 6.9%). Expenditures: U.S.\$93,000,000 (current expenditure 71.3%; capital expenditure 16.9%; previous year spending 11.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding): n.a.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): corn (maize) 71,526, rice 60,420, cassava 41,212, sweet potatoes 26,000, coconuts 14,000, coffee 12,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 4,000, candlenut (2001) 1,063, cinnamon 75; livestock (number of live animals) 388,270 pigs, 145,407 cattle, 102,216 buffalo, 20,000 beehives, 1,000,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; sandalwood exports were formerly more significant; fisheries production 3,176 (from aquaculture 2%); aquatic plants production 100 (from aquaculture 100%). Mining and quarrying (2006): commercial quantities of marble are exported. Manufacturing (2001): principally the production of textiles, garments, handicrafts, bottled water, and processed coffee. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 135,000,000 (135,000,000); coal, n.a. (n.a.); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 1,159,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 6,745,000 (60,000); natural gas, n.a. (n.a.).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 427,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 39%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73%<sup>7</sup>; female 41%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed [2000] c. 50%).

Price index (2005 = 100)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.8	98.9	100.0	103.9	114.6	125.0	125.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.7; average annual income per household, n.a.<sup>8</sup>; sources of income, n.a.; expenditure (2001)<sup>9</sup>: food 56.7%, housing 10.2%, clothing and footwear 8.9%, household furnishings 7.9%, alcohol and tobacco products 4.8%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$2,706,000,000 (U.S.\$2,460 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,690).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2004		2003	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000 <sup>10</sup>	% of total value <sup>10</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	107.1	31.6	340,000	81.3
Mining	2.8	0.8	78,000	18.7
Manufacturing	12.5	3.7		
Public utilities	3.3	1.0		
Construction	31.9	9.4		
Transp. and commun.	31.8	9.4		
Trade, hotels	25.4	7.5		
Finance, insurance	29.4	8.7		
Services	2.1	0.6		
Pub. admin., defense	92.7	27.3		
Other	—	—		
TOTAL	339.0	100.0	418,000	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) negligible; official development assistance (2008) 278. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 11.4%, in permanent crops 4.6%, in pasture 10.1%, forest area 52.2%.

### Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–40.5	–65.7	–40.1	–187.0	–219.4
% of total	16.1%	43.0%	24.8%	83.0%	69.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$268,583,000 (mineral fuels 26.5%, motor vehicles 16.3%, cereals 9.5%, electrical equipment 6.5%, machinery and parts 6.5%). **Major import sources:** Indonesia 42.5%; Singapore 17.1%; Australia 13.8%; Vietnam 7.0%; Japan 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$49,206,000 (domestic exports 26.2%, of which coffee 25.7%; reexports 73.8%). **Major export destinations:**<sup>11</sup> Germany 26.9%; U.S. 26.8%; Indonesia 16.6%; Singapore 10.0%; Portugal 6.4%; Japan 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2005): total length 3,107 mi, 5,000 km (paved 50%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 1,159<sup>12</sup>; trucks and buses 457<sup>12</sup>.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002 <sup>13</sup>	...	...	PCs	2005	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3.014	4.114
Cellular	2009	116 <sup>15</sup>	102 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	2.1	1.9
Landline	2009	2.4	2.1	Broadband	2009	0.215	0.115

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education 54.3%, some primary education 14.4%, complete primary 6.2%, lower secondary 10.4%, upper secondary and higher 14.7%. **Literacy** (2005): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 49%; males literate 54%; females literate 45%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	7,358	215,741	29.3	83
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	3,916	85,849	21.9	231 <sup>6</sup>
Tertiary	1,196	16,727	14.0	15 (age 18–22) <sup>17</sup>

**Health:** physicians (2009) 210 (1 per 5,310 persons); hospital beds (1999) 560 (1 per 1,277 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 83.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 240,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810<sup>18</sup> calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,332 (army 93.8%, coastal patrol 6.2%). Foreign troops (November 2009): Australian 650; New Zealander 155. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Timor-Leste is the preferred short-form name per the United Nations. <sup>2</sup>Indonesian and English are “working” languages. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Not based on 2010 preliminary census results. <sup>5</sup>Some vestiges of traditional beliefs are also practiced in conjunction with Roman Catholicism. <sup>6</sup>Most Protestants and Muslims left East Timor after 1999. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>8</sup>Minimum annual wage (1999) U.S.\$276; average public administration wage (2003) U.S.\$1,500. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components for Dili only. <sup>10</sup>Figures do not include value added from petroleum (part of the GNI but not GDP), which in 2004 equaled U.S.\$168,000,000. <sup>11</sup>Excludes reexports. <sup>12</sup>Registered vehicles only. <sup>13</sup>Locally produced television service commenced in May 2002. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2000–01. <sup>17</sup>2007–08. <sup>18</sup>Value for Indonesia used for East Timor.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Banking and Payments Authority of Timor-Leste <http://www.bancocentral.tl/en>
- Direcção Nacional de Estatística <http://dne.mop.gov.tl>

## Ecuador

**Official name:** República del Ecuador (Republic of Ecuador).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one acting legislative body (National Assembly [124]<sup>1</sup>).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Quito.

**Official language:** Spanish<sup>2</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



### Area and population

		area	population			area	population
		sq km	2010 projection			sq km	2010 projection
Regions	Provinces			Regions	Provinces		
Amazonica		115,745	708,566	Sierra		63,516	6,384,594
Morona-Santiago		23,797	137,254	Azuay		7,995	714,341
Napo		12,484	102,775	Bolivar		3,926	185,049
Orellana		21,675	120,781	Cañar		3,142	234,467
Pastaza		29,325	81,417	Carchi		3,750	171,943
Sucumbios		18,008	177,561	Chimborazo		6,470	461,268
Zamora-Chinchi		10,456	88,778	Cotopaxi		5,984	423,336
Costa		68,324	7,052,227	Imbabura		4,615	421,930
El Oro		5,817	642,479	Loja		10,995	446,809
Esmeraldas		15,896	518,781	Pichincha <sup>4</sup>		9,465	2,461,126
Guayas <sup>3</sup>		16,803	3,474,229	Santo Domingo de			
Los Rios		7,151	780,443	Ios Tsáchilas <sup>4</sup>		3,805	335,712
Manabí		18,894	1,366,173	Tungurahua		3,369	528,613
Santa Elena <sup>3</sup>		3,763	270,122	NON-DELIMITED AREAS		775	35,147
Insular		8,010	24,366	TOTAL		256,370	14,204,900
Galápagos		8,010	24,366				

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 14,219,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 143.6, persons per sq km 55.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 66.3%; rural 33.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.77%; female 50.23%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 32.1%; 15–29, 27.5%; 30–44, 19.5%; 45–59, 12.5%; 60–74, 6.1%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Doubling time:** 68 years.

**Population projection:** (2020) 15,871,000; (2030) 17,216,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 42.0%; Amerindian 40.8%; white 10.6%; black 5.0%; other 1.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic (practicing) c. 35%; Roman Catholic (non-practicing) c. 50%; other (significantly Evangelical Protestant) c. 15%.

**Major cities** (2003): Guayaquil 2,634,000<sup>5</sup>; Quito 1,801,000<sup>5</sup>; Cuenca 303,994; Machala 217,266; Santo Domingo de los Colorados 211,689.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.56.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.5/1.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 72.2 years; female 78.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 79.6; accidents and violence 45.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 38.6; diabetes mellitus 29.0; pneumonia and influenza 22.1; unspecified 140.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: U.S.\$11,583,000,000 (nonpetroleum revenue 80.2%, of which value-added tax 26.1%, income tax 21.7%, customs duties 8.0%; petroleum export revenue 19.8%). Expenditures: U.S.\$14,218,000,000 (current expenditure 62.8%; capital expenditure 37.2%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 8,473,000, bananas 7,637,000, oil palm fruit (2008) 2,100,000, rice 1,579,000, corn (maize) 811,000, plantains 549,000, cocoa beans 121,000, coffee 34,000, pyrethrum and dried flowers (2007) 105; livestock (live animals) 5,195,000 cattle, 1,406,000 pigs, 820,000 sheep, 110,000,000 (2008) chickens; roundwood 6,016,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 68%; fisheries production (2008) 606,359 (from aquaculture 28%). Mining and quarrying (2007): limestone 5,374,000; gold 3,186 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): refined petroleum 1,885; food products 1,010; beverages 441; bricks, cement, and ceramics 254; printing and publishing 200; plastics 143. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 17,339,000,000 (18,161,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 177,400,000 ([2007] 61,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 7,423,000 (7,999,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 1,246,000,000 ([2008] 255,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2006): total 4,204,800; activity rate of total population 45.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.6%; female 38.7%; unemployed [2009] 8.5%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.0	97.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	114.2	120.1

**Household income and expenditure** (2003)<sup>6</sup>. Average household size (2008) 3.9; average annual income per household U.S.\$8,161; sources of income: wages 47.0%, self-employment 25.6%, transfer payments 15.7%, rent 11.7%; expen-

diture: food, beverages, and tobacco 23.8%, housing and energy 19.1%, transportation and communications 12.9%, restaurants and hotels 10.4%.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; July 2010): U.S.\$7,903,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$53,630,000,000 (U.S.\$3,940 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,040 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2005	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	3,478	6.4	324,600	7.7
Crude petroleum, nat. gas	9,867	18.2		
Other mining	113	2.6	10,700	0.3
Manufacturing	6,267 <sup>7</sup>	9.2 <sup>7</sup>	537,200	12.7
Construction	5,344	9.9	258,700	6.1
Public utilities	667	1.2	18,800	0.4
Transp. and commun.	3,307 <sup>8</sup>	6.1 <sup>8</sup>	280,100	6.6
Trade, restaurants, hotels	6,360 <sup>9</sup>	11.7 <sup>9</sup>	1,289,800	30.5
Finance, real estate	1,290 <sup>10</sup>	2.4 <sup>10</sup>	251,600	6.0
Pub. admin., defense	2,773	5.1	168,200	4.0
Services	13,828 <sup>11</sup>	25.5 <sup>11</sup>	752,100	17.8
Other	915	1.7	333,600 <sup>12</sup>	7.9 <sup>12</sup>
TOTAL	54,209	100.0	4,225,400	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 742; remittances (2009) 2,500; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 502; official development assistance (2008) 231. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 542; remittances (2008) 83.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 3.6%, left fallow 0.7%, in permanent crops 4.4%, in pasture 18.1%, forest area 37.8%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+198	+551	+1,462	+1,261	+1,095	–310
% of total	1.3%	2.8%	6.1%	4.8%	3.0%	1.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$17,415,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.2%, mineral fuels 18.7%, chemicals and chemical products 15.7%, road vehicles/parts 10.5%, iron and steel 7.6%, food 7.2%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 14.9%; China 12.2%; Colombia 9.5%; Japan 5.0%; Brazil 4.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$18,510,000,000 (crude petroleum 57.1%, bananas and plantains 8.9%, fish [all forms] 5.4%, refined petroleum 5.1%, shrimp 3.6%, cut flowers 3.1%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 45.3%; Peru 9.2%; Chile 8.1%; Panama 4.8%; Colombia 4.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport** (2007). Railroads: route length 600 mi, 965 km<sup>13</sup>; passenger-km 2,200,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Roads: total length 27,135 mi, 43,670 km (paved 15%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 1,193,000,000. Vehicles: passenger cars 507,469; trucks and buses 334,405. Air transport: passenger-km 3,693,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 139,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	3,298	253	PCs	2005	866	65
Telephones				Dailies	2009	705 <sup>14</sup>	50 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	13,635 <sup>15</sup>	1,000 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	2,052	151
Landline	2009	2,004	147	Broadband	2009	241 <sup>15</sup>	18 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1995). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 18.8%; complete primary/incomplete secondary 47.2%; complete secondary 16.1%; higher 17.9%.

**Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 84.2%; males 87.3%; females 81.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	90,430	2,040,617	22.6	97 <sup>16</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	85,099	1,247,316	14.7	62
Tertiary	26,910	534,522	19.9	42 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 27,150 (1 per 508 persons); hospital beds (2007) 20,523 (1 per 663 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 15.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,700,000 (13% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 57,983 (army 80.2%, navy 12.6%, air force 7.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$80.

<sup>1</sup>Permanent legislature reinstated with April 2009 elections. <sup>2</sup>Quechua and Shuar are also official languages for the indigenous peoples. <sup>3</sup>Santa Elena created from part of Guayas in October 2007. <sup>4</sup>Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas created from part of Pichincha in October 2007. <sup>5</sup>2009 population of urban agglomeration. <sup>6</sup>Based on a survey of urban households only. <sup>7</sup>Includes refined petroleum. <sup>8</sup>Transportation only. <sup>9</sup>Trade only. <sup>10</sup>Finance only. <sup>11</sup>Includes hotels, restaurants, communications, real estate, education, and health. <sup>12</sup>Unemployed. <sup>13</sup>176 mi (284 km) of the railway were operable in 2007. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos <http://www.inec.gov.ec/default.asp>
- Banco Central del Ecuador <http://www.bce.fin.ec>



## Egypt

**Official name:** Jumhūriyat Miṣr al-ʿArabīyah (Arab Republic of Egypt).

**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Consultative Assembly [264<sup>1</sup>]; People's Assembly [518<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

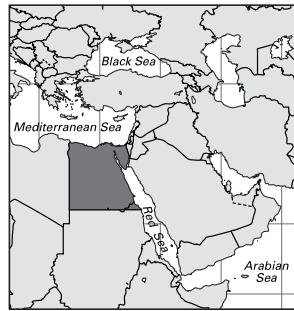
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Cairo.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Egyptian pound (LE); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = LE 5.71; 1 £ = LE 8.82.



### Area and population

Regions	area	population	Regions	area	population
Governorates	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate	Governorates	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Frontier			Upper Egypt		
Matruh	212,112	352,885	Aswān	679	1,258,882
North Sinai	27,574	374,071	Asyūt	1,553	3,701,392
Red Sea	203,685	306,722	Banī Suwayf	...	2,470,960
South Sinai	33,140	154,941	Al-Fayyūm	...	2,721,478
Al-Wādī			Al-Jizah (Giza)	100	3,326,444
al-Jadīd	376,505	199,810	Al-Mīnyā	...	4,481,879
Lower Egypt			Qīnā	1,851	3,209,982
Al-Buḥayrah	10,130	5,071,346	Sawhāj	1,547	4,004,613
Al-Daqahīyah	3,471	5,338,831	"6 October" <sup>5</sup>	...	2,780,921
Dumyāt	589	1,180,991	Urban		
Al-Gharbīyah	1,942	4,262,200	Alexandria	2,679	4,362,168
Al-Ismaʿīliyah	1,442	1,029,136	Cairo	214	7,137,218
Kafr al-Shaykh	3,437	2,798,942	Hulwān <sup>5</sup>	7,500	1,831,505
Al-Mīnūfiyah	1,532	3,496,380	Luxor	55	484,132
Al-Qalyūbiyah	1,001	4,546,564	Port Said	72	604,451
Al-Sharqīyah	4,180	5,736,644	Suez	17,840	549,759
			REMAINDER	87,170 <sup>6</sup>	
			TOTAL	1,002,000	77,775,247

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 84,474,000<sup>7</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 218.4, persons per sq km 84.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 43.0%; rural 57.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>3</sup>): male 51.13%; female 48.87%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 31.7%; 15–29, 31.3%; 30–44, 18.5%; 45–59, 12.4%; 60–74, 5.1%; 75 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 98,638,000; (2030) 110,907,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Egyptian Arab 84.1%; Sudanese Arab 5.5%; Arabized Berber 2.0%; Bedouin 2.0%; Rom (Gypsy) 1.6%; other 4.8%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 84.4%<sup>8</sup>; Christian 15.1%, of which Orthodox 13.6%, Protestant 0.8%, Roman Catholic 0.3%; nonreligious 0.5%.

**Major cities** (‘000; 2006): Cairo 6,759 (11,893<sup>9</sup>); Alexandria 4,085; Al-Jizah 2,891; Shubrā al-Khaymah 1,026; Port Said 571; Suez 512.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 25.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.1/0.8.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.80.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 70.2 years; female 74.8 years.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: LE 297,639,000,000 (nontax revenue 41.4%, taxes on goods and services 22.5%, corporate taxes 20.2%). Expenditures: LE 391,050,000,000 (social protection 36.4%, wages and salaries 21.8%, interest on debt 16.0%, defense 6.0%).

**Public debt** (external; August 2010): U.S.\$32,277,100,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 25,400,000; activity rate 30.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.2%; female 23.4%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 9.3%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.7	95.4	100.0	107.6	117.7	139.2	155.6

**Production** (‘000; metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 17,000, wheat 8,523, rice 7,500, corn (maize) 6,800, potatoes 4,000, oranges 2,200, grapes 1,550, dates 1,350, seed cotton 550, olives 500; livestock (‘000; number of live animals) 5,500 sheep, 5,000 cattle, 4,550 goats, 110 camels; roundwood 17,551,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 98%; fisheries production (2008) 1,067,630 (from aquaculture 65%). Mining and quarrying (2008): phosphate rock 5,523; gypsum 2,381. Manufacturing (value added in LE ‘000,000; 2006): base metals 9,671; food products and beverages 9,244; chemicals and chemical products 8,568; cement, bricks, and ceramics 7,386; coke and refined petroleum products 6,854. Energy production (consumption): electricity (‘000,000 kW-hr; 2009–10) 134,204 ([2008–09] 112,404); coal (‘000 metric tons; 2007) 25 (1,708); crude petroleum (‘000 barrels; 2009–10) 211,121 ([2007] 193,050); petroleum products (‘000 metric tons; 2007) 32,494 (32,810); natural gas (‘000,000 cu m; 2009) 62,700 (42,500).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.0%, in permanent crops 0.5%, in pasture, n.a., forest area 0.1%.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 4.2.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$172,023,000,000 (U.S.\$2,070 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$5,690 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		2008	
	in value LE ‘000,000 <sup>11</sup>	% of total value <sup>11</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	135,464.6	13.7	7,116,000	28.9
Mining and quarrying	147,966.3	14.9	37,000	0.1
Manufacturing	164,523.3	16.6	2,567,000	10.4
Construction	44,026.0	4.4	2,268,000	9.2
Public utilities	16,020.4	1.6	297,000	1.2
Transp. and commun.	98,973.2 <sup>12</sup>	10.0 <sup>12</sup>	1,575,000	6.4
Trade, hotels	148,111.5	15.0	2,849,000	11.6
Finance, real estate	98,674.3	10.0	614,000	2.5
Pub. admin., defense	94,120.1	9.5	1,890,000	7.7
Services	42,332.1	4.3	3,268,000	13.2
Other	—	—	2,169,000 <sup>13</sup>	8.8 <sup>13</sup>
TOTAL	990,211.8	100.0	24,650,000	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$‘000,000): tourism (2008) 10,985; remittances (2009) 7,150; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 9,262; official development assistance (2008) 1,348. Disbursements for (U.S.\$‘000,000): tourism (2008) 2,915; remittances (2008) 241; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 1,052.

### Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$‘000,000	–5,419	–9,168	–6,911	–10,828	–26,528
% of total	25.5%	30.1%	20.1%	25.2%	33.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$52,752,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.2%; food products 12.3%, of which cereals 5.9%; chemicals and chemical products 12.0%; mineral fuels 10.9%; iron and steel 8.8%; road vehicles 5.6%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 10.8%; China 8.4%; Germany 6.2%; Saudi Arabia 5.9%; Italy 5.7%; Russia 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$26,224,000,000 (refined petroleum 18.9%; LNG 13.7%; food products 9.6%; crude petroleum 8.4%; organic chemicals/fertilizers/plastics 5.7%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 10.3%; India 6.3%; Spain 5.7%; Neth. 5.7%; bunkers and ships’ stores 5.0%; U.S. 4.9%; Saudi Arabia 4.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007–08): length (2009) 3,418 mi, 5,500 km; passenger-km 63,840,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,790,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 61,933 mi, 99,672 km (paved 81%); passenger-km 145,576,000,000<sup>15</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 47,445,000,000. Vehicles (2007<sup>3</sup>): passenger cars 2,372,287; trucks and buses 1,541,986. Inland water (2008–09): Suez Canal, number of transits 19,354; metric ton cargo 811,400,000. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 16,325,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 176,858,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in ‘000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in ‘000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2005	18,000	233	PCs	2008	3,261	40
Telephones				Dailies	2009	4,018 <sup>16</sup>	48 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	55,352 <sup>17</sup>	667 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	16,636	200
Landline	2009	10,313	124	Broadband	2009	1,076 <sup>17</sup>	13 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling 41.6%; incomplete primary education/incomplete secondary 20.7%; complete secondary/some higher 28.1%; university 9.4%; advanced degree 0.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 72.0%; males 83.6%; females 60.7%.

### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	330,491	10,407,217	31.5	89 <sup>18</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	454,420	6,881,794	15.1	66 <sup>18</sup>
Tertiary	79,774	2,345,407	29.4	28 (age 18–22) <sup>18</sup>

**Health** (2008–09): physicians 174,000 (1 per 471 persons); hospital beds 208,000 (1 per 394 persons); infant mortality rate 16.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 468,500 (army 72.6%, navy 3.9%, air force [including air defense] 23.5%).<sup>19</sup> **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$56.

<sup>1</sup>Has limited legislative authority; 88 seats are appointed. <sup>2</sup>Ten seats are appointed.

<sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Area of new or newly delimited governorate unavailable in early 2010.

<sup>5</sup>Officially created in April 2008. <sup>6</sup>Includes total area of undemarcated regions and inland water area. <sup>7</sup>Estimate of United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.

<sup>8</sup>Nearly all Sunni; Shi’i make up less than 1% of population. <sup>9</sup>2007. <sup>10</sup>Urban agglomeration. <sup>11</sup>At factor cost. <sup>12</sup>Transportation includes earnings from traffic on the Suez Canal.

<sup>13</sup>Includes 2,143,000 unemployed. <sup>14</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>15</sup>Undefined; probably buses and taxis only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2007–08. <sup>19</sup>Foreign forces: 11-nation non-UN peacekeeping force in Sinai (2009) 1,657.

### Internet resources for further information:

- CAPMAS <http://www.capmas.gov.eg>
- Central Bank of Egypt <http://www.cbe.org.eg>

## El Salvador

**Official name:** República de El Salvador (Republic of El Salvador).

**Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [84]).

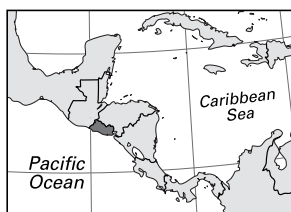
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** San Salvador.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** dollar (U.S.\$)<sup>2</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



Area and population					
<div><div></div><div>area</div></div>			<div><div></div><div>population</div></div>		
<div><div></div><div>2007</div><div>unadjusted</div><div>census</div></div>			<div><div></div><div>2007</div><div>unadjusted</div><div>census</div></div>		
Departments	sq km		Departments	sq km	
Ahuachapán	1,240	319,503	San Miguel	2,077	434,003
Cabañas	1,104	149,326	San Salvador	886	1,567,156
Chalatenango	2,017	192,788	San Vicente	1,184	161,645
Cuscatlán	756	231,480	Santa Ana	2,023	523,655
La Libertad	1,653	660,652	Sonsonate	1,225	438,960
La Paz	1,224	308,087	Usulután	2,130	344,235
La Unión	2,074	238,217	TOTAL	21,040	5,744,113
Morazán	1,447	174,406			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 6,052,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 745.0, persons per sq km 287.6.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 64.8%; rural 35.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.30%; female 51.70%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 32.5%; 15–29, 28.3%; 30–44, 18.7%; 45–59, 11.7%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 6,217,000; (2030) 6,340,000.

**Doubling time:** 53 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 88.3%; Amerindian 9.1%, of which Pipil 4.0%; white 1.6%; other/unknown 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 71%; independent Christian c. 11%; Protestant c. 10%; Jehovah's Witness c. 2%; other c. 6%.

**Major cities** (2007): San Salvador 316,090 (urban agglomeration 1,566,629); Soyapango 241,403; Santa Ana 204,340; San Miguel 158,136; Mejicanos 140,751<sup>3</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (c. 2003) 27%; outside of marriage (c. 2003) 73%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.20.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.6/1.0.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 66.8 years; female 76.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 92.8; homicide and suicide 62.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 57.1; diseases of the respiratory system 45.9; accidents 39.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: U.S.\$3,584,400,000 (tax revenue 72.8%, social security contributions 9.9%, nontax revenue 6.1%, grants 3.0%, other 8.2%). Expenditures: U.S.\$4,385,500,000 (current expenditure 85.3%, capital expenditure 14.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$6,343,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 5,736,000, corn (maize) 785,965, cow's milk 541,615, chicken meat 97,727, plantains 96,493, mangoes/guavas 85,000, dry beans 80,110, coffee 76,591, lemons and limes 55,953; livestock (number of live animals) 1,342,000 cattle, (2008) 14,748,000 chickens; roundwood 4,898,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 86%; fisheries production (2008) 51,766 (from aquaculture 7%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 1,200,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2008)<sup>4</sup>: food products 619, of which flour and bakery products 202, sugar products 157; maquiladora industries 238; textiles and wearing apparel 227; chemicals and chemical products 185; beverages 170. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 5,806,000,000 (5,837,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (7,030,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 927,000 (1,952,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 4.0; average annual income per household (2008) U.S.\$6,059; expenditure (June 2005)<sup>5</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 36.4%, housing and energy 16.8%, transportation and communications 10.2%, household furnishings 8.4%.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 17.4%, left fallow 15.5%, in permanent crops 11.4%, in pasture 30.7%, forest area 13.9%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,495,908; activity rate of total population 40.8% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 62.9%; female 41.3%; unemployed 5.9%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	91.4	95.5	100.0	104.0	108.8	116.1	117.3

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$20,800,000,000 (U.S.\$3,370 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$6,360 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2007	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,693	12.2	435,800	16.9
Mining	86	0.4	3,700	0.1
Manufacturing	4,452	20.1	403,600	15.6
Construction	860	3.9	148,400	5.7
Public utilities	417	1.9	10,200	0.4
Transp. and commun.	1,992	9.0	103,200	4.0
Trade, restaurants	4,434	20.0	720,600	27.9
Finance, real estate	3,296	14.9	114,400	4.4
Public admin., defense	1,404	6.4	98,700	3.8
Services	1,595	7.2	380,100	14.7
Other	886 <sup>6</sup>	4.0 <sup>6</sup>	167,100 <sup>7</sup>	6.5 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	22,115	100.0	2,585,800	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 894; remittances (2009) 3,480; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 908; official development assistance (2008) 233. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 624; remittances (2008) 29.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–3,024	–3,271	–3,957	–4,728	–5,205	–3,457
% of total	31.4%	32.4%	34.8%	37.2%	36.4%	31.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$9,754,000,000 (petroleum 17.3%; chemicals and chemical products 15.4%; machinery and apparatus 13.1%; food 12.3%; fabrics 7.1%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 34.4%; Mexico 9.0%; Guatemala 8.5%; China 4.9%; Honduras 3.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$4,549,000,000 (apparel and clothing accessories 34.7%, of which T-shirts/athletic jerseys 19.1%; food 17.8%, of which coffee 5.7%; paper and paper products 3.8%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 48.1%; Guatemala 13.6%; Honduras 13.0%; Nicaragua 5.5%; Costa Rica 3.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007)<sup>9</sup>: length 176 mi, 283 km. Roads (2002): total length 11,458 km (paved 23%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 283,787; trucks and buses 290,094. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 10,233,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 65,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,560	233	PCs	2007	359	52
Telephones				Dailies	2009	280 <sup>11</sup>	46 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,566 <sup>12</sup>	1,228 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	889	144
Landline	2009	1,099	178	Broadband	2009	149 <sup>12</sup>	24 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population over age 25 having: no formal schooling 22.0%; primary education: grades 1–3 19.1%, grades 4–6 19.9%; secondary: grades 7–9 13.9%, grades 10–12 14.6%; higher 10.5%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 16 and over literate 83.5%; males literate 86.6%; females literate 80.8%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	30,474	993,795	32.6	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	20,484	539,277	26.3	55
Tertiary	8,562	138,615	16.2	25 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2005): physicians 8,670 (1 per 794 persons); hospital beds 4,816 (1 per 1,429 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 30.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 600,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 15,500 (army 89.4%, navy 4.5%, air force 6.1%); paramilitary 17,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$21.

<sup>1</sup>Roman Catholicism, although not official, enjoys special recognition in the constitution. <sup>2</sup>The U.S. dollar has been legal tender in El Salvador from Jan. 1, 2001. <sup>3</sup>Within San Salvador urban agglomeration. <sup>4</sup>At constant prices of 1990. <sup>5</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>6</sup>Import duties and VAT less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed less 500 not adequately defined. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b. (including assembled components for reexport). <sup>9</sup>All rail service was suspended from 2002; very limited passenger service was resumed in 2007. <sup>10</sup>TACA only (a regional airline of 5 independently owned Central American airlines headquartered in El Salvador). <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador <http://www.bcr.gob.sv>
- Dirección General de Estadística y Censos <http://www.digestyc.gob.sv>



## Equatorial Guinea

**Official name:** República de Guinea Ecuatorial (Spanish); République du Guinée Équatoriale (French) (Republic of Equatorial Guinea).

**Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (House of People's Representatives [100]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by the Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Malabo.

**Official languages:** Spanish; French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;

1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

Regions Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2002 census
Insular		785 <sup>1</sup>	2,034	265,470
Annobón	Palé	7	17	5,008
Bioko Norte	Malabo	300	776	231,428
Bioko Sur	Luba	479	1,241	29,034
Continental		10,045 <sup>1</sup>	26,017	749,529
Centro-Sur	Evinayong	3,834	9,931	125,856
Kie-Ntem	Ebebiyín	1,522	3,943	167,279
Litoral <sup>2</sup>	Bata	2,573	6,665	298,414
Wele-Nzas	Mongomo	2,115	5,478	157,980
TOTAL		10,831 <sup>1</sup>	28,051	1,014,999 <sup>3</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 651,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 60.1, persons per sq km 23.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 39.5%; rural 60.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.57%; female 50.43%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 42.0%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 16.6%; 45–59, 8.7%; 60–74, 5.0%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 836,000<sup>4</sup>; (2030) 1,037,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Fang 56.6%; migrant labourers from Nigeria 12.5%, of which Yoruba 8.0%, Igbo 4.0%; Bubi 10.0%; Seke 2.9%; Spaniard 2.8%; other 15.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 79.9%; Sunnī Muslim 4.1%; independent Christian 3.7%; Protestant 3.2%; traditional beliefs 2.1%; nonreligious/atheist 4.9%; other 2.1%.

**Major cities** (2003): Malabo (2009) 128,000; Bata 66,800; Mbini 11,600; Ebebiyín 9,100; Luba 6,800.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 37.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 27.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.16.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 60.4 years; female 62.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 812.5, of which HIV/AIDS 274.3, malaria 178.4, diarrheal diseases 94.9, respiratory infections 89.5; diseases of the circulatory system 197.5; accidents, poisoning, and violence 124.3.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 3.4% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: CFAF 2,368,100,000,000 (tax revenue 38.2%, of which corporate tax 33.2%; nontax revenue 61.8%, of which royalties 46.2%). Expenditures: CFAF 2,827,500,000,000 (current expenditure 12.2%, of which goods and services 5.5%, subsidies 4.0%; capital expenditure 87.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$626,100,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$8,398,000,000 (U.S.\$12,420 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$19,350 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2003	
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	134,000	2.3	141,000	69.1
Forestry	47,700	0.8		
Crude petroleum	3,393,800	58.8		
Manufacturing	775,000	13.4		
Construction	1,060,100	18.4		
Public utilities	54,100	0.9		
Transportation and communications	9,500	0.2	63,000	30.9
Trade, hotels	85,700	1.5		
Finance, real estate	34,700	0.6		
Pub. admin., defense	76,000	1.3		
Services	34,800	0.6		
Other	65,800 <sup>5</sup>	1.2 <sup>5</sup>		
TOTAL	5,771,200	100.0	204,000	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007): roots and tubers 105,000 (of which cassava 45,000, sweet potatoes 36,000), oil palm fruit 35,000, plantains 31,000, bananas 20,000, coconuts 6,000, coffee

4,500, cacao beans 3,000; livestock (number of live animals) 38,000 sheep, 9,100 goats, 6,300 pigs, 5,100 cattle; roundwood (2009) 607,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 31%; fisheries production (2008) 5,400 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: gold (2009) 200 kg. Manufacturing (2004): methanol 1,027,300; processed timber 31,200 cu m. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 95,000,000 (95,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 113,000,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 4,592,000 (195,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 7,900,000,000 ([2007] 1,672,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 251,000<sup>6</sup>; activity rate of total population 38.1%<sup>6</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 66.4%<sup>6</sup>; female 38.4%<sup>6</sup>; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2000 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	117.1	125.7	131.0	138.4	144.5	148.6	156.8

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size, n.a.; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2000): food and beverages 60.4%, clothing 14.7%, household furnishings 8.6%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 4.6%, in permanent crops 3.2%, in pasture 3.7%, forest area 57.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 5; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 2,085; official development assistance (2008) 38. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CFAF '000,000,000	+910	+1,600	+3,035	+3,235	+3,571	+4,699
% of total	38.8%	49.2%	68.7%	60.5%	57.4%	57.1%

**Imports** (2008): CFAF 1,767,000,000,000 (for petroleum sector 22.1%, for non-petroleum sector 77.9%). **Major import sources:** China c. 18%; Spain c. 14%; U.S. c. 12%; France c. 11%; Côte d'Ivoire c. 8%.

**Exports** (2008): CFAF 6,466,000,000,000 (crude petroleum 78.1%, methanol 21.2%, timber 0.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. c. 23%; Spain c. 18%; China c. 15%; Taiwan c. 11%; France c. 8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2000): total length 1,790 mi, 2,880 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 8,380; trucks and buses 6,618. Air transport: n.a.<sup>8</sup>.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	55	116	PCs	2004	7.0	3.3
Telephones				Dailies	2009	0 <sup>9</sup>	0 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	445 <sup>10</sup>	658 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	14	21
Landline	2009	10	15	Broadband	2009	0.2 <sup>10</sup>	0.3 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 93.0%; males literate 96.9%; females literate 89.1%.

#### Education (1999–2000)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–11)	2,936 <sup>11</sup>	81,099 <sup>11</sup>	27.6 <sup>11</sup>	66 <sup>12</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	894	21,173 <sup>13</sup>	23.2	22 <sup>14</sup>
Tertiary	206	1,003	3.9	3 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 101 (1 per 5,020 persons); hospital beds (1998) 907 (1 per 472 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 83.8; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,320 (army 83.3%, navy 9.1%, air force 7.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$18.

<sup>1</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>2</sup>Includes three islets in Corisco Bay. <sup>3</sup>Official government census figures; credible estimates are significantly lower. <sup>4</sup>Estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (March 2008 update). <sup>5</sup>Import duties. <sup>6</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>7</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>Data unavailable for Equatorial Guinea, the national airline. <sup>9</sup>Circulation. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>2006–07. <sup>12</sup>2000–03. <sup>13</sup>2001–02. <sup>14</sup>2000–01.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **La Banque de France: La Zone Franc**  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>
- **Ministerio de Planificación, Desarrollo Económico, e Inversiones Públicas**  
<http://www.dgcnstat-ge.org>

## Eritrea

**Official name:** State of Eritrea<sup>1</sup>.

**Form of government:** transitional regime<sup>2</sup> with one interim legislative body ([transitional] National Assembly [150]<sup>3</sup>).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Asmara.

**Official language:** none<sup>4</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** nakfa (Nfa); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Nfa 15.37; 1 £ = Nfa 23.74.



Area and population		area <sup>5</sup>		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2002 estimate
Anseba	Keren	8,960	23,200	580,700
Debub	Mendefera	3,090	8,000	1,018,000
Debub-Keih-Bahri (Southern Red Sea)	Assab (Aseb)	10,660	27,600	274,800
Gash-Barka	Barentu	12,820	33,200	747,200
Maekel	Asmara (Asmera)	500	1,300	727,800
Semien-Keih-Bahri (Northern Red Sea)	Massawa	10,730	27,800	569,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46,760</b>	<b>121,100</b>	<b>3,917,500</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,224,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>6</sup>: persons per sq mi 134.0, persons per sq km 51.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 21.1%; rural 78.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.35%; female 50.65%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 43.2%; 15–29, 27.6%; 30–44, 16.3%; 45–59, 7.5%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 6,719,000; (2030) 8,086,000.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Ethnolinguistic composition** (2004): Tigrinya (Tigray) 50.0%; Tigré 31.4%; Afar 5.0%; Saho 5.0%; Beja 2.5%; Bilen 2.1%; other 4.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Muslim (virtually all Sunni) c. 50%; Christian c. 48%, of which Eritrean Orthodox c. 40%, Roman Catholic c. 5%, Protestant c. 2%; traditional beliefs c. 2%.

**Major cities** (2003): Asmara (2009) 649,000<sup>7</sup>; Keren 57,000; Assab 28,000; Afabet 25,000; Massawa 25,000; Mendefera 25,000; Teseney 25,000.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 35.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 8.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 26.9 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 4.96.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 59.0 years; female 63.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 459.1, of which HIV/AIDS 168.0, diarrheal diseases 64.8, malaria 61.4; diseases of the circulatory system 104.9; accidents, poisoning, and violence 74.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 42.8.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: Nfa 4,457,000,000 (tax revenue 55.2%, of which direct taxes 38.6%, import duties 7.7%; nontax revenue 31.3%; grants 13.5%). Expenditures: Nfa 9,844,000,000 (current expenditure 70.1%; capital expenditure 23.7%; net lending 6.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$957,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$1,716,000,000 (U.S.\$348 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force			
2008			
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup> % of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	333.1	22.6	1,087 77.0
Mining	18.6	1.2	
Public utilities			
Manufacturing	85.1	5.8	
Construction	165.7	11.2	
Transp. and commun.	165.0	11.2	
Trade, hotels	257.7	17.5	324 23.0
Finance			
Pub. admin., defense	372.2	25.2	
Services			
Other	78.4	5.3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,475.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,411 100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sorghum 302,515, roots and tubers 96,000, millet 63,254, cow's milk 39,200, pulses 33,670, cattle meat 17,178, sesame seeds 10,897, sheep meat 6,580; livestock (number of live animals) 2,130,000 sheep, 1,970,000 cattle, 1,730,000 goats; roundwood 2,566,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 99.9%; fisheries production 1,665 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2009): coral 60,000, basalt 45,000, granite 25,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): beverages 18; furniture/unspecified manufactures 9; textiles 7; food products 5; bricks, cement, and ceramics 3. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 288,000,000 (288,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (181,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure** (1996–97). Average household size (2004) 5.0; average annual disposable income per household Nfa 10,967 (U.S.\$1,707); sources of income<sup>9</sup>: wages and salaries 34.0%, transfers 29.3%, rent 19.8%, self-employment 16.9%; expenditure<sup>9</sup>: food 36.2%, housing 30.2%, clothing and footwear 9.3%, energy 6.8%, household furnishings 4.6%, transportation and communications 4.1%.

**Population economically active** (2008): 2,057,000; activity rate of total population 41.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 72.7%; female 43.7%).

Inflation rate (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Inflation rate	71.0	88.9	100.0	115.1	125.8	150.8	203.2

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 46; remittances (2007) c. 225; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) none; official development assistance (2008) 143. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 6.4%, in permanent crops 0.02%, in pasture 68.3%, forest area 15.3%.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–426	–449	–472	...	...	–513
% of total	97.0%	95.2%	95.6%	...	...	93.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$530,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.9%; sugars/confectioneries 7.8%; cereals 7.4%; vehicles [excl. railway] 4.4%). **Major import sources** (2008): Saudi Arabia c. 21%; India c. 14%; Italy c. 13%; China c. 10%; U.S. c. 5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$17,000,000 (vehicles [excl. railway] 26.9%; hides, skins, and leather 10.8%; oil seeds [particularly sesame] 7.8%; apparel 7.3%). **Major export destinations** (2008): India c. 25%; Italy c. 21%; Sudan c. 14%; China c. 13%; France c. 5%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 190 mi, 306 km<sup>10</sup>. Roads (2008): total length 2,492 mi, 4,010 km (paved 22%). Vehicles (1996): automobiles 5,940; trucks and buses, n.a. Air transport: n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	250	58	PCs	2007	38	8
Telephones				Dailies	2009	—	—
Cellular	2009	141 <sup>11</sup>	28 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	250	49
Landline	2009	48	9.6	Broadband	2009	—	—

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002)<sup>12</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal education 66.4%, incomplete primary education 16.6%, complete primary 1.3%, incomplete secondary 5.8%, complete secondary 5.7%, higher 3.0%, unknown 1.2%. **Literacy** (2006): total population age 15 and over literate 61.4%; males 72.3%; females 50.7%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–11)	6,626	314,034	47.4	39
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	4,425 <sup>13</sup>	229,079	49.3 <sup>13</sup>	26
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	620	9,949	16.0	2 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 215 (1 per 20,791 persons); hospital beds (2006) 5,500 (1 per 833 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 45.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,000,000 (66% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,680 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 201,750 (army 99.1%, navy 0.7%, air force 0.2%). Mandate for the UN peacekeeping force along the Eritrean-Ethiopian border was terminated in July 2008. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2003): 24.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$49.

<sup>1</sup>The name in Tigrinya, the most widely spoken local language, is Hagere Iertra. <sup>2</sup>New constitution ratified in May 1997 was not implemented in September 2010. <sup>3</sup>All seats indirectly elected; last elections were held in 1994. <sup>4</sup>The de facto “working” languages of government are Tigrinya, English, and Arabic. <sup>5</sup>Approximate figures. The published total area is 46,774 sq mi (121,144 sq km); water area is 7,776 sq mi (20,140 sq km). <sup>6</sup>Based on land area only. <sup>7</sup>Urban agglomeration. <sup>8</sup>Estimated employed only. <sup>9</sup>Data taken from a 1996–97 survey of the 12 largest urban centres in the country. <sup>10</sup>Out of use from 1978; 73-mi (118-km) section from Massawa to Asmara reopened in 2003. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Based on household survey of 14,201 persons. <sup>13</sup>2006–07. <sup>14</sup>2008–09.

## Internet resource for further information:

- African Development Bank Group: Interim Country Strategy Paper for Eritrea 2009–2011 <http://www.afdb.org/en/>

## Estonia

**Official name:** Eesti Vabariik (Republic of Estonia).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative body (Riigikogu, or Parliament [101]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Tallinn.

**Official language:** Estonian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** kroon (EEK)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = EEK 12.22; 1 £ = EEK 18.89.



### Area and population

Counties	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Harju	Tallinn	1,673	4,333	526,505
Hiiu	Kärdla	395	1,023	10,032
Ida-Viru	Jõhvi	1,299	3,364	168,656
Järva	Paide	950	2,460	36,058
Jõgeva	Jõgeva	1,005	2,604	36,671
Lääne	Haapsalu	920	2,383	27,366
Lääne-Viru	Rakvere	1,401	3,628	66,996
Pärnu	Pärnu	1,856	4,807	88,428
Põlva	Põlva	836	2,165	30,889
Rapla	Rapla	1,151	2,980	36,620
Saare	Kuressaare	1,128	2,922	34,644
Tartu	Tartu	1,156	2,993	150,074
Valga	Valga	789	2,044	34,048
Viljandi	Viljandi	1,321	3,422	55,447
Võru	Võru	890	2,305	37,693
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,769<sup>3</sup>, 4.5</b>	<b>43,432<sup>3</sup>, 4.5</b>	<b>1,340,127</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,340,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>6</sup>: persons per sq mi 81.9, persons per sq km 31.6.

**Urban-rural** (2009)<sup>2</sup>: urban 68.0%; rural 32.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009)<sup>2</sup>: male 46.05%; female 53.95%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 14.9%; 15–29, 21.6%; 30–44, 19.9%; 45–59, 20.5%; 60–74, 15.3%; 75–84, 6.3%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,334,000; (2030) 1,302,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009)<sup>2</sup>: Estonian 68.7%; Russian 25.6%; Ukrainian 2.1%; Belarusian 1.2%; Finnish 0.8%; other 1.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 63.5%, of which unaffiliated Christian 25.6%, Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 17.2%, Orthodox 16.5%, independent Christian 3.3%; nonreligious 25.1%; atheist 10.9%; other 0.5%.

**Major cities** (2010)<sup>2</sup>: Tallinn 399,340; Tartu 103,284; Narva 65,881; Kohtla-Järve 44,492; Pärnu 44,083.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 40.9%; outside of marriage 59.1%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.66.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.6/2.6.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.6 years; female 79.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 676.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 264.3; accidents, poisoning, and violence 101.3; diseases of the digestive system 54.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: EEK 69,209,800,000 (tax revenue 59.5%, of which taxes on goods and services 46.7%, taxes on income and profits 12.8%; social contributions 21.6%; grants/nontax revenue 18.9%). Expenditures: EEK 63,085,800,000 (social protection 31.4%; general administration 17.8%; economic affairs 13.1%; education 9.5%; health 7.1%; defense 5.0%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cow's milk 691,800, barley 349,100, wheat 342,500, potatoes 125,200, rapeseed 111,100, oats 77,500; livestock (number of live animals) 379,000 pigs, 242,000 cattle; roundwood 4,860,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 22%; fisheries production 101,850 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): oil shale 16,100,000; peat 706,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): wood products (excluding furniture) 211; food products 197; printing and publishing 141; fabricated metal products 137; furniture 136; sawn wood 134. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 8,736,000,000 ([2007] 7,686,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (130,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 14,928,000 ([2007] 16,810,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2009) none (975,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) none ([2008] 1,501,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 694,900; activity rate of total population 51.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.6%; female 49.5%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 15.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.2	96.1	100.0	104.4	111.3	122.9	122.8
Monthly earnings index	83.3	90.3	100.0	116.5	140.4	159.9	...

**Household income and expenditure** (2005). Average household size (2004) 2.5; average annual disposable income per household member EEK 41,176 (U.S.\$3,272); sources of income: wages and salaries 66.1%, transfers 25.6%,

self-employment 3.3%; expenditure: food and beverages 28.3%, transportation and communications 16.8%, housing 15.0%, recreation and culture 7.6%.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$918,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$18,846,000,000 (U.S.\$14,060 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$18,890 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value EEK '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry, and hunting	5,757	2.3	25,500	3.7
Mining and quarrying	2,258	0.9	6,000	0.9
Manufacturing	37,092	14.9	138,500	19.9
Public utilities	6,009	2.4	8,900	1.3
Construction	18,393	7.4	79,900	11.5
Trade, restaurants	33,923	13.7	117,700	16.9
Transp. and commun.	22,662	9.1	55,700	8.0
Finance, real estate	53,163	21.4	62,300	9.0
Pub. admin., defense	14,110	5.7	38,400	5.5
Services	26,753	10.8	123,600	17.8
Other	28,031 <sup>7</sup>	11.3 <sup>7</sup>	38,400 <sup>8</sup>	5.5 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248,149<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>694,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,212; remittances (2009) 350; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 2,164. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 808; remittances (2008) 113; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 1,313.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 9.4%, left fallow 0.4%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 9.4%, forest area 54.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-2,534	-2,770	-4,601	-4,926	-3,583	-1,155
% of total	16.2%	14.4%	18.6%	17.3%	11.6%	6.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$17,278,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.0%, refined petroleum 13.2%, chemicals/chemical products 9.9%, road vehicles 8.9%, food products 7.0%, iron and steel 5.7%). **Major import sources:** Germany 11.8%; Russia 10.1%; Finland 9.7%; Lithuania 6.4%; Sweden 6.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$13,695,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.0%, sawn wood/wood manufactures [incl. paper/furniture] 11.1%, refined petroleum 9.7%, road vehicles/parts 7.3%, electrical machinery/electronics 6.9%, food products 6.5%, telecommunications equipment 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** Finland 16.7%; Russia 15.1%; Sweden 12.6%; Latvia 9.1%; U.S. 5.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009)<sup>2</sup>: route length 571 mi, 919 km; passenger-km (2008) 274,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 5,943,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 3,606 mi, 58,034 km (paved 29%); passenger-km (2006) 12,900,000,000<sup>10</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 8,279,000,000. Vehicles (2009)<sup>2</sup>: passenger cars 551,830; trucks and buses 87,642. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 980,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,600,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	686	507	PCs	2007	700	522
Telephones				Dailies	2009	227 <sup>11</sup>	169 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,721 <sup>12</sup>	2,030 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	970	724
Landline	2009	493	368	Broadband	2009	339 <sup>12</sup>	253 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: less than upper secondary education 11%; complete upper secondary 56%; higher 33%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	6,141	74,629	12.2	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	11,272	106,093	9.4	90
Tertiary	6,358 <sup>13</sup>	68,168	10.7 <sup>13</sup>	64 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2008)<sup>2</sup> 4,504 (1 per 298 persons); hospital beds (2008)<sup>2</sup> 7,473 (1 per 179 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 4,750<sup>14</sup> (army 88.4%, navy 6.3%, air force 5.3%). **Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$285.

<sup>1</sup>The euro (€) replaced the kroon (EEK) on Jan. 1, 2011, at an exchange rate of €1 = EEK 15.65. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Total includes 1,596 sq mi (4,133 sq km) of Baltic Sea Islands and the areas of small inland lakes. <sup>5</sup>The total area of Estonia including the Estonian portion of Lake Peipus (590 sq mi [1,529 sq km]), Lake Võrtsjärv, and Muuga harbour is 17,462 sq mi (45,227 sq km). <sup>6</sup>Based on land area of 16,367 sq mi (42,390 sq km). <sup>7</sup>Net taxes. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Passenger cars 10,000,000,000; buses 2,900,000,000. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2005–06. <sup>14</sup>Other military groups include the Defence League (10,766) and the Reserve (25,000).

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistical Office of Estonia <http://www.stat.ee>
- Bank of Estonia <http://www.bankofestonia.info>







## Faroe Islands<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** Føroyar (Faroese); Færøerne (Danish) (Faroe Islands).  
**Political status:** self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark with one legislative house (Løgting, or Parliament [33]).  
**Head of state:** Danish Monarch.  
**Heads of government:** High Commissioner (for Denmark); Prime Minister (for Faroe Islands).  
**Capital:** Tórshavn (Thorshavn).  
**Official languages:** Faroese; Danish.  
**Official religion:** Faroese Lutheran<sup>2</sup>.  
**Monetary unit:** Danish krone<sup>3</sup> (DKK); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 U.S.\$ = DKK 5.82; 1£ = DKK 8.98.



**Population economically active** (2006): total 29,400; activity rate of total population c. 61% (participation rates: ages 16–74, 85.8%; female 44.8%; unemployed [September 2009–August 2010] 5.6%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.1	96.7	100.0	101.4	105.1	111.8	...
Annual earnings index	...	95.1	100.0	106.7	114.0	111.4	105.9

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): U.S.\$511,448,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size: n.a.; average annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1998)<sup>11</sup>: food and beverages 25.1%, transportation and communications 17.7%, housing 12.5%, recreation 11.9%, energy 7.7%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) c. 25; remittances (2003) 44; foreign direct investment (FDI), n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2008) 5; FDI, n.a. **Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops 2.1%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area 0.1%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DKK '000,000	-73	-904	-823	-1,466	-690	-101
% of total	1.0%	11.2%	9.6%	15.3%	7.4%	1.2%

**Imports** (2008): DKK 5,013,000,000 (goods for household consumption 26.9%; fuels, lubricants, and electric current 21.0%; goods for the construction industry 10.9%; machinery and apparatus 10.0%; road vehicles 5.5%). **Major import sources** (2009): Denmark 30.4%; Norway 18.1%; Germany 6.1%; Sweden 6.0%; China 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): DKK 4,323,000,000 (chilled and frozen fish 63.3%; ships/boats and related products 14.0%; salted fish 10.4%; dried, smoked, canned, and other conserved fish 8.1%). **Major export destinations** (2009): United Kingdom 17.3%; Denmark 10.9%; France 10.7%; Norway 8.7%; Germany 8.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 292 mi, 470 km (paved 99%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2010<sup>5</sup>): passenger cars 19,873; trucks, vans, and buses 4,686. Air transport (2009)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 265,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	16 <sup>14</sup>	304 <sup>14</sup>	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	2009	57 <sup>14</sup>	1,143 <sup>14</sup>	Dailies	2009	26 <sup>15</sup>	542 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	21	420	Internet users	2009	38	752
Landline	2009	21	420	Broadband	2009	17 <sup>14</sup>	341 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 15–74 having: no formal schooling to complete primary education 30%; incomplete/complete secondary 45%; incomplete/complete higher 25%. **Literacy:** n.a.

#### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age, n.a.)	...	5,567 <sup>16</sup>	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age, n.a.)	...	3,446 <sup>16</sup>	...	...
Tertiary <sup>17</sup>	22	150	6.8	...

**Health** (2007): physicians 88 (1 per 549 persons); hospital beds 243 (1 per 199 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.5; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

Defense responsibility lies with Denmark.

### Area and population

Regions <sup>4</sup>	Largest municipalities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>5</sup> estimate
Eysturoy	Runavík	110	286	10,826
Nordoy (Northern)	Klaksvík	93	241	5,878
Sandoy	Skopun	48	125	1,385
Streymoy	Tórshavn	151	392	22,717
Suduroy	Tvoroyri	64	167	4,763
Vágar	Servágur	73	188	3,081
TOTAL		540 <sup>6</sup>	1,399	48,650

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 48,800.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 90.4, persons per sq km 34.9.

**Urban-rural** (2010<sup>5</sup>): urban 40.8%; rural 59.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>5</sup>): male 52.02%; female 47.98%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>5</sup>): under 15, 21.9%; 15–29, 19.1%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 19.1%; 60–74, 13.3%; 75–84, 4.8%; 85 and over, 2.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 51,000; (2030) 54,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Faroese 97.0%; Danish 2.5%; other Scandinavian 0.4%; other 0.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant c. 91%, of which Lutheran c. 79%, Plymouth Brethren c. 10%; and other (mostly nonreligious) c. 9%.

**Major municipalities** (2010<sup>5</sup>): Tórshavn 19,873; Klaksvík 4,590; Runavík 3,793; Eystur 1,962; Vága 1,941.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1998) 62.0%; outside of marriage (1998) 38.0%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.7 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.33.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.6/1.3.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 76.8 years; female 82.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 316.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 177.9; diseases of the respiratory system 86.9; accidents, poisoning, and violence 55.8; diseases of the digestive system 39.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: DKK 4,042,000,000 (tax revenue 84.3%, transfers from the Danish government 15.7%). Expenditures: DKK 4,544,000,000 (current expenditure 94.9%, development expenditure 5.1%).

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$2,360,000,000 (U.S.\$48,436 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value DKK '000,000 <sup>7</sup>	% of total value <sup>7</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	1,818 <sup>8</sup>	17.8 <sup>8</sup>	77	0.3
Mining	—	—	74	0.3
Fishing/fish processing	8	8	4,546	17.5
Manufacturing (excluding fish-related)	397	3.9	969	3.7
Construction	702	6.9	2,057	7.9
Public utilities	147	1.4	148	0.6
Transp. and commun.	898	8.8	1,951	7.5
Trade, hotels	1,079	10.6	3,828	14.7
Finance and real estate	1,692	16.6	1,759	6.8
Pub. admin., defense	669	6.6	9,202	35.4
Services	2,795	27.4	827	3.2
Other	—	—	572 <sup>9</sup>	2.2 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	10,198 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	26,010	100.0 <sup>6</sup>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): potatoes 1,400, other vegetables, grass, hay, and silage are produced; livestock (number of live animals) 68,000 sheep, (2009) 2,043 cattle; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 559,572 (including blue whiting 229,500, pollock 63,900, cod 27,100, and haddock 11,400; from aquaculture 7% [including salmon 31,565]). Pilot whales captured (2009) 310. Mining and quarrying: negligible<sup>10</sup>. Manufacturing: principally fish processing; also handicrafts, woolen textiles and clothing, and small ship repair. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 275,528,000 ([2008] 264,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2009) none (216,551); natural gas, none (none).

<sup>1</sup>English-language alternative spelling is Faeroe Islands. <sup>2</sup>Formally independent of the national Danish Lutheran church from July 2007. <sup>3</sup>The local currency, the Faroese króna (plural krónur), is equivalent to the Danish krone. Banknotes used are Faroese or Danish; coins are Danish. <sup>4</sup>Represents the 5 main islands (with associated islets) and the northeasternmost (Northern) islands. Actual local administration is based on 34 municipalities. <sup>5</sup>January 1. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>At factor cost. <sup>8</sup>Agriculture includes Fishing/fish processing. <sup>9</sup>Includes 429 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>The maritime boundary demarcation agreement between the Shetland Islands (U.K.) and the Faroes in 1999 has allowed for the still unsuccessful exploration for deep-sea petroleum as of mid-2008. <sup>11</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Atlantic Airways only. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>2002–03. <sup>17</sup>University of the Faroe Islands.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistics Faroe Islands**  
<http://www.hagstova.fo>
- **Governmental Bank of the Faroe Islands**  
<http://landsbank.fo/Default.asp>
- **Danmarks Statistik**  
<http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK.aspx>

## Fiji

**Official name:** Republic of the Fiji Islands<sup>1, 2</sup>

**Form of government:** interim regime<sup>3, 4</sup>

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

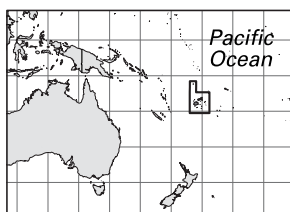
**Capital:** Suva.

**Official languages:** 2.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Fiji dollar (F\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = F\$1.96; 1 £ = F\$3.03.



### Area and population

area			population		
Divisions	Provinces	sq km	2007 census	Divisions	Provinces
Central		4,293 <sup>5</sup>	342,389	Northern	
Naitasiri		1,666	160,759	Bua	
Namosi		570	6,898	Cakaudrove	
Rewa		272	100,791	Macuata	
Serua		630	18,249	Western	
Taillevu		955	55,692	Ba	
Eastern		1,376	37,311	Nadroga/Navosa	
Kadavu		478	10,167	Ra	
Lau		487	10,683	<b>Fijian dependency</b>	
Lomaiviti		411	16,461	Rotuma	
				TOTAL	
				18,272 <sup>7</sup>	837,271

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 844,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 119.6, persons per sq km 46.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 51.5%; rural 48.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.82%; female 49.18%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 29.8%; 15–29, 27.5%; 30–44, 20.5%; 45–59, 14.6%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 882,000; (2030) 937,000.

**Doubling time:** 50 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2007): Fijian 56.8%; Indian 37.5%; other Pacific islanders 3.0%, of which Rotuman (Polynesian/other) 1.2%; European/part-European 1.7%; Chinese 0.6%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2007): Christian 64.4%, of which Methodist 34.6%, Roman Catholic 9.1%, Assemblies of God 5.7%; Hindu 27.9%; Muslim 6.3%; other 1.4%.

**Major urban areas** (2007): Nasinu 87,446<sup>8</sup>; Suva 85,691 (urban agglomeration 241,432); Lautoka 52,220; Nausori 47,604<sup>8</sup>; Nadi 42,284.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 21.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.81.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2004): 8.6/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 67.9 years; female 73.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 250.9; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases 152.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 73.0; infectious and parasitic diseases 47.9; accidents and violence 45.4; diseases of the respiratory system 42.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: F\$1,455,000,000 (direct taxes 30.1%, VAT 27.6%, customs duties 22.8%, fees and fines 7.5%, other 12.0%). Expenditures: F\$1,427,000,000 (current expenditure 81.5%, remainder 18.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$282,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 2,247,000, coconuts 150,000, taro 69,863, cow's milk (2008) 58,000, cassava 42,332, chicken meat 11,866, rice 11,637, cattle meat 8,360, yaqona (kava) (2008) 3,286, ginger 2,787; livestock (number of live animals) (2008) 312,000 cattle, 3,500,000 chickens; roundwood 578,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 18%; fisheries production (2008) 48,681 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009–10<sup>9</sup>): gold 1,856 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2004): food products 63; textiles and clothing 53; beverages 46; sawn wood and wood products including furniture 28. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 836,000,000 (837,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (1,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (452,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 4.7; average annual income per household (2002–03) F\$12,753 (U.S.\$6,176); sources of income (2002–03): wages and salaries 54.0%, self-employment 17.1%; expenditure (2005): food and nonalcoholic beverages 40.3%, transportation 16.2%, housing 9.9%, energy 9.2%.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 334,787; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 57.0%; female 33.9%; unemployed [2009] 8.6%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.0	97.7	100.0	102.5	107.4	115.7	120.0

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$3,356,000,000 (U.S.\$3,950 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,570 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2004	
	in value F\$'000,000 <sup>10</sup>	% of total value	labour force <sup>11</sup>	% of labour force <sup>11</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	619.6	14.1	89,523	28.3
Mining	7.9	0.2	3,222	1.0
Manufacturing	592.5	13.5	43,088	13.6
Construction	129.2	2.9	16,950	5.4
Public utilities	53.0	1.2	2,508	0.8
Transp. and commun.	626.6	14.3	22,551	7.1
Trade, hotels	725.7	16.6	66,043	20.9
Finance, real estate	879.6	20.1	10,220	3.2
Pub. admin., defense	284.2	6.5	61,936	19.6
Services	462.0	10.5		
TOTAL	4,380.3	100.0 <sup>7</sup>	316,041	100.0 <sup>7</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 546; remittances (2009) 117; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 296; official development assistance (2008) 45. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 96; remittances (2008) 32.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 9.3%, in permanent crops 4.5%, in pasture 9.6%, forest area 54.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12, 13</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
F\$'000,000	–1,029	–1,536	–1,945	–1,680	–2,130	–1,578
% of total	30.8%	39.3%	45.3%	41.0%	42.0%	39.1%

**Imports** (2008): F\$3,601,000,000 (mineral fuels 33.9%, machinery and transport equipment 20.2%, food products 14.4%). **Major import sources:** Singapore 34.8%; Australia 19.7%; New Zealand 13.3%; U.S. 6.7%; China 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): F\$1,471,000,000 (reexports [mostly petroleum products] 33.2%, sugar 16.9%, fish 9.1%, mineral water [2007] 9.1%, clothing 6.9%, lumber 4.0%). **Major export destinations:** U.K. 14.9%; Australia 12.3%; U.S. 12.2%; other Pacific Islands 10.5%; New Zealand 5.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007)<sup>14</sup>: track length 370 mi, 595 km. Roads (2002): total length 2,140 mi, 3,440 km (paved 49%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 94,387; trucks and buses 50,218. Air transport (2008)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 3,809,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 75,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	98	118	PCs	2004	44	52
Telephones				Dailies	2009	40 <sup>16</sup>	48 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	640 <sup>17</sup>	754 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	114	134
Landline	2009	137	161	Broadband	2009	21 <sup>17</sup>	25 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1996). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 4.4%; some education 22.3%; incomplete secondary 47.7%; complete secondary 17.0%; some higher 6.7%; university degree 1.9%. **Literacy** (2003): total population age 15 and over literate 93.7%; males 95.5%; females 91.9%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	3,939	102,543	26.0	89
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	5,265	98,561	18.7	79 <sup>18</sup>
Tertiary	943	12,717 <sup>19</sup>	...	15 <sup>19</sup> (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 352 (1 per 2,381 persons); hospital beds 1,743 (1 per 481 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 13.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 40,000 (less than 5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 3,500 (army 91.4%, navy 8.6%, air force, none); reserve 6,000.<sup>20</sup> **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$62.

<sup>1</sup>Fijian long/short-form names: Matanitu Tu-Vaka-i-koya ko Viti/Viti; Hindustani long-form name: Fiji Ripablik. <sup>2</sup>English, Fijian, and Hindustani (Fijian Hindi) had equal status per 1997 constitution. <sup>3</sup>Backed by the military from December 2006; the 1997 constitution was not formally abrogated until April 2009. <sup>4</sup>The people's charter, a precursor to a possible new constitution, was approved by the president in late December 2008. <sup>5</sup>Central and Western divisions together (10,653 sq km) comprise Viti Levu (10,429 sq km), Fiji's main island, and smaller nearby islands. <sup>6</sup>Northern division (6,199 sq km) is composed mostly of Fiji's second largest island, Vanua Levu (5,556 sq km). <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>Within Suva urban agglomeration. <sup>9</sup>For fiscal year ending August 31; Vatukoula mine only. <sup>10</sup>At constant prices of 2005. <sup>11</sup>Data for paid employees only who are 15 and over. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>All export data include reexports. <sup>14</sup>All privately owned sugarcane-related railways. <sup>15</sup>Air Pacific only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2005–06. <sup>19</sup>2004–05. <sup>20</sup>Peacekeepers abroad (both UN and non-UN) 559.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics <http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj>
- Reserve Bank of Fiji <http://www.reservebank.gov.fj>

## Finland

**Official names**<sup>1</sup>: Suomen Tasavalta (Finnish); Republiken Finland (Swedish) (Republic of Finland).

**Form of government**: multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [200]).

**Head of state**: President.

**Head of government**: Prime Minister.

**Capital**: Helsinki.

**Official languages**: none<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion**: none.

**Monetary unit**: euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population<sup>2</sup>

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate		sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate
<b>Regions</b>			<b>Regions</b>		
Finland, Central	16,707	271,747	Päijät-Häme	5,127	200,847
Finland, Southwest	10,663	461,177	Satakunta	7,957	227,652
Kainuu	21,504	83,160	Savo, North	16,771	248,423
Kanta-Häme	5,200	173,041	Savo, South	13,986	156,632
Karelia, North	17,763	166,129	Tampere Region	12,447	480,705
Karelia, South	5,613	134,448	Uusimaa	6,395	1,408,020
Kymenlaakso	5,112	182,754	Uusimaa, East	2,736	93,491
Lapland	92,664	183,963			
Ostrobothnia	7,749	175,985	<b>Autonomous Region</b>		
Ostrobothnia, Central	5,273	71,029	Åland (Åland Islands)	1,553	27,456
Ostrobothnia, North	35,236	386,144	TOTAL LAND AREA	303,899 <sup>4</sup>	
Ostrobothnia, South	13,444	193,511	FRESHWATER AREA	34,526	
			TOTAL	338,424 <sup>4</sup>	5,326,314

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,364,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 45.7, persons per sq km 17.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 84.8%; rural 15.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.06%; female 50.94%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 16.6%; 15–29, 18.8%; 30–44, 18.8%; 45–59, 21.4%; 60–74, 16.4%; 75–84, 6.0%; 85 and over, 2.0%.

**Population projection**: (2020) 5,621,000; (2030) 5,835,000.

**Linguistic composition** (2009): Finnish 90.8%; Swedish 5.4%; Russian 0.9%; other 2.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2009): Evangelical Lutheran 79.9%; nonreligious 17.7%; Finnish (Greek) Orthodox 1.1%; other 1.3%.

**Major cities** (2009): Helsinki 583,350 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,115,000); Espoo 244,330<sup>6</sup>; Tampere 211,507; Vantaa 197,636<sup>6</sup>; Turku 176,087; Oulu 139,133.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 59.3%; outside of marriage (2008) 40.7%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.86.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.6/2.5.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 76.5 years; female 83.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): cardiovascular disease 379.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 211.1; diseases of the nervous system 93.4; accidents and violence 70.1; diseases of the respiratory system 37.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: €46,291,000,000 (tax revenue 80.6%, of which turnover taxes 33.0%, income and property taxes 30.9%, excise duties 11.1%; other 19.4%). Expenditures: €46,291,000,000 (social security and health 20.5%; education 13.2%; agriculture and forestry 6.1%; defense 6.0%).

**Public debt** (March 2010; central government only): U.S.\$94,500,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): barley 2,171,000, oats 1,114,700, wheat 887,000, potatoes 755,300, sugar beets 559,000; livestock (number of live animals)<sup>7</sup> 1,381,000 pigs, 918,000 cattle, 193,000 reindeer; roundwood 41,653,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 12%; fisheries production (2008) 171,838 (from aquaculture 8%). Mining and quarrying (2008): talc 528,000; zinc (metal content) 51,900; copper (metal content) 13,000. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2008): electrical and optical equipment (largely telephone apparatus) 7,827; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 3,731; fabricated metal products 3,142; paper and paper products 2,653; food and beverages 2,311; base metals 1,850; chemicals and chemical products 1,535. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 68,712,000,000 ([2007] 93,806,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (7,075,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none ([2007] 81,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 13,381,000 (10,656,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (4,438,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,725,600; activity rate of total population 51.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.1%; female 47.8%; unemployed [2009] 8.2%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.0	99.1	100.0	101.6	104.1	108.3	108.3
Hourly earnings index	92.4	96.2	100.0	102.9	106.4	112.3	116.7

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 2.2; disposable income per household €31,706 (U.S.\$39,367); sources of gross income (2003): wages and salaries 74.4%, rent 18.0%, self-employment 7.1%; expenditure (2008): housing and energy 24.9%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 12.4%, recreation and culture 11.9%, transportation 11.7%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$243,850,000,000 (U.S.\$45,680 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$34,430 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2006	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	6,021	2.5	114,000	4.3
Manufacturing	49,692	20.3	465,000	17.6
Mining and public utilities	5,436	2.2	...	...
Construction	12,338	5.1	162,000	6.1
Transp. and commun.	22,285	9.1	181,000	6.8
Trade, restaurants	25,671	10.5	381,000	14.4
Finance, real estate	91,093	37.2	336,000	12.7
Pub. admin., defense			801,000	30.2
Services	32,156	13.1	208,000 <sup>8</sup>	7.9 <sup>8</sup>
Other			2,648,000	100.0
TOTAL	244,692	100.0	2,648,000	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,220; remittances (2009) 770; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 12,961. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,501; remittances (2008) 391; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 18,488.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 4.5%, left fallow 0.8%, in permanent crops 0.03%, in pasture 2.3%, forest area 74.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	+8,187	+5,426	+6,237	+6,073	+3,213	+1,753
% of total	9.1%	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%	2.5%	2.0%

**Imports** (2008): €62,938,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.8%; petroleum 13.3%; chemicals and chemical products 10.4%; road vehicles/parts 8.6%; base/fabricated metals 8.2%). **Major import sources**: Russia 16.3%; Germany 14.0%; Sweden 10.0%; China 7.0%; Neth. 4.1%.

**Exports** (2008): €66,151,000,000 (telecommunications equipment/parts 13.4%; paper and cardboard 11.4%; iron and steel 7.0%; specialized machinery for particular industries 6.7%; refined petroleum 6.5%; general industrial machinery 5.7%; road vehicles 4.9%). **Major export destinations**: Russia 11.6%; Sweden 10.1%; Germany 10.0%; U.S. 6.3%; U.K. 5.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport**. Railroads (2009)<sup>10</sup>: route length 3,678 mi, 5,919 km; passenger-km 3,900,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,900,000,000. Roads (2009)<sup>10</sup>: total length 48,567 mi, 78,161 km (paved [2007] 65%); passenger-km (2008) 70,900,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 29,856,000,000. Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 2,776,664; trucks and buses 443,912. Air transport (2008)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 23,518,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 545,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	3,540	679	PCs	2007	2,644	500
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,049 <sup>13</sup>	384 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,700 <sup>14</sup>	1,446 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,481	841
Landline	2009	1,400	269	Broadband	2009	1,566 <sup>14</sup>	294 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004<sup>3</sup>): Percentage of population age 25 and over having: incomplete upper-secondary education 35.6%; complete upper secondary or vocational 35.8%; higher 28.6%. **Literacy**: virtually 100%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	24,830	357,403	14.4	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	42,991	431,233	10.0	96
Tertiary	14,225	309,648	21.8	94 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2009): physicians 19,500 (1 per 274 persons); hospital beds (2007) 36,095 (1 per 147 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2.6; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 22,550 (army 71.0%, navy 16.8%, air force 12.2%); reserve 350,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$789.

<sup>1</sup>Finnish and Swedish are national (not official) languages. <sup>2</sup>Administrative changes from Jan. 1, 2010: the regions created in 1997 (as second-order administrative subdivisions except for Åland) replaced the 5 former provinces as first-order administrative subdivisions. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Based on land area only. <sup>6</sup>Within Helsinki urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>From farms of 1 hectare and larger only. <sup>8</sup>Includes 204,000 unemployed persons not previously employed and 4,000 not adequately defined. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Excludes Åland. <sup>11</sup>Passenger cars 63,400,000,000; buses 7,500,000,000. <sup>12</sup>Finnair and Blue1 airlines only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• Statistics Finland [http://www.stat.fi/index\\_en.html](http://www.stat.fi/index_en.html)



# France<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** République Française (French Republic).

**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Parliament; Senate [343], National Assembly [577]).

**Head of state:** President.

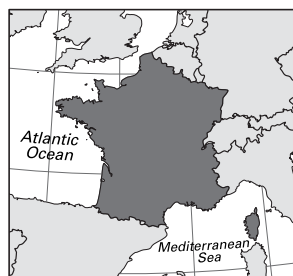
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Paris.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



## Area and population

		area		population
Regions				2008 <sup>2</sup>
Departments	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	estimate
Alsace	Strasbourg			1,837,500
Bas-Rhin	Strasbourg	1,836	4,755	1,091,000
Haut-Rhin	Colmar	1,361	3,525	746,500
Aquitaine	Bordeaux			3,175,500
Dordogne	Périgueux	3,498	9,060	408,500
Gironde	Bordeaux	3,861	10,000	1,422,500
Landes	Mont-de-Marsan	3,569	9,243	371,500
Lot-et-Garonne	Agen	2,070	5,361	326,000
Pyrénées-Atlantiques	Pau	2,952	7,645	647,000
Auvergne	Clermont-Ferrand			1,341,500
Allier	Moulins	2,834	7,340	342,500
Cantal	Aurillac	2,211	5,726	148,500
Haute-Loire	Le Puy-en-Velay	1,922	4,977	221,500
Puy-de-Dôme	Clermont-Ferrand	3,077	7,970	629,000
Basse-Normandie				
(Lower Normandy)	Caen			1,464,000
Calvados	Caen	2,142	5,548	676,000
Manche	Saint-Lô	2,293	5,938	496,000
Orne	Alençon	2,356	6,103	292,000
Bourgogne (Burgundy)	Dijon			1,636,000
Côte-d'Or	Dijon	3,383	8,763	520,500
Nièvre	Nevers	2,632	6,817	221,000
Saône-et-Loire	Mâcon	3,311	8,575	552,500
Yonne	Auxerre	2,868	7,427	342,000
Bretagne (Brittany)	Rennes			3,141,000
Côtes-d'Armor	Saint-Brieuc	2,656	6,878	579,000
Finistère	Quimper	2,600	6,733	888,500
Ille-et-Vilaine	Rennes	2,616	6,775	965,500
Morbihan	Vannes	2,634	6,823	708,000
Centre	Orléans			2,535,000
Cher	Bourges	2,793	7,235	314,500
Eure-et-Loir	Chartres	2,270	5,880	424,000
Indre	Châteauroux	2,622	6,791	232,500
Indre-et-Loire	Tours	2,366	6,127	585,500
Loir-et-Cher	Blois	2,449	6,343	327,500
Loiret	Orléans	2,616	6,775	651,000
Champagne-Ardenne	Châlons-en-Champagne			1,338,500
Ardennes	Charleville-Mézières	2,019	5,229	284,000
Aube	Troyes	2,318	6,004	302,000
Haute-Marne	Chaumont	2,398	6,211	186,500
Marne	Châlons-en-Champagne	3,151	8,162	566,000
Corse (Corsica) <sup>3</sup>	Ajaccio			303,000
Corse-du-Sud	Ajaccio	1,550	4,014	141,500
Haute-Corse	Bastia	1,802	4,666	161,500
Franche-Comté	Besançon			1,163,000
Doubs	Besançon	2,021	5,234	522,500
Haute-Saône	Vesoul	2,070	5,360	238,000
Jura	Lons-le-Saunier	1,930	4,999	259,500
Territoire de Belfort	Belfort	235	609	143,000
Haute-Normandie				
(Upper Normandy)	Rouen			1,819,500
Eure	Évreux	2,332	6,040	575,500
Seine-Maritime	Rouen	2,424	6,278	1,244,000
Île-de-France	Paris			11,672,500
Essonne	Évry	696	1,804	1,209,500
Hauts-de-Seine	Nanterre	68	176	1,557,500
Paris	Paris	40	105	2,199,500
Seine-et-Marne	Melun	2,284	5,915	1,301,500
Seine-Saint-Denis	Bobigny	91	236	1,517,000
Val-de-Marne	Créteil	95	245	1,311,500
Val-d'Oise	Cergy/Pontoise	481	1,246	1,167,000
Yvelines	Versailles	882	2,284	1,409,000
Languedoc-Roussillon	Montpellier			2,587,500
Aude	Carcassonne	2,370	6,139	349,500
Gard	Nîmes	2,260	5,853	696,500
Hérault	Montpellier	2,356	6,101	1,023,000
Lozère	Mende	1,995	5,167	77,000
Pyrénées-Orientales	Perpignan	1,589	4,116	441,500
Limousin	Limoges			739,000
Corrèze	Tulle	2,261	5,857	242,500
Creuse	Guéret	2,149	5,565	123,500
Haute-Vienne	Limoges	2,131	5,520	373,000
Lorraine	Metz			2,341,000
Meurthe-et-Moselle	Nancy	2,024	5,241	727,500
Meuse	Bar-le-Duc	2,400	6,216	194,000
Moselle	Metz	2,400	6,216	1,039,500
Vosges	Épinal	2,268	5,874	380,000
Midi-Pyrénées	Toulouse			2,837,500
Ariège	Foix	1,888	4,890	150,000
Aveyron	Rodez	3,373	8,736	275,500
Gers	Auch	2,416	6,257	184,500
Haute-Garonne	Toulouse	2,436	6,309	1,220,000
Haute-Pyrénées	Tarbes	1,724	4,464	229,000
Lot	Cahors	2,014	5,217	172,000
Tarn	Albi	2,223	5,758	372,000
Tarn-et-Garonne	Montauban	1,435	3,718	234,500
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	Lille			4,022,000
Nord	Lille	2,217	5,742	2,563,000
Pas-de-Calais	Arras	2,576	6,671	1,459,000

## Area and population (continued)

		area		population
Regions				2008 <sup>2</sup>
Departments	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	estimate
Pays de la Loire	Nantes			3,510,500
Loire-Atlantique	Nantes	2,631	6,815	1,259,000
Maine-et-Loire	Angers	2,767	7,166	775,000
Mayenne	Laval	1,998	5,175	302,000
Sarthe	Le Mans	2,396	6,206	559,500
Vendée	La Roche-sur-Yon	2,595	6,720	615,000
Picardie (Picardy)	Amiens			1,903,500
Aisne	Amiens	2,845	7,369	537,500
Oise	Beauvais	2,263	5,860	799,500
Somme	Amiens	2,382	6,170	566,500
Poitou-Charentes	Poitiers			1,749,500
Charente	Angoulême	2,300	5,956	350,500
Charente-Maritime	La Rochelle	2,650	6,864	609,500
Deux-Sèvres	Niort	2,316	5,999	365,000
Vienne	Poitiers	2,699	6,990	424,500
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	Marseille			4,900,500
Alpes-de-Haute-Provence	Digne	2,674	6,925	157,500
Alpes-Maritimes	Nice	1,660	4,299	1,089,500
Bouches-du-Rhône	Marseille	1,964	5,087	1,973,000
Hautes-Alpes	Gap	2,142	5,549	133,500
Var	Toulon	2,306	5,973	1,005,000
Vaucluse	Avignon	1,377	3,567	542,000
Rhône-Alpes	Lyon			6,113,000
Ain	Bourg-en-Bresse	2,225	5,762	580,500
Ardèche	Privas	2,135	5,529	312,000
Drôme	Valence	2,521	6,530	477,500
Haute-Savoie	Annecy	1,694	4,388	715,000
Isère	Grenoble	2,869	7,431	1,188,500
Loire	Saint-Etienne	1,846	4,781	741,500
Rhône	Lyon	1,254	3,249	1,689,000
Savoie	Chambéry	2,327	6,028	409,000
TOTAL		210,026 <sup>4</sup>	543,965 <sup>4</sup>	62,131,000

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 62,962,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 299.8, persons per sq km 115.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 84.6%; rural 15.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>2</sup>): male 48.43%; female 51.57%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>2</sup>): under 15, 18.3%; 15–29, 18.8%; 30–44, 19.9%; 45–59, 20.1%; 60–74, 14.0%; 75–84, 6.4%; 85 and over, 2.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 65,726,000; (2030) 67,288,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): French 76.9%; Algerian and Moroccan Berber 2.2%; Italian 1.9%; Portuguese 1.5%; Moroccan Arab 1.5%; Fleming 1.4%; Algerian Arab 1.3%; Basque 1.3%; Jewish 1.2%; German 1.2%; Vietnamese 1.0%; Catalan 0.5%; other 8.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 64.3%, of which practicing c. 8%; nonreligious/atheist c. 27%; Muslim 4.3%; Protestant 1.9%; Buddhist c. 1%; Jewish 0.6%; Jehovah's Witness 0.4%; Orthodox 0.2%; other 0.3%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2007/2006): Paris 2,193,030/10,142,977; Marseille 852,395/1,418,481; Lyon 472,330/1,417,463; Lille 225,789/1,016,205; Nice 348,721/940,017; Toulouse 439,453/850,873; Bordeaux 235,178/803,117; Nantes 283,025/568,743; Toulon 166,537/543,065; Douai-Lens: Douai 42,621, Lens 36,011/512,462; Strasbourg 272,123/440,265; Grenoble 156,793/427,658; Rouen 108,569/388,798; Valenciennes (2005) 41,506/355,660; Nancy 105,349/331,279; Metz 123,580/322,946; Montpellier 253,712/318,225; Tours 136,578/306,974; Saint-Etienne 175,318/286,400; Rennes 207,922/ 282,550.

**Households** (2004). Average household size (2006) 2.31; 1 person 32.8%, 2 persons 32.5%, 3 persons 15.1%, 4 persons 12.8%, 5 persons or more 6.8%. Individual households 14,320,000 (56.0%); collective households 11,232,000 (44.0%).

**Immigration:** total immigrant population (2005<sup>2</sup>) c. 4,850,000; immigrants admitted (2002) 205,707, of which North African 30.7%, EU 20.8%, sub-Saharan African 15.2%, Asian 14.1%, other European 11.8%.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 47.5%; outside of marriage (2008) 52.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.98.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 4.0/(2008) 2.1.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 77.8 years; female 84.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 241.6; diseases of the circulatory system 237.9; accidents and violence 59.2; diseases of the respiratory system 51.7; diseases of the digestive system 37.1.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 0.4% (world avg. 0.8%).

## Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 15 and over with no formal schooling through incomplete secondary education 45.5%, complete lower vocational 21.2%, complete secondary 13.3%, incomplete/complete higher 19.8%, unknown 0.2%.

**Quality of working life.** Legally worked week for full-time employees (2009) 35.0 hours. Rate of fatal injuries per 100,000 insured workers (2004): 3.7. Average days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 workers (2004): 13. Trade union membership (2003): 1,900,000 (c. 8% of labour force).

**Access to services** (2004). Proportion of principal residences having: electricity 97.4%; indoor toilet 94.6%; indoor kitchen with sink 94.2%; hot water 60.3%; air conditioner 15.4%.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last (May 2007) national election: 84.0%. Population over 15 years of age participating in voluntary associations (1997): 28.0%. Percentage of population who "never" or "almost never" attend church services (2000) 60%; percentage of Roman Catholic population who attend Mass weekly (2003) 12%.



**Social deviance.** Offense rate per 100,000 population (2006) for: murder 1.5, rape 16.0, other assault 269.2; theft (including burglary and housebreaking) 3,403.8. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of: homicide (2001) 0.8; suicide (2001) 16.1.

**Leisure** (2007). Members of sports federations: 16,254,000, of which football (soccer) 2,321,000. Movie tickets sold: 178,000,000. Average daily hours of television viewing for population age 4 and over: 3.45.

**Material well-being** (2004). Households possessing: automobile (2007) 82%; colour television 95%; personal computer 45%; washing machine 92%; microwave 74%; dishwasher (2001) 39%.

## National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009)<sup>6</sup>: U.S.\$2,754,606,000,000 (U.S.\$43,990 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$35,020 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
2008				
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	35,000	1.8	789,100	2.8
Mining and quarrying	...	...	25,500	0.1
Manufacturing	203,800	10.5	3,877,200	13.9
Construction	117,100	6.0	1,860,000	6.6
Public utilities	37,400	1.9	201,200	0.7
Transp. and commun.	77,400	4.0	1,640,700	5.9
Trade, hotels	174,300	8.9	4,291,800	15.3
Finance, real estate	633,900	32.5	3,578,100	12.8
Pub. admin., defense	135,200	6.9	2,652,500	9.5
Services	338,300	17.4	6,795,300	24.3
Other	197,600 <sup>7</sup>	10.1 <sup>7</sup>	2,271,800 <sup>8</sup>	8.1 <sup>8</sup>
TOTAL	1,950,100 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	27,983,500 <sup>9</sup>	100.0

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: €369,600,000,000 (tax revenue 80.0%, of which taxes on goods and services 43.6%; social contributions 10.9%; grants 4.5%). Expenditures: €411,410,000,000 (social protection 20.0%; education 19.4%; economic affairs 13.8%; debt service 11.1%; defense 8.2%).

**Public debt** (2009)<sup>2</sup>: U.S.\$1,846,330,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 38,324,700, sugar beets 34,913,000, corn (maize) 15,299,900, barley 12,879,600, potatoes 7,164,200, grapes 6,000,000, rapeseed 5,584,100, apples 2,050,000, triticale 2,015,500, sunflower seeds 1,703,900, tomatoes 725,000, oats 572,800, green peas 405,000, cauliflower and broccoli 400,000, string beans 365,000, peaches and nectarines 310,000, sorghum 309,900, carrots and turnips 300,000, mushrooms and truffles 160,000, pears 160,000, spinach 130,000, chicory roots (2008) 125,475, apricots 100,000, flax fibre and tow (2008) 95,000, garlic 21,000; livestock (number of live animals) 18,591,000 cattle, 14,810,000 pigs, 7,715,200 sheep, 176,000,000 chickens, 26,000,000 turkeys, 22,500,000 ducks; roundwood 58,192,766 cu m, of which fuelwood 50%; fisheries production (2008) 694,960 (from aquaculture 34%); aquatic plants production 39,792 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 3,500,000; crude talc 420,000; kaolin 300,000; gold<sup>10</sup> 1,500 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): chemicals and chemical products 35,549; transportation equipment 33,822, of which motor vehicles 13,459, aircraft and spacecraft 9,499; fabricated metal products 27,754; food and food products 20,939; general purpose machinery 14,188; printing and publishing 13,651; electrical machinery and apparatus 11,262; medical, measuring, and testing appliances 10,592; plastic products 9,985; base metals 8,753; bricks, cement, and ceramics 8,414; electronics 8,127; special purpose machinery 7,294; textiles and wearing apparel 6,376; beverages 6,068; paper and paper products 5,189; furniture 4,503.

Financial aggregates <sup>11</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, € per:						
U.S. dollar	0.73	0.85	0.76	0.68	0.72	0.69
£	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.36	1.01	1.13
SDR	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.07	1.07	1.09
International reserves (U.S.\$)						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	35,314	27,753	42,652	45,710	33,617	46,633
SDRs ('000,000)	875	878	948	995	966	15,234
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	5,363	2,878	1,417	1,127	2,270	3,671
Foreign exchange	29,077	23,996	40,287	43,587	30,382	27,729
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	95.98	90.85	87.44	83.69	80.13	78.30
% world reserves	10.7	10.3	11.2	11.5	12.0	12.4
Interest and prices						
Central bank discount (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govt. bond yield (%)	4.10	3.41	3.80	4.30	4.23	3.65
Industrial share prices (2005 = 100) <sup>12</sup>	81.0	100.0	117.5	119.1	68.2	83.5
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)						
Balance of visible trade	-4,840	-27,840	-38,120	-56,810	-87,260	-61,970
Imports, f.o.b.	-425,950	-467,290	-522,890	-605,340	-692,580	-535,830
Exports, f.o.b.	421,110	439,450	484,770	548,530	605,320	473,860
Balance of invisibles	+15,870	+17,580	+25,130	+30,200	+32,470	+10,110
Balance of payments, current account	+11,030	-10,260	-12,990	-26,610	-54,790	-51,860

**Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 518,123,000,000 ([2007] 513,027,000,000<sup>13</sup>); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 147,000 (16,756,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) negligible (51,000<sup>13</sup>); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009-10) 6,663,000 ([2009] 684,375,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 73,923,000<sup>13</sup> (72,997,000<sup>13</sup>); natural gas (cu m; 2008-09) 837,663,800 ([2009] 44,840,000,000).

**Retail trade** (value of sales in €'000,000; 2004): large food stores 162,600; large nonfood stores 136,400; auto repair shops 120,400; pharmacies and stores selling orthopedic equipment 32,600; shops selling bread, pastries, or meat 31,800; small food stores and boutiques 15,300.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 27,983,500; activity rate of total population 44.9% (participation rates: ages 15-64, 70.1%; female 47.5%; unemployed [July 2009-June 2010] 9.8%).

## Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.2	98.3	100.0	101.7	103.2	106.1	106.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.3; average disposable income per household (2004) €28,340 (U.S.\$35,187); sources of income (2004): wages and salaries 66%, transfers 23%, self-employment 7%, other 4%; expenditure (2009): housing and energy 19.7%, transportation 10.9%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 10.4%, recreation and culture 7.0%, restaurants and hotels 4.7%, household furnishings 4.5%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 56,274; remittances (2009) 15,252; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007-09 avg.) 72,702. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 43,346; remittances (2008) 6,247; FDI (2007-09 avg.) 157,514.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 25.7%, left fallow 2.2%, in permanent crops 2.0%, in pasture 23.8%, forest area 28.5%.

## Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-4,850	-27,840	-38,120	-55,930	-86,880	-75,400
% of total	0.6%	3.1%	3.8%	4.9%	6.7%	7.6%

**Imports** (2008)<sup>13</sup>: U.S.\$695,004,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.4%, of which electrical machinery/apparatus/parts 5.0%, general industrial machinery 4.1%; mineral fuels 16.9%, of which crude petroleum 8.6%, refined petroleum 3.7%; chemicals and chemical products 12.8%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 3.6%; road vehicles/parts 10.0%; apparel and clothing accessories 3.4%; iron and steel 3.4%). **Major import sources:** Germany 16.4%; Belgium 8.5%; Italy 8.1%; Spain 6.5%; China 6.5%; U.S. 5.5%; U.K. 4.8%; Neth. 4.1%; Russia 2.9%; Switzerland 2.3%.

**Exports** (2008)<sup>13</sup>: U.S.\$594,505,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.9%, of which electrical machinery/apparatus/parts 5.9%; chemicals and chemical products 16.8%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 5.6%, perfumery and cosmetics 2.4%; road vehicles/parts 10.1%; food 8.2%; aircraft/parts 6.4%; mineral fuels 5.1%, of which petroleum 3.4%; iron and steel 3.9%; alcoholic beverages [mostly wine] 2.4%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 14.6%; Italy 8.8%; Spain 8.4%; U.K. 7.9%; Belgium 7.6%; U.S. 5.9%; Neth. 4.2%; Switzerland 3.0%; China 2.2%; Russia 1.7%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length (in operation) 18,152 mi, 29,213 km; passenger-km (2009) 86,307,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 41,190,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 591,001 mi, 951,125 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2006) 768,900,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 211,445,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 30,700,000; trucks and buses 6,353,000. Air transport (2009-10)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 123,784,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2009) 11,155,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	23,723	391	PCs	2007	40,400	652
Telephones				Dailies	2009	7,362 <sup>16</sup>	118 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	59,543 <sup>17</sup>	955 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	44,625	716
Landline	2009	35,500	569	Broadband	2009	19,398 <sup>17</sup>	311 <sup>17</sup>

## Education and health

### Education (2007-08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6-10)	217,428	4,139,284	19.0	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 11-17)	480,564	5,899,298	12.3	98
Tertiary	110,441	2,164,538	19.6	55 (age 18-22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 213,821 (1 per 291 persons); hospital beds 440,656 (1 per 141 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 3.6; undernourished population (2004-06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 352,771<sup>18</sup> (army 38.0%, navy 12.5%, air force 16.3%, headquarters staff 1.5%, health services 2.4%, gendarmerie 29.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.3%<sup>6, 19</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,047<sup>6, 19</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Since 2005 international and country sources are more likely to combine social and economic data for the four French overseas departments (FODs; that is, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion) with metropolitan France. *Britannica World Data* continues to compile separate pages for the four FODs and acknowledges that some data are without a doubt double-counted. Data for France are footnoted if taken from an international source that clearly cites the inclusion of the FODs. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Commonly referred to as a region but officially a territorial collectivity with special status. <sup>4</sup>Area including four FODs equals 244,317 sq mi (632,777 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Excludes population of four FODs totaling 1,882,000 people in mid-2010. <sup>6</sup>Includes the overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. <sup>7</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies. <sup>8</sup>Includes 2,070,000 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Metal content. <sup>11</sup>Data are end of year unless otherwise indicated. <sup>12</sup>Period average. <sup>13</sup>Includes Monaco. <sup>14</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>15</sup>Air France only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>About 22,000 troops are stationed outside of metropolitan France, including c. 3,100 in Afghanistan, c. 2,800 in Germany, and c. 1,700 in Djibouti. <sup>19</sup>Includes military pensions.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• INSEE <http://www.insee.fr/en>

## French Guiana

**Official name:** Département d'Outre-Mer de la Guyane française (Overseas Department of French Guiana).<sup>1</sup>

**Political status:** overseas department/overseas region of France with two legislative houses (General Council<sup>2</sup> [19]; Regional Council<sup>3</sup> [31]).

**Head of state:** President of France.

**Heads of government:** Prefect (for France); President of the General Council (for French Guiana); President of the Regional Council (for French Guiana).

**Capital:** Cayenne.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Arrondissements	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2006 census <sup>4</sup>
Cayenne	Cayenne	17,727	45,913	147,817
Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni	Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni	14,526	37,621	58,137
TOTAL		32,253	83,534	205,954

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 237,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 7.3, persons per sq km 2.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 76.1%; rural 23.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2005): male 50.58%; female 49.42%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 29.3%; 15–29, 22.8%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 17.4%; 60–74, 7.2%; 75 and over, 2.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 299,000; (2030) 363,000.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Guianese Mulatto 37.9%; French 8.0%; Haitian 8.0%; Surinamese 6.0%; Antillean 5.0%; Chinese 5.0%; Brazilian 4.9%; East Indian 4.0%; other (other West Indian, Hmong, other South American) 21.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 84.6%, of which Roman Catholic 80.0%, Protestant 3.9%; Chinese folk-religionist 3.6%; Spiritist 3.5%; nonreligious/atheist 3.0%; traditional beliefs 1.9%; Hindu 1.6%; Muslim 0.9%; other 0.9%.

**Major cities** (2007)<sup>5</sup>: Cayenne (2009) 62,000 (urban agglomeration 76,519); Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni 34,149; Kourou 25,688; Matoury 24,893; Rémire-Montjoly 18,511<sup>6</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 27.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 12.1%; outside of marriage 87.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 24.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.2.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 2.7/(2007) 1.0.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 72.8 years; female 80.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): external causes 76.0, of which accidents 50.8; diseases of the circulatory system 75.0, of which cerebrovascular disease 25.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 58.2; infectious and parasitic diseases 32.1; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 15.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008)<sup>7</sup>. Revenue: €287,300,000 (current expenditure 85.2%, of which tax revenue 59.4%, grants and subsidies 16.8%, other revenue 9.0%; capital expenditure 14.8%). Expenditures: €272,800,000 (current expenditure 80.2%; capital expenditure 19.8%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 10,300, rice 8,671, cabbages 6,300, sugarcane 5,500, bananas 4,500, taro 4,100, tomatoes 3,700, green beans 3,300; livestock (number of live animals) 11,000 pigs, 9,300 cattle; roundwood (2009) 196,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 59%; fisheries production 3,957 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): clays 5,000; gold 2,000 kg<sup>8</sup>. Manufacturing: cement (2006) 62,000; rum (2007) 2,965 hectolitres; other products include finished wood products, leather goods, clothing, rosewood essence, yogurt, and beer. Number of satellites launched from the Kourou Space Centre (2009): 79. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 763,000,000 [(2009) 722,000,000]; coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (282,000); natural gas, none (none). **Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 3.5; income per household (2000) €30,542 (U.S.\$28,139); sources of income (2007): wages and salaries 81.5%, self-employment 6.3%; expenditure (2005)<sup>10</sup>: food and beverages 21.7%, housing and energy 20.8%, transportation and communications 15.4%, restaurants and hotels 7.9%, household furnishings 7.3%, clothing and footwear 6.4%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.14%, in permanent crops 0.04%, in pasture 0.08%, forest area 91.5%.

**Gross domestic product** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$4,693,000,000 (U.S.\$20,806 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2005		2002	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>11</sup>	% of labour force <sup>11</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing }	107	4.3	1,024	2.1
Mining			409	0.8
Manufacturing	278	11.3	1,053	2.1
Construction	174	7.1	2,583	5.2
Public utilities	42	1.7	644	1.3
Transp. and commun.	102	4.1	2,134	4.3
Trade, restaurants, hotels	250	10.1	4,815	9.8
Finance, real estate			830	1.7
Pub. admin., defense	1,559	63.1	9,758	19.8
Services			14,975	30.4
Other	–42	–1.7	11,095	22.5
TOTAL	2,470	100.0	49,320	100.0

**Population economically active** (2009): total 70,701; activity rate of total population 30.6% (participation rates [2008]: ages 15 and over, 50.9%; female 45.9%; unemployed 20.7%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)<sup>12</sup>

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.1	98.6	100.0	103.3	106.4	110.0	110.9
Monthly earnings index <sup>13</sup>	93.5	94.0	100.0	103.1	105.1	108.5	110.2

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 49; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–581	–641	–627	–779	–951	–825
% of total	76.3%	77.5%	71.8%	70.0%	82.6%	77.5%

**Imports** (2009): €944,700,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.8%, food and agricultural products 16.4%, mineral fuels 15.7%, road vehicles 12.8%). **Major import sources:** France c. 37%; other EU c. 10%; Latin America c. 6%.

**Exports** (2009): €119,700,000 (motor vehicles/parts 28.1%, gold 21.1%, electrical machinery and electronics 20.9%, fish 5.3%, shrimp 5.3%, transport equipment 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** France c. 44%; other EU c. 25%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 808 mi, 1,300 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 32,900; trucks and buses 11,900. Air transport (2007)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 55,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	1998	37	202	PCs	2004	33	168
Telephones				Dailies	2009	15 <sup>15</sup>	65 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	218 <sup>16</sup>	965 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	58	257
Landline	2009	48	213	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1999). Percentage of population age 20 and over having: no formal education through lower secondary education 57.3%; vocational 17.5%; upper secondary 9.3%; incomplete higher 5.6%; completed higher 6.7%; other 3.6%. **Literacy:** n.a.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	2,139 <sup>17</sup>	40,178	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18) <sup>18</sup>	2,129 <sup>17</sup>	28,758	...	...
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 377 (1 per 598 persons); hospital beds 647 (1 per 349 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 12.1; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): French troops c. 2,100 (army [including the French Foreign Legion] c. 69%, navy c. 7%, air force, n.a., gendarmerie c. 24%).

<sup>1</sup>French Guiana is simultaneously administered as an overseas region (*région d'outre-mer*). <sup>2</sup>Assembly for overseas department. <sup>3</sup>Assembly for overseas region. <sup>4</sup>Total of 22 commune censuses taken between 2004 and 2008. <sup>5</sup>Commune population. <sup>6</sup>Within Cayenne urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>Data are for budget managed by French Guiana's Regional Council. <sup>8</sup>Legal production only. <sup>9</sup>In 2004 the European Space Agency accounted for 26% of GDP and employed 8,300. <sup>10</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>Employed only. <sup>12</sup>Indices based on end-of-year figures. <sup>13</sup>Based on minimum-level wage in public administration. <sup>14</sup>Air Guyane Express. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>2004–05. <sup>18</sup>Excludes vocational.

### Internet resources for further information:

- IEDOM Guyane: Rapport Annuel <http://www.iedom.fr>
- INSEE Guyane <http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/guyane>

## French Polynesia

**Official name:** Pays d'Outre-Mer de la Polynésie Française (French) (Overseas Country of French Polynesia).<sup>1</sup>

**Political status:** overseas collectivity (France) with one legislative house (Assembly [57]).

**Head of state:** President of France.

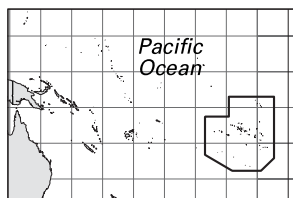
**Heads of government:** High Commissioner (for France); President of the Government (for French Polynesia).

**Capital:** Papeete.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFP franc (CFPF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFPF 93.14; 1 £ = CFPF 143.88.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Administrative subdivisions/Principal islands	sq km	2007 census		Administrative subdivisions/Principal islands	sq km	2007 census	
Îles Australes	148	6,304		Îles Sous le Vent	404	33,165	
Îles du Vent	1,194	194,683		Bora-Bora		8,930	
Moorea		16,208		Raiatea		12,008	
Tahiti		178,173		Îles Tuamotu et Gambier	726	16,896	
Îles Marquises	1,049	8,658		TOTAL	4,000 <sup>2</sup>	259,706	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 269,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: persons per sq mi 197.9, persons per sq km 76.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 51.3%; rural 48.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 51.25%; female 48.75%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 26.0%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 23.4%; 45–59, 15.3%; 60–74, 6.9%; 75 and over, 1.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 300,000; (2030) 325,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Polynesian 58.4%, of which Tahitian 41.0%, Tuamotuan 8.5%; mixed European-Polynesian 17.0%; Han Chinese 11.3%; French 11.0%; other 2.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant c. 36%, of which Māōhi Protestant Church (Presbyterian) c. 33%; Roman Catholic c. 31%; other Christian c. 11%, of which Mormon c. 6%; Chinese folk-religionist, nonreligious, and other c. 22%.

**Major communes** (2007): Faaa 29,7814; Papeete 26,050 (urban agglomeration 131,695<sup>5</sup>); Punaauia 25,3994; Pirae 14,5514; Nunue 4,927<sup>6</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2004) c. 26%; outside of marriage (2004) c. 74%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.18.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.0/n.a.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 73.0 years; female 78.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 123.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 114.4; diseases of the respiratory system 53.5; accidents and violence 52.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009)<sup>7</sup>. Revenue: CFPF 140,567,000,000 (tax revenue 76.1%, loans 8.1%, nontax revenue 2.9%, other 12.9%). Expenditures: CFPF 140,567,000,000 (current expenditure 75.4%, capital expenditure 17.0%, debt service 7.6%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 87,000, cassava 4,300, pineapples 3,000, *noni*<sup>8</sup> juice and puree (export production; 2009) 2,634, hen's eggs 2,390, tomatoes 1,242, pig meat 1,100, lettuce 700, vanilla 49; livestock (number of live animals) 31,000 pigs, 270,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 4,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 11,953 (from aquaculture, negligible); export production of black pearls (2009) 15,331 kg. Mining and quarrying: submerged phosphate deposits at Mataiva Atoll were not mined in 2009. Manufacturing (2008): copra 10,423; coconut oil 5,595; other manufactures include beer, dairy products, *monoi* oil (primarily refined coconut and sandalwood oils), printed cloth, and sandals. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 687,000,000 (687,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (261,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2007): total 107,926; activity rate of total population 41.6% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 56.2%; female 41.0%; unemployed 11.7%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.2	99.6	100.0	102.7	104.8	108.2	108.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 522; remittances (2009) 761; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 35. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 159; remittances (2008) 56; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 21.

**Gross domestic product** (2008): U.S.\$4,724,000,000 (U.S.\$17,781 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2006	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	128.2	2.7	2,808	4.1
Mining and quarrying			156	0.2
Public utilities	83.8	1.8	537 <sup>10</sup>	0.8 <sup>10</sup>
Manufacturing	290.5	6.1	4,645 <sup>10</sup>	6.8 <sup>10</sup>
Construction	279.1	5.9	5,961	8.8
Transp. and commun.	354.4	7.5	6,509	9.6
Trade, hotels	1,152.0	24.4	17,578	25.8
Finance, real estate			6,307	9.3
Services	2,508.4	53.1	8,469	12.4
Pub. admin., defense			15,070	22.2
Other	–71.9	–1.5	—	—
TOTAL	4,724.5	100.0	68,040	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding): n.a.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 3.8; average annual income per household, n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2000–01): food and beverages 21.9%, housing 19.2%, transportation 16.7%, hotel and café expenditures 7.7%, culture and recreation 6.9%, household furnishings 5.8%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.8%, in permanent crops 6.0%, in pasture 5.5%, forest area 28.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CFPF '000,000	–124,300	–143,400	–139,700	–145,000	–162,400	–136,400
% of total	77.8%	78.0%	81.6%	82.3%	83.1%	86.4%

**Imports** (2008): CFPF 178,900,000,000 (food 17.7%; machinery and apparatus 17.3%; refined petroleum 13.8%; motor vehicles and parts 9.0%). **Major import sources:** France 30.1%; Singapore 14.2%; U.S. 9.9%; China 7.4%; New Zealand 6.2%.

**Exports** (2008): CFPF 16,500,000,000 (black cultured pearls 51.9%; aircraft/parts 12.3%; gold/silver/pearl jewelry 11.9%; fruit [particularly *noni*<sup>8</sup>] 2.9%; corals, shells 2.8%; fish 1.6%; vanilla 1.2%). **Major export destinations:** Hong Kong 41.4%; France 19.7%; Japan 14.2%; U.S. 8.1%; New Caledonia 2.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2006): total length 390 mi, 792 km (paved 33%). Motor vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2007)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 4,356,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 106,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	56	223	PCs	2005	28	109
Telephones				Dailies	2009	20 <sup>13</sup>	75 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	208 <sup>14</sup>	774 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	120	446
Landline	2009	54	202	Broadband	2009	30 <sup>14</sup>	112 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 4.4%; primary education 19.9%; lower secondary 20.8%; vocational 19.8%; upper secondary 18.7%; higher 16.4%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	...	26,939	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	...	33,193	...	...
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	74	2,649	35.8	... (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2009) 478 (1 per 559 persons); hospital beds (2007) 894 (1 per 290 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008): 5.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,350 French troops (army 47.4%, navy 52.6%, air force, n.a.).

<sup>1</sup>French Polynesia in Tahitian is Polynesia Farani; the Tahitian language provides the fundamental element of cultural identity per article 57 of the Statute of Autonomy.

<sup>2</sup>Approximate total area including inland water; total land area is 3,521 sq km (1,359 sq mi). <sup>3</sup>Based on land area. <sup>4</sup>Part of Papeete urban agglomeration. <sup>5</sup>Preliminary census total. <sup>6</sup>Located on Bora-Bora, Nunue is the largest town not on the island of Tahiti.

<sup>7</sup>Territorial budget only; excludes French grants and subsidies (CFPF 170,000,000,000 in 2007). <sup>8</sup>Fruit known locally as *nono*; also known as Indian mulberry. <sup>9</sup>Salaried employees only. <sup>10</sup>The manufacture of energy-generating products is included in Public utilities. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Air Tahiti and Air Tahiti Nui only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>University of French Polynesia only.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Institut de la Statistique de la Polynésie Française <http://www.ispf.pf>
- IEOM La Polynésie française: Rapport Annuel <http://www.ieom.fr/ieom/>



## Gabon

**Official name:** République Gabonaise (Gabonese Republic).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a Parliament comprising two legislative houses (Senate [102]; National Assembly [120]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Libreville.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24; 1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population 2003 census <sup>1</sup>
		sq mi	sq km	
Estuaire	Libreville	8,008	20,740	662,028
Haut-Ogooué	Franceville	14,111	36,547	228,471
Moyen-Ogooué	Lambaréné	7,156	18,535	60,990
Ngounié	Mouila	14,575	37,750	101,415
Nyanga	Tchibanga	8,218	21,285	50,297
Ogooué-Ivindo	Makokou	17,790	46,075	64,163
Ogooué-Lolo	Koulamoutou	9,799	25,380	64,534
Ogooué-Maritime	Port-Gentil	8,838	22,890	128,774
Woleu-Ntem	Oyem	14,851	38,465	157,013
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>103,347<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>267,667</b>	<b>1,517,685</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,501,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 14.5, persons per sq km 5.6.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 85.6%; rural 14.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.67%; female 50.33%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 42.1%; 15–29, 27.6%; 30–44, 15.5%; 45–59, 9.0%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,779,000; (2030) 2,044,000.

**Doubling time:** 29 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Fang 28.6%; Punu 10.2%; Nzebi 8.9%; French 6.7%; Mpongwe 4.1%; Teke 4.0%; other 37.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian c. 73%<sup>3</sup>, of which Roman Catholic c. 45%<sup>3</sup>, Protestant/independent Christian c. 28%<sup>3</sup>; Muslim c. 12%<sup>4</sup>; traditional beliefs c. 10%; nonreligious c. 5%.

**Major urban areas** (2003): Libreville (2009) 619,000; Port-Gentil 116,200; Franceville 41,300; Lambaréné 9,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 36.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 12.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 23.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 4.71.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 52.8 years; female 55.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 206; malaria c. 87; ischemic heart disease c. 76; cerebrovascular disease c. 65; measles c. 54.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 5.9%<sup>5</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFAF 2,078,100,000,000 (oil revenues 65.5%, other revenues 34.5%). Expenditures: CFAF 1,296,300,000,000 (current expenditure 69.9%, capital expenditure 30.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,247,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$10,869,000,000 (U.S.\$7,370 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$12,460 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2006	
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	268,400	3.8	193,000	30.4
Crude petroleum	3,728,000	53.0		
Other mining	283,600	4.0		
Manufacturing	285,300	4.1		
Construction	158,300	2.2		
Public utilities	53,100	0.7		
Transp. and commun.	321,000	4.6		
Trade, restaurants	287,400	4.1	442,000	69.6
Finance, real estate	60,800	0.9		
Services				
Pub. admin., defense	1,236,400	17.6		
Other	350,500 <sup>6</sup>	5.0 <sup>6</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,032,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): plantains 275,000, cassava 240,000, sugarcane 220,000, yams 158,000, taro 56,000, vegetables 36,000, oil palm fruit 33,500, game meat 21,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 18,000, natural rubber (2008) 12,000; livestock (number of live animals) 215,000 pigs, 3,200,000 chickens; roundwood 3,934,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 14%; fisheries production 30,124 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009): manganese ore 1,992,000. Manufacturing (value added in CFAF '000,000,000; 2008): agricultural products 85.0; refined petroleum products 48.1; wood products 43.2. Energy produc-

tion (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,844,000,000 (1,844,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 87,100,000 ([2007] 6,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 793,000 (552,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 187,000,000 ([2007] 156,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>7</sup>: total 687,000; activity rate of total population 47.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.9%; female 46.3%; unemployed [2006] c. 21%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.0	96.4	100.0	98.6	103.6	109.0	111.1

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 5.0; average annual income per household<sup>8</sup> CFAF 1,730,000 (U.S.\$3,275); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2008): food 30.5%, beverages and tobacco 9.1%, communications 5.7%, clothing and footwear 5.6%, hotels and cafés 4.9%, transportation 4.7%, unspecified 22.8%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 9; remittances (2009) 11; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 170; official development assistance (2008) 55. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 274; remittances (2008) 186; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 81.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.3%, in permanent crops 0.7%, in pasture 18.1%; overall forest area (overlapping with other categories) 84.4%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CFAF '000,000,000	+1,509	+2,165	+2,152	+2,351	+2,575	+3,207
% of total	54.0%	60.2%	59.8%	59.0%	61.2%	63.0%

**Imports** (2008): CFAF 940,000,000,000 (petroleum sector 27.4%, mining sector 4.8%, forest sector 0.7%, remainder 67.1%). **Major import sources:** France 35.4%; Belgium/Luxembourg 13.8%; U.S. 7.4%; China 3.9%; Neth. 3.4%.

**Exports** (2008): CFAF 4,147,000,000,000 (petroleum 76.4%, manganese ore and concentrate 14.7%, wood [all forms] 5.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 51.8%; China 13.2%; India 6.4%; France 6.0%; Neth. 3.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2005): route length 506 mi, 814 km; (2003) passenger-km 86,000,000; (2003) metric ton-km cargo 2,998,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 5,700 mi, 9,170 km (paved 12%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 25,600; trucks and buses 17,000. Air transport: (2005) passenger-km 829,000,000; (2007) metric ton-km cargo 70,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	220	173	PCs	2007	46	36
Telephones				Dailies	2009	20 <sup>10</sup>	14 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,373 <sup>11</sup>	931 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	99	67
Landline	2009	27	18	Broadband	2009	3.0 <sup>11</sup>	2.0 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000)<sup>12</sup>: no formal schooling 6.2%; incomplete primary and complete primary education 32.7%; lower secondary 41.3%; upper secondary 14.2%; higher 5.6%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 86.2%; males literate 90.2%; females literate 82.2%.

#### Education (2003–04)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	7,807	281,371	36.0	80 <sup>13</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	...	105,191 <sup>14</sup>	...	...
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 271 (1 per 5,343 persons); hospital beds 3,724 (1 per 389 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 53.5; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 4,700 (army 68.1%, navy 10.6%, air force 21.3%); French troops (2009) 775. **Military expenditure as percent of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$93.

<sup>1</sup>Results are disputed by international authorities. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Many also practice elements of traditional beliefs. <sup>4</sup>Mostly foreigners. <sup>5</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>6</sup>Royalties and import taxes. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>8</sup>Figures based on a national sample survey of 529 households. <sup>9</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and commodities and c.i.f. in trading partners. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Figures based on a national sample survey of people ages 15–59 from 6,203 households. <sup>13</sup>2000–01. <sup>14</sup>2001–02.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Direction Générale des Statistiques  
<http://www.stat-gabon.org/>
- La Banque de France: La Zone Franc  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>



## Gambia, The

**Official name:** Republic of The Gambia.

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [53]).

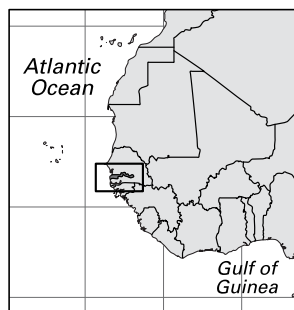
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Banjul.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dalasi (D); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = D 29.00; 1 £ = D 44.80.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2006 estimate		sq km	2006 estimate
<b>Divisions</b>			<b>Municipal Council</b>		
Basse	2,048	217,014	Kanifing <sup>2, 3</sup>	76	358,133
Brikama	1,764	453,456			
Janjanbureh (Georgetown)	1,463	113,674	<b>City</b>		
Kerewan	2,199	178,072	Banjul <sup>3</sup>	12	33,131
Kuntaur	1,501	82,028	SUBTOTAL	10,624	
Mansakonko	1,561	74,420	REMAINDER	1,008	
			TOTAL	11,632 <sup>4</sup>	1,509,928

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,751,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 389.9, persons per sq km 150.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 57.4%; rural 42.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.92%; female 50.08%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 44.1%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 15.6%; 45–59, 8.8%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 2,227,000; (2030) 2,736,000.

**Doubling time:** 27 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2003): Malinke c. 42%; Fulani c. 18%; Wolof c. 16%; Diola c. 10%; Soninke c. 9%; other c. 5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 90%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) c. 9%; traditional beliefs/other c. 1%.

**Major cities/urban areas** (2006): Serekunda 335,700<sup>2</sup>; Brikama 80,700; Bakau 45,500<sup>2</sup>; Banjul 33,131 (Greater Banjul [2003] 523,589<sup>3</sup>); Farafenni 30,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 39.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 13.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 26.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 5.20.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 52.3 years; female 56.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases c. 404, of which malaria c. 94; cardiovascular diseases c. 172; lower respiratory infections c. 145; accidents c. 80.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: D 4,142,000,000 (tax revenue 81.6%; nontax revenue 9.6%; grants 8.8%). Expenditures: D 4,627,000,000 (current expenditure 61.3%, of which wages and salaries 19.8%; capital expenditure 36.3%; net lending 2.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$420,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): millet 144,870, peanuts (groundnuts) 121,950, paddy rice 79,000, corn (maize) 54,625, oil palm fruit (2008) 35,000, sorghum 31,880, fresh vegetables (2008) 10,000, cassava (2008) 7,800, pulses ([2008] mostly beans) 3,300; livestock (number of live animals) 432,000 cattle, 380,000 goats, 209,500 sheep; roundwood 787,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 86%; fisheries production (2008) 42,645 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: sand, clay ([2007] 6,713), and gravel are excavated for local use. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$; 1995): food products and beverages 6,000,000; textiles, clothing, and footwear 750,000; wood products 550,000. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 213,000,000 (229,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (127,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (2,306,000).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: total 743,000; activity rate of total population 44.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.8%; female 46.3%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	83.5	95.4	100.0	102.1	107.5	112.3	117.4

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 8.6; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1991)<sup>7</sup>: food and beverages 58.0%, clothing and footwear 17.5%, energy and water 5.4%, housing 5.1%, education, health, transportation and communications, recreation, and other 14.0%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 34.8%, in permanent crops 0.6%, in pasture 45.9%, forest area 47.5%<sup>8</sup>.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$743,000,000 (U.S.\$440 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,330 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		1993	
	in value D '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture	5,590	24.3	181,752	52.6
Mining	374	1.6	398	0.1
Manufacturing	1,241	5.4	21,682	6.3
Construction	820	3.6	9,679	2.8
Public utilities	334	1.5	1,858	0.5
Transp. and commun.	2,231	9.7	14,203	4.1
Trade, hotels	6,824	29.7	54,728	15.8
Finance, real estate	2,543	11.1	2,415	0.7
Public administration	832	3.6		
Services	953	4.1	41,254	11.9
Other	1,237 <sup>10</sup>	5.4 <sup>10</sup>	17,412 <sup>11</sup>	5.0 <sup>11</sup>
TOTAL	22,978 <sup>12, 13</sup>	100.0	345,381	100.0 <sup>13</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 83; remittances (2009) 65; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 64; official development assistance (2008) 94. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 8; remittances (2008) 12.

### Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	–62.3	–50.0	–106.0	–142.5	–138.2	–171.5
% of total	18.6%	19.1%	35.4%	46.8%	45.1%	48.4%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$262,900,000 (imports for domestic use 70.0%, of which petroleum products 10.8%; imports for reexport [principally to Senegal] 30.0%). **Major import sources:** Denmark c. 14%; U.S. c. 13%; China c. 11%; Germany c. 8%; U.K. c. 8%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$91,400,000 (reexports 86.3%; peanut [groundnut] oil 3.3%; peanuts [groundnuts] 2.7%; fish 2.0%). **Major export destinations:** reexports (principally to Senegal) 86.3%; domestic exports 13.7%, of which to Senegal 3.5%, to U.K. 2.7%, to France 1.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 2,325 mi, 3,742 km (paved 19%); passenger-km (2003) 16,100,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) n.a. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 8,815; trucks and buses 3,613. Air transport (2001)<sup>15</sup>: passenger arrivals 300,000, passenger departures 300,000; cargo loaded and unloaded 2,700 metric tons.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	20	13	PCs	2007	53	33
Telephones				Dailies	2009	416	2.31 <sup>6</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,433 <sup>17</sup>	840 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	130	76
Landline	2009	49	29	Broadband	2009	0.31 <sup>7</sup>	0.21 <sup>7</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2009): total population age 15 and over literate 45.3%; males literate 56.7%; females literate 34.3%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	6,429	220,931	34.4	69
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	4,358	105,237	24.1	42
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	134	1,530	11.4	1 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2003) 156 (1 per 9,769 persons); hospital beds (2005) 1,221 (1 per 1,250 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 73.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 460,000 (29% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 800<sup>19</sup> (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$10.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 5 nonelective seats. <sup>2</sup>Kanifing includes the urban areas of Serekunda and Bakau. <sup>3</sup>Kanifing and Banjul make up most of Greater Banjul. <sup>4</sup>Includes national area near the mouth of the Gambia River not allocated by division. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of the United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. <sup>6</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>7</sup>Low-income population in Banjul and Kanifing only; weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>Forest area overlaps with other categories. <sup>9</sup>Based on census data excluding numerous unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Not adequately defined. <sup>12</sup>Reexports make up about 1/3 of The Gambia's GDP; goods imported into The Gambia under lower taxes are reexported (sometimes illegally) to nearby countries (particularly Senegal). <sup>13</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>14</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>15</sup>Yumudum International Airport at Banjul. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2003–04. <sup>19</sup>Of which deployed as UN peacekeepers in Sudan, 201.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Central Statistics Department**  
<http://www.gambia.gm/Statistics/Statistics.htm>
- **Central Bank of The Gambia**  
<http://www.cbg.gm>

## Georgia

**Official name:** Sakartvelo (Georgia).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative body (Parliament [150]).

**Head of state and government:**

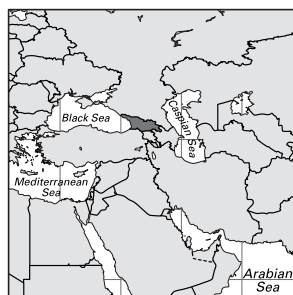
President, assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Tbilisi<sup>1</sup>.

**Official language:** Georgian.

**Official religion:** none<sup>2</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** Georgian lari (GEL); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = GEL 1.84; 1 ₾ = GEL 2.84.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate	City	sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate
<b>Regions</b>					
Guria	2,032	138,800	Tbilisi (T'bilisi)	700 <sup>4</sup>	1,136,600
Imereti	6,475	693,500	<b>Autonomous republic</b>		
Kakheti	11,311	401,400	Ajaria (Adjara)	2,880	382,400
Kvemo Kartli	6,072	488,800	<b>Autonomous republics/</b>		
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	5,400 <sup>4</sup>	105,200	<b>disputed areas<sup>5</sup></b>		
Racha-Lechkhumi & Kvemo Svaneti	4,850 <sup>4</sup>	47,700	Abkhazia	8,640	180,000 <sup>6</sup>
Samegrelo & Zemo Svaneti	7,440	468,000	South Ossetia <sup>7</sup>	3,900 <sup>4</sup>	55,000 <sup>6</sup>
Samtskhe-Javakheti	6,413	208,100	REMAINDER	—	1,900
Shida Kartli	3,550 <sup>4</sup>	313,000	TOTAL	69,700 <sup>8</sup>	4,385,400 <sup>9</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,356,000<sup>10</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>10</sup>: persons per sq mi 197.4, persons per sq km 76.2.

**Urban-rural** (2010)<sup>10</sup>: urban 53.0%; rural 47.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2010)<sup>10</sup>: male 47.54%; female 52.46%.

**Age breakdown** (2010)<sup>10</sup>: under 15, 17.1%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 20.3%; 60–74, 12.3%; 75 and over, 6.0%.

**Population projection**<sup>10</sup>: (2020) 4,097,000; (2030) 3,888,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2002)<sup>10</sup>: Georgian 83.8%; Azerbaijani 6.5%; Armenian 5.7%; Russian 1.5%; Ossetian 0.9%; other 1.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005)<sup>11</sup>: Georgian Orthodox 54.8%; Sunnī Muslim 14.5%; Shīrī Muslim 5.0%; Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) 3.9%; Catholic 0.8%; Yazidi 0.4%; Protestant 0.4%; nonreligious 13.0%; other 7.2%.

**Major cities** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: Tbilisi 1,152,500; Kutaisi 192,500; Batumi 123,500; Rustavi 119,500; Zugdidi (2009<sup>3</sup>) 72,300.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>10</sup>: 14.5 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 68.6%; outside of marriage 31.4%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>10</sup>: 10.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008)<sup>10</sup>: 1.67.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>10</sup>: 7.2/0.9.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009)<sup>10</sup>: male 69.2 years; female 77.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009)<sup>10</sup>: diseases of the circulatory system 588.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 115.0; accidents, poisoning, and violence 37.0; diseases of the digestive system 27.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: GEL 5,158,600,000 (tax revenue 72.4%, of which VAT 38.3%, social tax 14.0%, taxes on corporate profits 8.4%, excise tax 8.3%; nontax revenue 23.3%; grants 4.3%). Expenditures: GEL 5,237,100,000 (defense 28.6%; social security and welfare 14.8%; general public service 14.6%; public order 13.1%; education 7.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$2,862,500,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 1,991,800; activity rate of total population 45.4% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 63.6%; female 46.2%; unemployed 16.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.4	92.3	100.0	109.2	119.3	131.2	133.4
Monthly earnings index	61.7	76.7	100.0	136.1	180.3	261.9	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 512,000, corn (maize) 290,300, potatoes 216,700, grapes 149,900, oranges 93,600, apples 78,800, tomatoes 67,200, wheat 53,800, tea (2007) 23,800, hazelnuts 21,800; livestock (number of live animals) 1,045,500 cattle, 524,200 sheep; roundwood 838,006, of which fuelwood 87%; fisheries production (2008) 26,692 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2007): manganese ore 350,000; gold 2,000 kg. Manufacturing (value added in GEL '000,000; 2008): base and fabricated metals 314.1; food products, beverages, and tobacco 241.1; cement, bricks, and ceramics 145.8; chemicals and chemical products 66.8; transportation equipment 62.7. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 8,303,000,000 (7,935,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 14,000 (48,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 363,139 (4,745,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 13,000 (809,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 8,000,000 (1,730,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size (2004) 3.7; average annual income per household GEL 5,407 (U.S.\$3,835); sources of income: wages and salaries 36.9%, transfers 14.0%, remittances 13.9%, self-employment 11.7%, agricultural income 6.7%; expenditure: food, beverages, and tobacco 39.5%, energy 10.4%, transportation 8.8%, health 8.5%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$11,080,000,000 (U.S.\$2,530 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI<sup>10</sup> (U.S.\$4,700 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2007	
	in value GEL '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,488.4	8.3	910,500	46.3
Mining and quarrying	105.9	0.6	4,700	0.2
Manufacturing	1,793.1	10.0	82,700	4.2
Public utilities	463.7	2.6	18,200	0.9
Construction	949.3	5.3	71,200	3.6
Transp. and commun.	1,845.6	10.3	71,700	3.6
Trade, restaurants	2,587.9	14.4	186,800	9.5
Finance, real estate	1,620.4	9.0	52,000	2.6
Pub. admin., defense	2,457.6	13.7	64,300	3.3
Services	2,421.6	13.5	242,000	12.3
Other	2,215.2 <sup>12</sup>	12.3 <sup>12</sup>	261,200 <sup>13</sup>	13.3 <sup>13</sup>
TOTAL	17,948.6 <sup>14</sup>	100.0	1,965,300	100.0 <sup>14</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 470; remittances (2009–10) 907; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,359; official development assistance (2008) 888. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 204; remittances (2009–10) 77; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 38.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops and left fallow 6.7%, in permanent crops 1.6%, in pasture 27.9%, forest area 39.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-1,199	-1,624	-2,742	-3,983	-4,559	-3,243
% of total	48.1%	48.4%	59.4%	61.8%	60.3%	58.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$6,056,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.1%; refined petroleum 12.6%; food 12.2%; road vehicles 10.4%). **Major import sources** (2009): Turkey 18.0%; Ukraine 9.6%; Azerbaijan 8.6%; Germany 6.9%; Russia 6.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,497,000,000 (ferrosilico-manganese 15.4%; ferrous waste and scrap 8.6%; copper ore/concentrates 7.9%; motor vehicles 7.6%; food 7.0%; gold 6.7%; ammonium nitrate 6.6%; wine/grape brandy 5.5%).

**Major export destinations** (2009): Turkey 19.9%; Azerbaijan 14.7%; Canada 10.3%; Armenia (2008) 8.2%; Ukraine 7.4%; Bulgaria 7.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): 1,561 km; passenger-km 674,500,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,515,700,000. Roads (2007): 20,329 km (paved 94%); passenger-km (2008) 5,568,000,000<sup>16</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 601,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 466,900; trucks and buses 105,100. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 485,700,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,900,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,627	357	PCs	2008	1,191	272
Telephones				Dailies	2009	43 <sup>17</sup>	9.8 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,837 <sup>18</sup>	666 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,300	305
Landline	2009	620	146	Broadband	2009	150 <sup>18</sup>	35 <sup>18</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 1.6%; primary education 4.1%; incomplete secondary 10.5%; secondary 48.2%; incomplete higher 12.3%; higher 23.3%. **Literacy** (2008): virtually 100%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	25,098	311,265	12.4	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	40,919	305,388	7.5	82 <sup>19</sup>
Tertiary	17,824	129,926	7.3	34 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2009): physicians 20,609 (1 per 213 persons); hospital beds 13,600 (1 per 322 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births<sup>10</sup> 14.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 550,000<sup>11</sup> (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 21,150<sup>20</sup> (army 84.0%, national guard 7.5%, navy 2.3%, air force 6.2%).<sup>21</sup> **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 8.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$235.

<sup>1</sup>Officially T'bilisi. <sup>2</sup>Special recognition is given to the Georgian Orthodox Church.

<sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Approximate areas. <sup>5</sup>On Aug. 26, 2008, Russia became the first country to recognize Abkhazia's and South Ossetia's independence from Georgia. <sup>6</sup>2009 rough estimate.

<sup>7</sup>Georgia claims as part of Shida Kartli region. <sup>8</sup>Reported total; summed total equals 69,663 sq km. Includes areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia; total area excluding 2 autonomous republics/disputed areas equals 57,160 sq km (22,070 sq mi). <sup>9</sup>Excludes the populations of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. <sup>10</sup>Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

<sup>11</sup>Includes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. <sup>12</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>13</sup>Including 261,000 unemployed. <sup>14</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>15</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>16</sup>Buses only.

<sup>17</sup>Circulation. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers. <sup>19</sup>2006–07. <sup>20</sup>Excluding 11,700 paramilitary troops.

<sup>21</sup>Russian troops in Abkhazia and South Ossetia (November 2009) c. 3,400.

**Internet resources for further information:**

- National Bank of Georgia <http://www.nbg.gov.ge>
- National Statistics Office of Georgia <http://www.geostat.ge>



## Germany

**Official name:** Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Federal Republic of Germany).

**Form of government:** federal multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Bundesrat, or Federal Council [69]; German Bundestag, or Federal Assembly [622]).

**Head of state:** President.

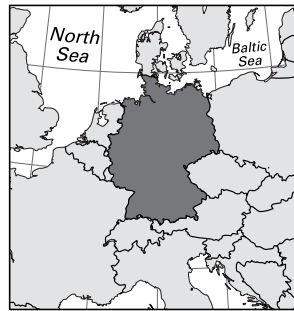
**Head of government:** Chancellor.

**Capital:** Berlin<sup>2</sup>.

**Official language:** German.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Federal states <sup>3</sup>	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>4</sup> estimate
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart	13,804	35,751	10,749,506
Bavaria	Munich	27,240	70,552	12,519,728
Berlin	—	344	891	3,431,675
Brandenburg	Potsdam	11,382	29,480	2,522,493
Bremen	Bremen	156	404	661,866
Hamburg	Hamburg	292	755	1,772,100
Hesse	Wiesbaden	8,153	21,115	6,064,953
Lower Saxony	Hannover	18,388	47,625	7,947,244
Mecklenburg–West Pomerania	Schwerin	8,952	23,185	1,664,356
North Rhine–Westphalia	Düsseldorf	13,161	34,086	17,933,064
Rhineland-Palatinate	Mainz	7,665	19,853	4,028,351
Saarland	Saarbrücken	992	2,569	1,030,324
Saxony	Dresden	7,111	18,418	4,192,801
Saxony-Anhalt	Magdeburg	7,895	20,447	2,381,872
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel	6,100	15,799	2,834,260
Thuringia	Erfurt	6,244	16,172	2,267,763
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>137,879</b>	<b>357,104<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>82,002,356</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 81,644,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 592.1, persons per sq km 228.6.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 84.1%; rural 15.9%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 79,908,000; (2030) 77,344,000.

**Major cities** (2009<sup>4</sup>; urban agglomerations): Dortmund 584,412 (4,694,686<sup>7</sup>); Essen 579,759 (4,694,686<sup>7</sup>); Duisburg 494,048 (4,694,686<sup>7</sup>); Bochum 378,596 (4,694,686<sup>7</sup>); Berlin 3,431,675 (4,298,182); Hamburg 1,772,100 (2,599,171); Munich 1,326,807 (1,996,826); Frankfurt am Main 664,838 (1,922,101); Cologne 995,420 (1,895,166); Stuttgart 600,068 (1,783,755); Mannheim 311,342 (1,249,806); Düsseldorf 584,217 (1,219,515); Nuremberg (Nürnberg) 503,638 (1,051,535); Hannover 519,619 (969,816); Bonn 317,949 (884,398); Bremen 547,360 (852,538); Dresden 512,234 (780,561); Wuppertal 353,308 (766,679); Saarbrücken 176,749 (676,883); Leipzig 515,469 (646,031); Wiesbaden-Mainz 276,742, 197,623 (643,793); Aachen 259,269 (620,343); Karlsruhe 290,736 (610,549); Bielefeld 323,615 (591,862); Augsburg 263,313 (454,772); Chemnitz 243,880 (448,682); Hagen-Iserlohn 192,177, 95,598 (448,619); Freiburg im Breisgau 219,665 (392,744); Mönchengladbach 258,848 (367,776).

### Other principal cities (2009<sup>4</sup>)

	population		population		population
Braunschweig	246,012	Kiel	237,579	Oldenburg	160,279
Darmstadt	142,310	Krefeld	236,333	Osnabrück	163,286
Erfurt	203,333	Leverkusen	161,322	Paderborn	144,811
Gelsenkirchen <sup>7</sup>	262,063	Lübeck	210,892	Potsdam	152,966
Göttingen	121,455	Ludwigshafen		Recklinghausen <sup>7</sup>	120,059
Halle	233,013	am Rhein	163,467	Regensburg	133,525
Hamm	182,459	Magdeburg	230,047	Rostock	201,096
Heidelberg	145,642	Mülheim		Solingen	161,779
Heilbronn	122,098	an der Ruhr <sup>7</sup>	168,288	Ulm	121,648
Herne <sup>7</sup>	166,924	Münster	273,875	Wolfsburg	120,538
Ingolstadt	123,925	Neuss	151,254	Würzburg	133,501
Kassel	194,168	Oberhausen <sup>7</sup>	215,670		

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>4</sup>): male 49.03%; female 50.97%.

**Ethnic composition** (by nationality; 2000): German 88.2%; Turkish 3.4% (including Kurdish 0.7%); Italian 1.0%; Greek 0.7%; Serb 0.6%; Russian 0.6%; Polish 0.4%; other 5.1%.

**Households** (2009). Number of households 40,188,000; average household size 2.0; 1 person 39.8%, more than 1 person 60.2%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>4</sup>): under 15, 13.6%; 15–29, 17.5%; 30–44, 21.2%; 45–59, 22.2%; 60–74, 16.9%; 75–84, 6.4%; 85 and over, 2.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 35.0%, of which Lutheran/Reformed churches c. 34%; Roman Catholic 32.5%; Sunnī Muslim 4.3%; Orthodox 1.7%; New Apostolic (an independent Christian group) 0.5%; Buddhist 0.3%; Jewish 0.2%; nonreligious 18.0%; atheist 2.0%; other 5.5%.

**Resident foreign population** (2008<sup>4</sup>): 6,744,900 (8.2% of total population); **region/country of birth:** EU countries 34.7%, of which Italy 7.8%, Poland 5.7%, Greece 4.4%, Austria 2.6%; Turkey 25.4%; other Asian countries 12.1%; combined Serbia and Montenegro 4.9%; African countries 4.0%; Croatia 3.3%; Russia 2.8%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 2.3%; U.S. 1.5%; other 9.0%.

**Population with immigrant background** (2008): 14,800,000 (18% of total population).

**Immigration/emigration trends** (2009): foreigners arriving 721,000; emigrants (including many foreigners returning home) 734,000, of which Germans 155,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 68.2%; outside of marriage (2008) 31.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –2.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.37.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 4.6/(2008) 2.3.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 77.2 years; female 82.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 434.4, of which ischemic heart disease 164.2, cerebrovascular disease 76.9, hypertensive diseases 37.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 263.0; diseases of the respiratory system 71.9; diseases of the digestive system 53.2; accidents and violence 38.4; diabetes mellitus 27.2; diseases of the genitourinary system 22.6; infectious and parasitic diseases 17.8.

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 3%; lower secondary 13%; upper secondary 53%; post-secondary non-tertiary 7%; higher vocational 9%; university 14%; advanced degree 1%.

**Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2007): 38.4 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers (2007) for: injuries or accidents at work 2,803; deaths 2.16. Proportion of labour force insured for damages of income loss resulting from: injury, virtually 100%; permanent disability, virtually 100%; death, virtually 100%. Average days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 workers (2008): 3.7.

**Access to services.** Proportion of dwellings (2002) having: electricity, virtually 100%; piped water supply, virtually 100%; flush sewage disposal (1993) 98.4%; public fire protection, virtually 100%.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last (September 2005) national election 77.7%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2009<sup>4</sup>): 6,441,045 (15.4%). Population “religious”/“deeply religious” (2007): in western Germany 78%/21%; in eastern Germany 36%/8%; 15% of Roman Catholics “regularly” attend religious services.

**Social deviance** (2006<sup>8</sup>). Conviction rate per 100,000 population for: murder<sup>9</sup> and manslaughter 0.8; sexual abuse of children 3.1; rape 2.7; assault and battery 91.3; theft 195.3; fraud 132.4.

**Leisure.** Favourite sporting activities by total membership (2008)<sup>10</sup>: soccer 6,564,000; gymnastics 5,012,000; tennis 1,587,000; shooting 1,462,000; track and field 891,000; handball 848,000; alpine-related (not skiing) 783,000; horseback riding 758,000; sport fishing 653,000; ping-pong 615,000; skiing 606,000; swimming 575,000. Other leisure activities include using mobile devices/computers, going to the cinema, attending theatrical and musical performances, visiting museums, and taking part in package tours.

**Material well-being** (2008). Households possessing: automobile 77.1%; navigation system 20.7%; bicycle 79.5%; refrigerator 98.6%; freezer 52.4%; dishwasher 62.5%; microwave oven 69.6%; washing machine (2004) 95.5%; clothes dryer 38.5%; DVD player 69.1%; personal stationary computer 62.1%; personal mobile computer 34.7%; Internet access 64.4%; MP3 player 37.3%.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007)<sup>11</sup>. Revenue: €1,064,730,000,000 (tax revenue 54.5%, of which individual income taxes 21.6%, general taxes on goods and services 15.6%, excise taxes 6.0%; social security contributions 37.6%; nontax revenue 7.5%; other 0.4%). Expenditures: €1,061,590,000,000 (social protection 45.7%; health 14.0%; education 9.1%; economic affairs 7.2%; public debt payments 6.3%; public order 3.5%; defense 2.4%).

**Public debt** (June 2010)<sup>12</sup>: U.S.\$2,270,000,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted; 2009). Agriculture, forestry, fishing: cereal grains 49,748,000 (of which wheat 25,190,000, barley 12,288,000, rye 4,270,000, triticale 2,514,000), cow's milk 28,656,000, sugar beets 25,919,000, potatoes 11,617,000, rapeseed 6,307,000, pig meat 5,277,000, grapes 1,330,000, cattle meat 1,193,000, apples 965,100, asparagus 98,200, gooseberries 42,000, hops 42,000; livestock (number of live animals) 26,887,000 pigs, 12,945,000 cattle, 118,000,000 chickens; roundwood 56,634,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 15%; fisheries production (2008) 273,476 (from aquaculture 16%). Mining and quarrying (metric tons; 2008): salt 15,519,000<sup>13</sup>; kaolin 3,612,000<sup>14</sup>; potash (potassium oxide content) 3,280,000<sup>14</sup>; bentonite 414,000; feldspar 161,416; barite 78,941.

### Manufacturing enterprises (2005)

	no. of employees	wages as a % of avg. of all manufacturing wages	value added at factor values (U.S.\$'000,000) <sup>15</sup>
Motor vehicles	516,461	144.7	56,071
General purpose machinery	506,461	113.1	45,036
Fabricated metal products	543,629	84.3	39,114
Special purpose machinery	472,082	107.5	38,937
Food products	735,803	55.5	35,346
Paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals	268,827	123.3	32,761
Motor vehicle parts	309,014	118.5	26,806
Components and control apparatus for electricity distribution	269,703	131.7	25,047
Medical equipment and instruments	283,349	90.8	22,178
Plastics	301,622	84.8	21,176
Electrical equipment and accessories (not electricity- or television-related)	217,618	102.9	17,337
Iron and steel	126,902	111.3	15,406
Structural metal products, tanks	221,576	82.2	15,152
Bricks, cement, ceramics	177,289	87.6	13,055
Publishing	190,104	81.1	12,259
Paper and paper products	143,919	97.6	12,224
Printing and printing-related services	160,339	87.9	10,889
Furniture	155,271	79.2	9,663

**Manufacturing enterprises (2005)** (continued)

	no. of employees	wages as a % of avg. of all manufacturing wages	value added at factor values (U.S.\$'000,000) <sup>15</sup>
Sawn wood and wood products (excluding furniture)	109,970	69.2	8,271
Aircraft and spacecraft	72,976	162.0	8,065
Electronic valves and tubes and related products	72,621	117.6	7,808
Refined petroleum products	...	...	6,928
Base nonferrous metals	62,754	118.2	6,299
Television-, telecommunications/ sound equipment-related	...	...	5,796
Rubber products	75,390	99.7	5,782
Beverages	64,842	100.5	5,693
Casting of metals	69,306	99.2	5,443
Office and computing machinery	41,651	136.2	4,632

Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 474,340,000,000 ([2007] 620,545,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 13,700,000 ([2007] 70,100,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 169,700,000<sup>16</sup> ([2007] 180,500,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 31,500,000 ([2007] 801,900,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 102,550,000 (88,325,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 19,465,000,000 ([2007] 91,372,000,000). In 2009 Germany was a world leader in the production of wind and solar power.

Gross national income (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$3,484,689,000,000 (U.S.\$42,560 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$36,890 per capita).

**Structure of gross domestic product and labour force**

	2008			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	20,250	0.8	872,000	2.1
Mining	5,730	0.2	109,000	0.3
Manufacturing	516,990	20.7	8,516,000	20.3
Public utilities	49,540	2.0	346,000	0.8
Construction	95,230	3.8	2,521,000	6.0
Transp. and commun.	128,040	5.2	2,147,000	5.1
Trade, restaurants	269,390	10.8	6,749,000	16.1
Finance, real estate	659,160	26.4	5,473,000	13.1
Services	494,450	19.8	9,133,000	21.8
Pub. admin., defense	257,020 <sup>17</sup>	10.3 <sup>17</sup>	2,836,000	6.8
Other	2,495,800	100.0	3,173,000 <sup>18</sup>	7.6 <sup>18</sup>
TOTAL	2,495,800	100.0	41,875,000	100.0

Household income and expenditure. Average annual disposable income per household (2008) €34,824 (U.S.\$51,009); sources of income (2003): wages and salaries 42.1%, transfers 24.6%, property income 9.0%, self-employment 4.8%, other 19.5%; expenditure (2006): housing and energy 24.4%, transportation 14.1%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 11.0%, recreation and culture 9.3%, household furnishings 6.9%, restaurants and hotels 5.4%, clothing and footwear 5.2%, health 4.8%

**Financial aggregates<sup>19</sup>**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, € per:							
U.S. dollar	0.79	0.73	0.85	0.76	0.68	0.72	0.69
£	1.41	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.36	1.05	1.12
SDR	1.18	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.07	1.11	1.09
International reserves (U.S.\$)							
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	50,694	48,823	45,140	41,687	44,327	43,137	59,925
SDRs ('000,000)	1,942	2,061	1,892	2,010	2,162	2,198	19,101
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	7,656	6,863	3,483	1,958	1,396	2,382	3,896
Foreign exchange	41,095	39,899	39,765	37,719	40,768	38,557	36,928
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	110.58	110.38	110.21	110.04	109.87	109.72	109.53
% world reserves	...	...	11.15	11.27	11.44	11.42	11.28
Interest and prices							
Central bank discount (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govt. bond yield (%)	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.2
Share prices (2005 = 100)	75.2	80.0	100.0	121.3	142.6	79.4	95.4
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000,000)							
Balance of visible trade	+144.74	+186.04	+193.14	+198.05	+270.62	+265.10	+188.22
Imports, f.o.b.	-602.63	-721.75	-790.00	-938.11	-1,079.75	-1,222.20	-956.65
Exports, f.o.b.	747.37	907.79	983.14	1,136.16	1,350.37	1,487.30	1,144.87
Balance of invisibles	-97.81	-58.04	-50.37	-8.93	-16.06	-19.04	-20.11
Balance of payments, current account	+46.93	+128.00	+142.77	+189.12	+254.56	+246.06	+168.11

**Selected service enterprises (2004)**

	no. of enterprises	no. of employees	annual turnover (€'000,000)
Transport, storage, and communication			
Air	409	53,002	11,765
Land, pipelines	58,329	656,597	55,747
Water	2,408	26,678	18,109
Transport support, travel agencies	22,258	501,724	87,973
Postal services, telecommunications	8,137	610,549	101,715
Real estate	175,620	383,122	94,487
Rental of equipment and goods	14,464	80,217	26,984
Computer-related activities	45,205	370,346	58,525
Research and development	4,185	87,840	6,820
Other business activities	323,742	3,057,849	191,162

Land use as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 26.2%, left fallow 1.9%, in permanent crops 0.6%, in pasture 20.0%, forest area 31.8%.

Population economically active (2008): total 41,875,000; activity rate of total population 51.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.0%; female 45.4%; unemployed [June 2009–May 2010] 7.4%).

**Price index (2005 = 100)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.9	98.5	100.0	101.6	103.9	106.6	107.0

Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 40,019; remittances (2009) 9,865; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 45,528. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 91,692; remittances (2008) 14,976; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 119,930.

**Foreign trade<sup>20</sup>****Balance of trade (current prices)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+193,592	+197,313	+199,750	+269,533	+261,928	+186,511
% of total	11.9%	11.2%	9.8%	11.3%	9.8%	9.1%

Imports (2008): U.S.\$1,204,209,000,000 (machinery and equipment 21.7%, of which electrical machinery/parts 6.4%, general industrial machinery 3.7%; manufactured goods 13.6%, of which iron and steel 3.6%; mineral fuels 13.6%, of which crude petroleum 9.0%; road vehicles/parts 7.5%; food products 5.3%; medicines and pharmaceuticals 3.9%; special transactions 12.9%). Major import sources: Neth. 8.8%; France 8.2%; China 7.2%; U.S. 5.6%; Italy 5.6%; U.K. 5.4%; Belgium 4.9%; Russia 4.4%; Austria 4.0%; Switzerland 3.8%.

Exports (2008): U.S.\$1,466,137,000,000 (machinery and equipment 27.9%, of which electrical machinery and electronic components 7.3%, general industrial machinery 7.3%, machinery specialized for particular industries 4.8%; transport equipment 18.3%, of which road vehicles/parts 15.5%; chemicals and chemical products 14.6%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 4.6%; manufactured goods 13.8%, of which base and fabricated metals 8.4%). Major export destinations: France 9.7%; U.S. 7.2%; U.K. 6.7%; Neth. 6.6%; Italy 6.4%; Austria 5.4%; Belgium 5.2%; Spain 4.4%; Switzerland 4.0%; Poland 4.0%.

**Transport and communications**

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length 25,606 mi, 41,209 km; (2008) passenger-km 60,663,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 115,652,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 400,316 mi, 644,248 km (paved, n.a.); (2006) passenger-km 935,200,000,000<sup>21</sup>; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 256,327,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 41,183,594; trucks and buses 4,321,367. Air transport (2008)<sup>22</sup>: passenger-km 210,682,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,330,000,000. Inland Waterway (2008): passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 48,719,000,000.

**Communications**

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	55,758	675	PCs	2007	53,967	656
Telephones				Dailies	2009	19,746 <sup>23</sup>	241 <sup>23</sup>
Cellular	2009	105,000 <sup>24</sup>	1,278 <sup>24</sup>	Internet users	2009	65,124	793
Landline	2009	48,700	593	Broadband	2009	25,000 <sup>24</sup>	304 <sup>24</sup>

**Education and health****Education (2007–08)**

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	239,761	3,236,158	13.5	98 <sup>25</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–18)	597,269	7,907,105	13.2	...
Tertiary	304,686	...	...	... (age 19–23)

Health (2008): physicians (2010) 325,945<sup>26</sup> (1 per 251 persons); hospital beds 504,051<sup>27</sup> (1 per 163 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

**Military**

Total active duty personnel (November 2009): 250,613 (army 65.4%, navy 9.8%, air force 24.8%); reserve 161,812; German peacekeeping troops abroad (November 2009) c. 7,900, including c. 4,400 in Afghanistan, 2,500 in Kosovo; U.S. troops in Germany (September 2009) 52,658; British troops (November 2009) 22,350; French troops (November 2009) 2,800. Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2008): 1.3%<sup>28</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$571<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Current number of seats; statutory number is 598. <sup>2</sup>Some ministries remain in Bonn. The federal supreme court meets in Karlsruhe. <sup>3</sup>State names used in this table are English conventional. <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Rural population is defined as being communities with 5,000 or less population. <sup>7</sup>Part of the Ruhrgebiet ("Ruhr region") urban agglomeration. <sup>8</sup>Excludes eastern Germany except for the former East Berlin. <sup>9</sup>Includes attempted murder. <sup>10</sup>Includes both active and passive membership. <sup>11</sup>General government budget (combined budgets of central, state, and local governments). <sup>12</sup>Includes debt of federal states. <sup>13</sup>World rank: 3. <sup>14</sup>World rank: 4. <sup>15</sup>2006. <sup>16</sup>World rank: 1. <sup>17</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>18</sup>Includes 3,141,000 unemployed. <sup>19</sup>End-of-period figures. <sup>20</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>21</sup>Passenger cars 869,000,000; buses 66,200,000,000. <sup>22</sup>Lufthansa, Air Berlin, Condor, and Hapag Lloyd only. <sup>23</sup>Circulation. <sup>24</sup>Subscribers. <sup>25</sup>2006–07. <sup>26</sup>Active physicians only. <sup>27</sup>Excludes rehabilitation facilities. <sup>28</sup>Includes military pensions.

**Internet resource for further information:**

- Federal Statistical Office of Germany (in English) [http://www.destatis.de/e\\_home.htm](http://www.destatis.de/e_home.htm)



## Ghana

**Official name:** Republic of Ghana.  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [230]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Accra.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Ghana cedi (GHC)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = GHC1.43; 1 £ = GHC2.21.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2007 estimate
Ashanti	Kumasi	9,417	24,389	4,459,435
Brong-Ahafo	Sunyani	15,273	39,557	2,120,881
Central	Cape Coast	3,794	9,826	1,777,337
Eastern	Koforidua	7,461	19,323	2,251,180
Greater Accra	Accra	1,253	3,245	3,903,564
Northern	Tamale	27,175	70,384	2,121,567
Upper East	Bolgatanga	3,414	8,842	978,121
Upper West	Wa	7,134	18,476	618,730
Volta	Ho	7,942	20,570	1,798,247
Western	Sekondi-Takoradi	9,236	23,921	2,358,849
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>92,098<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>238,533</b>	<b>22,387,911</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 24,340,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 264.3, persons per sq km 102.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 50.7%; rural 49.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.02%; female 49.98%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.7%; 15–29, 29.4%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 9.5%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 28,784,000; (2030) 32,989,000.

**Doubling time:** 35 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Akan 41.6%; Mossi 23.0%; Ewe 10.0%; Ga-Adangme 7.2%; Gurma 3.4%; Nzima 1.8%; Yoruba 1.6%; other 11.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 23.7%; traditional beliefs 21.5%; Sunni Muslim 20.1%; independent Christian 15.9%; Roman Catholic 12.2%; other 6.6%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2009): Accra 2,370,000; Kumasi 1,850,000; Tamale 447,300; Takoradi 308,300; Tema 175,700; Cape Coast 175,700.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 29.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.78.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 58.5 years; female 60.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): communicable diseases (excluding HIV/AIDS; significantly malaria) 458; cardiovascular diseases 159; HIV/AIDS 147; accidents and violence 83; malignant neoplasms 61.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 1.9%<sup>3</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: GHC6,048,000,000 (tax revenue 74.2%, of which income tax 28.4%, VAT 21.0%, trade tax 12.6%, petroleum tax 5.7%; grants 18.2%; nontax revenue 7.6%). Expenditures: GHC7,330,000,000 (current expenditure 66.9%, of which wages and salaries 33.8%, interest payments 14.1%, transfers 8.2%; capital expenditure 33.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2009): U.S.\$5,007,900,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2006). Average household size 4.0<sup>4</sup>; mean annual household income<sup>4</sup> GHC1,217 (U.S.\$1,327); sources of income<sup>4</sup>: income from agriculture 34.8%, wages and salaries 28.6%, other self-employment 24.5%, remittances 8.9%; expenditure<sup>4</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 43.2%, housing and energy 9.5%, education 8.9%, clothing 8.7%, transportation 7.3%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$16,604,000,000 (U.S.\$700 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,480 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		1999	
	in value GHC'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>5</sup>	% of labour force <sup>5</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6,996	32.3	3,778,000	50.5
Mining, quarrying	1,389	6.4	48,000	0.6
Manufacturing	1,575	7.3	798,000	10.7
Construction	2,006	9.2	97,000	1.3
Public utilities	468	2.2	14,000	0.2
Transp. and commun.	1,098	5.1	150,000	2.0
Trade, hotels	1,590	7.3	1,257,000	16.8
Finance, real estate	1,076	5.0	52,000	0.7
Pub. admin., defense	2,771	12.8	673,000	9.0
Services	641	3.0		
Other	2,080 <sup>7</sup>	9.6 <sup>7</sup>	613,000 <sup>8</sup>	8.2 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,690</b>	<b>100.0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,480,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cassava 12,230,600, yams 5,777,900, plantains 3,562,500, oil palm fruit 2,103,600, corn (maize) 1,619,590, taro 1,504,000, cacao (2008) 700,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 485,100, oranges (2008) 480,000, rice 391,440, sorghum

350,550, coconuts (2008) 316,000, chilies and peppers (2008) 279,000, cashews 34,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,625,000 goats, 3,642,000 sheep, 1,438,000 cattle; roundwood 36,755,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 96%; fisheries production (2008) 355,425 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 738,000; manganese (metal content) 380,000; gold 80,503 kg<sup>9</sup>; gem diamonds 643,000 carats. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2003): wood products 157; chemical products 115; food products 108; petroleum products 55; precious and nonferrous metal products (including gold) 47; plastic products 39. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 6,984,000,000 (7,170,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 2,190,000 ([2007] 14,463,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,232,000 (2,065,000); natural gas, none (none). **Population economically active** (2008): total 10,647,000<sup>10</sup>; activity rate of total population 45.6%<sup>10</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 75.4%<sup>10</sup>; female 49.2%<sup>10</sup>; unemployed [2001] 20.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	77.1	86.9	100.0	110.9	122.8	143.1	170.7
Daily earnings index <sup>11</sup>	68.1	82.9	100.0	118.5	140.7	166.7	196.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 919; remittances (2009) 123; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 1,253; official development assistance (2008) 1,293. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 542; remittances (2008) 6.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 18.0%, in permanent crops 10.5%, in pasture 36.7%, forest area 23.2%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–886	–1,623	–1,819	–1,715	–3,744	–5,025
% of total	16.0%	24.9%	22.9%	19.2%	34.6%	38.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$9,058,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.5%; road vehicles 13.9%; food 12.9%, of which cereals 5.9%; crude petroleum 12.7%).

**Major import sources:** China 11.7%; Nigeria 8.7%; U.S. 7.7%; Belgium 5.0%; U.K. 4.3%; India 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$4,033,000,000 (gold 45.0%; cocoa [all forms] 27.3%; sawn wood 3.6%; veneers, plywood 3.4%; cashews 3.0%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 44.0%; Neth. 11.7%; India 5.3%; U.K. 3.7%; Malaysia 3.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): route length 588 mi, 947 km<sup>13</sup>; (2004) passenger-km 80,000,000, metric ton-km cargo 216,000,000. Roads (2005): total length 57,614 km (paved 15%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 493,770; trucks and buses 279,492. Air transport<sup>14</sup>: (2004) passenger-km 363,000,000; (2003) metric ton-km cargo 17,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,114	53	PCs	2004	112	5.2
Telephones				Dailies	2009	200 <sup>15</sup>	8 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	15,110 <sup>16</sup>	634 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,297	54
Landline	2009	267	11.0	Broadband	2009	27 <sup>16</sup>	1.1 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003)<sup>17</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling or unknown 41.8%; incomplete primary education 9.6%; primary 3.6%; incomplete secondary 35.0%; secondary 5.4%; higher 4.6%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 65.8%; males literate 72.3%; females literate 59.3%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	112,443	3,625,178	32.2	77
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	99,001	1,723,734	18.7	47
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	4,011	140,017	34.9	6 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 3,240 (1 per 6,631 persons); hospital beds (2001) 18,448 (1 per 1,089 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 52.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,700,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 15,500<sup>19</sup> (army 74.2%, navy 12.9%, air force 12.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$11.

<sup>1</sup>The Ghana cedi (GHC) replaced the cedi (¢) on July 1, 2007, at a rate of 1 GHC = ¢10,000. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>4</sup>Based on the Ghana Living Standards Survey of 8,687 households. <sup>5</sup>Ages 15–64 only. <sup>6</sup>Derived figures calculated from percentages. <sup>7</sup>Indirect taxes. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Legal production only. <sup>10</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>11</sup>Minimum daily wage. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Of which about 391 mi, 630 km were operable. <sup>14</sup>Ghana Airways only, which subsequently ceased operations in July 2004. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Based on the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey of 6,251 households. <sup>18</sup>2006–07. <sup>19</sup>Of which deployed UN peacekeepers 2,831.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Ghana <http://www.bog.gov.gh>
- Ghana Statistical Service <http://www.statsghana.gov.gh>

## Greece

**Official name:** Ellinikí Dhimokratía (Hellenic Republic).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Hellenic Parliament [300]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Athens.

**Official language:** Greek.

**Official religion:** 1.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
Regions <sup>2</sup>	sq km	2008 estimate	Regions <sup>2</sup>	sq km	2008 estimate
Insular			Epirus	9,203	351,786
Aegean Islands	9,122	506,483	Greater Athens	3,808	4,061,326
Crete	8,336	606,274	Macedonia	34,178	2,469,322
Ionian Islands	2,307	228,572	Peloponnese	21,379	1,114,636
Mainland			Thessaly	14,037	736,079
Central Greece and Euboea	21,010	772,766	Thrace	8,578	366,541
			TOTAL	131,957 <sup>3</sup>	11,213,785

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 11,329,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 222.4, persons per sq km 85.9.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 60.4%; rural 39.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.51%; female 50.49%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 14.3%; 15–29, 19.3%; 30–44, 22.9%; 45–59, 19.7%; 60–74, 15.8%; 75–84, 6.6%; 85 and over, 1.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 11,432,000; (2030) 11,381,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000)<sup>4</sup>: Greek 90.4%; Macedonian 1.8%; Albanian 1.5%; Turkish 1.4%; Pomak 0.9%; Rom (Gypsy) 0.9%; other 3.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005)<sup>5</sup>: Orthodox c. 90%; Sunni Muslim c. 5%; Roman Catholic c. 2%; other c. 3%.

**Major cities** (2001): Athens 745,514 (urban agglomeration 3,187,734); Thessaloniki 363,987 (urban agglomeration 800,764); Piraeus (Piraiëvs) 175,697<sup>6</sup>; Pátrai 161,114; Peristérion 137,918<sup>6</sup>; Irákleio (Iraklïon) 133,012.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 93.5%; outside of marriage (2008) 6.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.45.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 4.7/(2007) 1.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.2 years; female 82.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 352.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 280.2; cerebrovascular diseases 186.1; diseases of the respiratory system 66.7; accidents, poisoning, and violence 38.4.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: €89,100,000,000 (tax revenue 51.0%, of which VAT 28.8%, income taxes 19.2%; social contributions 35.7%; other revenue 13.3%). Expenditures: €95,398,000,000 (social benefits 41.1%; wages and salaries 23.8%; goods and services 10.5%; interest payments 10.4%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): corn (maize) 2,352,000, olives (2008) 2,313,055, wheat 1,830,000, tomatoes 1,350,000, sugar beets 1,000,000, grapes 850,000, potatoes 848,000, oranges 800,000, peaches and nectarines 734,000, seed cotton 715,000, barley 280,000, apples 235,000, rice 205,000; livestock (number of live animals) 8,994,000 sheep, 4,178,000 goats, 1,340,000 beehives; roundwood 1,742,916 cu m, of which fuelwood 46%; fisheries production (2008) 203,859 (from aquaculture 56%). Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 2,176,300; nickel (metal content) 16,700; marble 150,000 cu m. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): food products and beverages c. 5,300; textiles c. 1,950; chemicals and chemical products c. 1,750; cement, bricks, and ceramics c. 1,600; refined petroleum and coal derivatives c. 1,500; wearing apparel c. 1,500; basic metals c. 1,450. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 63,496,000,000 (67,851,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (710,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 66,308,000 (66,373,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 535,000 (140,300,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 21,238,000 (18,907,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 26,000,000 (3,993,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 4,974,000; activity rate of total population 44.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.7%; female [2007] 40.9%; unemployed [January–March 2009] 9.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.9	96.6	100.0	103.2	106.2	110.6	111.9
Monthly earnings index	93.8	98.4	100.0	102.1	105.6	108.1	113.8

**Household income and expenditure** (1998–99). Average household size (2004) 3.1; income per family Dr 6,429,000<sup>7</sup> (U.S.\$21,390); sources of income: wages and salaries 21.8%, transfer payments 21.7%, income from agriculture, forestry, fishing 15.6%, self-employment 11.9%, other 29.0%; expenditure (2004–05): food 17.1%, transportation 12.6%, housing and energy 10.7%, café/hotel expenditures 9.6%, clothing and footwear 8.4%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$323,055,000,000 (U.S.\$28,630 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$28,440 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2009	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,803	3.3	520,000	10.5
Mining, quarrying	936	0.4	13,500	0.3
Manufacturing	23,361	9.8	529,000	10.7
Construction	10,173	4.3	367,700	7.4
Public utilities	5,652	2.4	59,300	1.2
Transp. and commun.	20,300	8.5	293,000	5.9
Trade, restaurants	52,590	22.0	1,116,900	22.6
Finance, real estate	38,680	16.2	429,100	8.7
Pub. admin., defense	18,174	7.6	372,800	7.5
Services	33,055	13.8	784,500	15.9
Other	28,417 <sup>8</sup>	11.9 <sup>8</sup>	462,300 <sup>9</sup>	9.3 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	239,141 <sup>3</sup>	100.0 <sup>3</sup>	4,948,100	100.0

**Public debt** (consolidated, general; 2010): U.S.\$374,759,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 17,416; remittances (2009) 2,009; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 4,125. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,930; remittances (2008) 1,912; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 4,052.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 19.8%, in permanent crops 8.8%, in pasture 35.7%, forest area 29.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–37,564	–37,460	–42,796	–52,595	–63,792	–43,943
% of total	55.2%	51.8%	50.5%	52.8%	55.6%	50.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$89,301,000,000 (mineral fuels 20.0%; machinery and apparatus 14.7%; food 8.6%; road vehicles/parts 7.7%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 6.0%; ships and tankers 3.8%). **Major import sources:** Germany 11.9%; Italy 11.4%; Russia 7.3%; China 5.5%; France 5.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$25,509,000,000 (food 15.6%, of which vegetables and fruit 7.7%; machinery and apparatus 10.6%; refined petroleum 10.1%; apparel 6.0%; iron and steel 5.6%; medicine 4.9%; aluminum 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 11.5%; Germany 10.5%; Bulgaria 7.1%; Cyprus 6.4%; U.S. 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 1,583 mi, 2,548 km; passenger-km (2007) 1,930,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 835,000,000. Roads (2005): total length 34,863 km (paved 93%); passenger-km (2006) 111,800,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 28,850,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 4,798,530; trucks and buses 1,283,047. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 6,612,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 69,660,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	6,152	558	PCs	2007	1,058	94
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,100 <sup>11</sup>	116 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	13,295 <sup>12</sup>	1,191 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,971	445
Landline	2009	5,930	531	Broadband	2009	1,917 <sup>12</sup>	172 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 12.7%; primary education 34.3%; lower secondary 8.5%; upper secondary 25.7%; higher 18.8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 97.1%; males 98.2%; females 96.0%.

#### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	61,251	645,324	10.5	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	86,024	704,515	8.2	92
Tertiary	28,863	653,003	22.6	95 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2006): physicians 21,038<sup>13</sup> (1 per 436 persons); hospital beds 44,307<sup>13</sup> (1 per 207 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 3.4; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 156,600 (army 59.7%, navy 12.8%, air force 20.1%, joint staff 7.4%); reserve 237,500; Greek troops in Cyprus (2009) 950; U.S. troops in Greece (2009) 371. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.8%<sup>14</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$899<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>The autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church has special recognition per the constitution. <sup>2</sup>Traditional regions; local administration is based on 13 administrative regions and 1 autonomous self-governing monastic region (Mount Athos). <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Unofficial source; government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece. <sup>5</sup>Including non-citizen residents. <sup>6</sup>Within Athens urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>The drachma (Dr) was the former monetary unit; on Jan. 1, 2002, Dr 340.75 = €1. <sup>8</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>9</sup>Unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Public health institutions only. <sup>14</sup>Includes military pensions.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Greece <http://www.bankofgreece.gr/Pages/en>
- National Statistical Service of Greece <http://www.statistics.gr>



## Greenland

**Official name:** Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenlandic)<sup>1</sup> (Greenland).  
**Political status:** self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark with one legislative house (Parliament [31])<sup>2</sup>.  
**Head of state:** Danish Monarch.  
**Heads of government:** High Commissioner (for Denmark); Prime Minister (for Greenland).  
**Capital:** Nuuk.  
**Official language:** Greenlandic.  
**Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran (Lutheran Church of Greenland).  
**Monetary unit:** Danish krone (DKK); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = DKK 5.81; 1 £ = DKK 8.98.



### Area and population

Municipalities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative centre	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>4</sup> estimate
Kujalleq	Qaqortoq	19,700	51,000	7,589
Qaasuitsup	Ilulissat	225,900	585,100	17,749
Qeqqata	Sisimiut	37,500	97,000	9,677
Sermersooq	Nuuk	222,100	575,300	21,232
<b>Unincorporated areas</b>				
Northeast Greenland	—	331,100	857,600	—
National Park	—	—	—	—
Pituffik (Thule Air Base)	Pituffik	—	—	— <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>836,300<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>2,166,000<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>56,452<sup>7</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 56,400.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>8</sup>: persons per sq mi 0.36, persons per sq km 0.14.  
**Urban-rural** (2010<sup>4</sup>): urban (town) 84.1%; rural (settlement) 15.9%.  
**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>4</sup>): male 53.03%; female 46.97%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008<sup>4</sup>): under 15, 23.7%; 15–29, 22.1%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 8.7%; 75 and over, 1.8%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 57,000; (2030) 57,000.  
**Doubling time:** 75 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2010<sup>4</sup>): Inuit (Greenland Eskimo) 88%; Danish and others 12%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000): Protestant 69.2%, of which Evangelical Lutheran 64.2%, Pentecostal 2.8%; other Christian 27.4%; other/nonreligious 3.4%.  
**Major towns** (2010<sup>4</sup>): Nuuk 15,469; Sisimiut 5,460; Ilulissat 4,546; Qaqortoq 3,306; Asiaat 3,005.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1993) 29.2%; outside of marriage (1993) 70.8%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.6 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.3 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.36.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (1999): 4.5/n.a.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 66.6 years; female 71.6 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006; 2 categories only): malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 186; suicide c. 88.

### National economy

**Budget** (general government; 2008). Revenue: DKK 8,847,000,000 (block grant from Danish government 45.2%, taxes on income and wealth 34.1%, import duties 6.2%, other 14.5%). Expenditures: DKK 8,756,000,000 (social welfare 25.9%, education 18.9%, health 12.7%, general administration 11.2%, economic affairs 11.0%, housing 4.4%, public order 3.6%).  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing, other marine: locally grown broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage sold commercially for the first time in 2007, potatoes also produced; roundwood, n.a.; fish catch (2008) 214,100 (of which prawn 135,100, Greenland halibut 40,100, Atlantic cod 25,300, lumpfish 6,500, crab 2,200); number of other marine catch (2007) narwhals 331, pilot whales 287, minke whales 167, beluga whales 120, porpoises 2,901, seals 159,528, walrus 133; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 20,494 sheep, 2,500 tame reindeer, 203 horses; number of animals killed (2007) reindeer 14,927, musk ox 2,396, polar bear 130. Mining (2008): gold 1,518 kg. Manufacturing: principally fish and prawn processing, handicrafts, hides and skins, and ship repair. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 376,000,000 (213,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (170,000); natural gas, none (none).  
**Tourism** (2009): number of overnight stays at hotels 224,801, of which visitors from within Greenland 57,438, from Denmark 30,050, from the U.S. 5,718.  
**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow, negligible; in permanent crops, none; in pasture 0.6%; forest area, negligible (1.2 sq mi [2 sq km]).  
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2009<sup>4</sup>) 2.5; average disposable income per household (2008) DKK 260,014 (U.S.\$48,869); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1994): food, beverages, and tobacco 41.6%, housing and energy 22.4%, transportation and communications 10.2%, recreation 6.4%.  
**Gross national income** (2009): U.S.\$1,857,000,000 (U.S.\$32,960 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2006	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture, fishing, hunting, trapping	92	4.2	1,456	5.0
Mining	57	2.6	160	0.5
Public utilities	—	—	420	1.4
Manufacturing	170	7.7	924	3.1
Construction	129	5.9	2,904	9.9
Transp. and commun.	103	4.7	2,582	8.8
Trade, restaurants	178	8.1	5,862	19.9
Finance, real estate	—	—	1,446	4.9
Public administration	1,118	50.9	13,718	46.5
Services	—	—	—	—
Other	350 <sup>10</sup>	15.9 <sup>10</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,472</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2009<sup>4</sup>): total 32,652; activity rate of total population 58.1% (participation rates: ages 15–62 [2004<sup>4</sup>] 83.5%; female [2006] 48.6%; unemployed<sup>11</sup> 7.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	96.8	97.8	100.0	102.2	107.7	112.6

**Public debt** (2008): none<sup>12</sup>.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
DKK '000,000	−746	−987	−1,165	−1,308	−1,323	−1,948
% of total	14.0%	17.8%	19.4%	21.8%	22.2%	28.3%

**Imports** (2008): DKK 4,421,000,000 (mineral fuels [mostly refined petroleum] 26.9%, machinery and transport equipment 20.9%, food 16.8%, manufactured products 13.6%). **Major import sources:** Denmark 60.2%; Sweden 25.7%; Norway 2.4%; Germany 2.3%; China 1.2%.  
**Exports** (2008): DKK 2,473,000,000 (prawn 50.8%, Greenland halibut 18.4%, cod 11.2%, gold 6.1%, crab 1.7%). **Major export destinations:** Denmark 85.2%; Canada 6.1%; U.K. 2.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (1998): total length<sup>13</sup> 93 mi, 150 km (paved 60%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 5,125; trucks and buses 435. Air transport (2009)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 458,534,000; metric ton-km cargo 49,934,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	... <sup>15</sup>	... <sup>15</sup>	PCs	2009	...	...
Telephones	—	—	—	Dailies	2009	... <sup>16</sup>	... <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	54 <sup>17</sup>	933 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	36	628
Landline	2009	22	385	Broadband	2009	12 <sup>17</sup>	213 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Two-thirds of labour force has no formal education. **Literacy** (2001): total population age 15 and over literate: virtually 100%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary	1,189	10,255	8.6	...
Secondary/Voc.	...	...	...	...
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	29	230	7.9	...

**Health:** physicians (2005<sup>4</sup>) 91 (1 per 626 persons); hospital beds (2007) 227 (1 per 249 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.6; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel.** Denmark is responsible for Greenland's defense. Greenlanders are not liable for military service. U.S. air force personnel at Thule Air Base (September 2009): 144.

<sup>1</sup>Called Grønland in Danish, an official language of Greenland prior to June 21, 2009.  
<sup>2</sup>A referendum approved in November 2008 endorsed the gradual expansion of Greenland's autonomy from Denmark; the Greenland government assumed greater responsibility for local matters on June 21, 2009. <sup>3</sup>New administrative structure from Jan. 1, 2009. <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>There were 144 U.S. military personnel in September 2009. <sup>6</sup>Surveyed ice-free area in 1996 was 158,475 sq mi (410,449 sq km) and permanent ice area was 677,855 sq mi (1,755,637 sq km), making the total surveyed area 836,330 sq mi (2,166,086 sq km). <sup>7</sup>Includes 205 in unknown municipality. <sup>8</sup>Population density calculated with reference to ice-free area only. <sup>9</sup>Employed persons only. <sup>10</sup>Includes taxes and import duties. <sup>11</sup>Town residents only. <sup>12</sup>But government-owned corporations have debt obligations in ships and buildings. <sup>13</sup>All short roads in towns; there are no roads between towns. <sup>14</sup>Air Greenland A/S only. <sup>15</sup>In 2002, 97% of households had a television. <sup>16</sup>There are no daily newspapers in Greenland. One paper is published twice a week, one weekly. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2006–07; summed total for the University of Greenland and the Teacher Training School.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistics Greenland <http://www.stat.gl/>
- Danmarks Statistik Yearbook <http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Statistics/ofs/Publications/Yearbook.aspx>

## Grenada

**Official name:** Grenada.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [13]; House of Representatives [15]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** St. George's.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = EC\$2.70; 1 £ = EC\$4.17.



### Area and population

Parishes <sup>1</sup>	Principal towns	area		population 2001 census
		sq mi	sq km	
St. Andrew	Grenville	38	99	24,749
St. David	St. David's	17	44	11,486
St. George	...	25 <sup>2</sup>	65 <sup>2</sup>	37,057 <sup>2</sup>
St. John	Gouyave	14	35	8,591
St. Mark	Victoria	10	25	3,994
St. Patrick	Sauteurs	16	42	10,674
<b>Town</b>				
St. George's	—	2	2	2,3
<b>Grenadian dependencies<sup>1</sup></b>				
Carriacou	Hillsborough	10	26	6,081
Petite Martinique	...	3	8	
<b>TOTAL</b>		133	344	102,632

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 108,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 812.0, persons per sq km 314.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 30.9%; rural 69.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.96%; female 48.04%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 32.4%; 15–29, 33.7%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 113,000; (2030) 116,000.

**Doubling time:** 71 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 51.7%; mixed 40.0%; Indo-Pakistani 4.0%; white 0.9%; other 3.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 41%; Protestant (of which significantly Anglican and Seventh-day Adventist) c. 30%; Rastafarian c. 5%; nonreligious/other c. 24%.

**Major localities** (2006): St. George's 4,300 (urban agglomeration [2007] 32,000); Gouyave 3,400; Grenville 2,500; Victoria 2,300.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 19.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.5.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2001): 5.0/1.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 74.0 years; female 77.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 413; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 178; diabetes mellitus 63; diseases of the respiratory system 25.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: EC\$431,100,000 (tax revenue 88.1%, of which tax on international trade 45.9%, income taxes 20.2%; grants 6.8%; nontax revenue 5.1%). Expenditures: EC\$533,700,000 (current expenditure 78.1%, of which wages 35.8%, transfers 17.6%, debt service 8.5%; capital expenditure 21.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$507,370,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$580,000,000 (U.S.\$5,580 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$7,720 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		1998	
	in value EC\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	92.6	5.5	4,794	11.7
Quarrying	6.3	0.4	58	0.1
Manufacturing	58.7	3.5	2,579	6.3
Construction	102.0	6.0	5,163	12.6
Public utilities	95.7	5.7	505	1.2
Transp. and commun.	269.3	15.9	2,043	5.0
Trade, restaurants	181.2	10.7	8,298	20.2
Finance, real estate	197.1	11.7	1,312	3.2
Pub. admin., defense	274.2	16.2	1,879	4.6
Services	282.0	16.7	6,837	16.7
Other	132.6 <sup>4</sup>	7.8 <sup>4</sup>	7,547 <sup>5</sup>	18.4 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,691.7</b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>41,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 7,200, coconuts 6,500, roots and tubers 4,060, nutmeg 2,800<sup>7</sup>, grapefruit 2,100, mangoes 2,000, avocados 1,600, bananas 1,336<sup>7</sup>, oranges 900, plantains 740, cacao 226<sup>7</sup>, cinnamon 50, cloves 20; livestock (number of live animals) 13,200 sheep, 7,200 goats, 2,650 pigs, 270,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 2,380 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying:

excavation of limestone, sand, and gravel for local use. Manufacturing (value of production in EC\$'000; 1997): wheat flour 13,390; soft drinks 9,798; beer 7,072; animal feed 5,852; rum 5,497; toilet paper 4,237; malt 4,192; stout 3,835; cigarettes 1,053. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 169,568,000 ([2007] 171,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (78,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 3.3; income per capita (2000) EC\$8,922 (U.S.\$3,400); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2001)<sup>8</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 38.6%, transportation and communications 15.7%, housing 10.2%, clothing and footwear 9.8%.

**Population economically active** (2004): total 37,000; activity rate of total population c. 35% (participation rate: ages 15–64 [1998] c. 78%; female [1998] 43.5%; unemployed [2008] 24.9%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	91.9	94.2	100.0	101.7	109.2	114.8	112.1

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 105; remittances (2009) 26; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 151; official development assistance (2008) 33. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 13; remittances (2008) 4.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.9%, in permanent crops 29.4%, in pasture 2.9%, forest area 12.1%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–218.9	–306.4	–273.5	–331.7	–332.8
% of total	77.6%	84.7%	84.3%	83.2%	84.5%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$363,300,000 (refined petroleum 18.6%; food 17.9%; machinery and apparatus 15.2%; road vehicles 5.3%; manufactures of metal 4.9%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 30.9%; Trinidad and Tobago 24.9%; Venezuela 7.0%; U.K. 4.4%; Japan 3.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$30,500,000 (food 57.0%, of which wheat flour 24.6%, spices [nearly all nutmeg and mace] 8.9%, tuna 8.5%, cocoa 7.5%; toilet paper 9.5%; general industrial machinery 4.5%; road vehicles 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 16.4%; Dominica 16.4%; Saint Lucia 11.1%; Barbados 9.5%; St. Kitts and Nevis 8.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2000): total length 700 mi, 1,127 km (paved 61%). Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 15,800; trucks and buses 4,200. Air transport: n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	38	375	PCs	2004	16	155
Telephones				Dailies	2009	—	—
Cellular	2009	64 <sup>10</sup>	616 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	25	241
Landline	2009	29	275	Broadband	2009	14 <sup>10</sup>	135 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 18 and over having: no formal schooling or unknown 7.6%; primary education 65.1%; secondary 21.7%; higher 5.6%, of which university 1.5%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 98.0%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	615	13,873	22.6	93
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	751	12,469	16.6	89
Tertiary	...	7,379 <sup>11</sup>	...	... (age 17–21)

**Health** (2007): physicians (2006) 96 (1 per 1,111 persons); hospital beds 279 (1 per 385 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 24,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2008): paramilitary and coast guard units only. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.; per capita expenditure, n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Grenada does not have a local government system. <sup>2</sup>St. George local council includes St. George's town. <sup>3</sup>Preliminary 2001 census figure for St. George's town is 3,908. <sup>4</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>5</sup>Includes 1,321 participants in activities not adequately defined and 6,226 unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Hurricanes Ivan and Emily, which struck Grenada in September 2004 and June 2005, respectively, destroyed much of the nutmeg and cacao fields as well as the banana crop; it is estimated that it will take a decade to regrow the nutmeg groves. <sup>8</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>2008–09.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Eastern Caribbean Central Bank <http://www.eccb-centralbank.org>
- Caricom Statistics <http://www.caricomstats.org>



## Guadeloupe

**Official name:** Département d'Outre-Mer de la Guadeloupe (Overseas Department of Guadeloupe).<sup>1, 2</sup>

**Political status:** overseas department/overseas region (France) with two legislative houses (General Council<sup>3</sup> [40]; Regional Council<sup>4</sup> [41]).

**Head of state:** President of France.

**Heads of government:** Prefect (for France); President of the General Council (for Guadeloupe); President of the Regional Council (for Guadeloupe).

**Capital:** Basse-Terre.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population<sup>5</sup>

Arrondissements	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	mid-2006 estimate <sup>6</sup>
Basse-Terre <sup>7</sup>	Basse-Terre	330	855	189,529
Pointe-à-Pitre <sup>8</sup>	Pointe-à-Pitre	299	775	211,207
TOTAL		629	1,630	400,736

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 409,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 650.2, persons per sq km 250.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 98.5%; rural 1.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2007<sup>9</sup>): male 47.00%; female 53.00%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 23.1%; 15–29, 19.8%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 17.8%; 60–74, 10.3%; 75–84, 5.1%; 85 and over, 1.3%.

**Population projection<sup>3</sup>:** (2020) 424,000; (2030) 431,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Creole (mulatto) 76.7%; black 10.0%; Guadeloupe mestizo (French–East Asian) 10.0%; white 2.0%; other 1.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 86.4%; Protestant 4.5%; Jehovah's Witness 3.9%; nonreligious/atheist 3.1%; other 2.1%.

**Major communes** (2006)<sup>6</sup>: Les Abymes 60,053<sup>10</sup>; Baie-Mahault 27,906<sup>10</sup>; Le Gosier 27,370<sup>10</sup>; Pointe-à-Pitre 17,541 (urban agglomeration 177,336); Basse-Terre 12,834 (urban agglomeration 46,319).

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1999) 34.7%; outside of marriage (1999) 65.3%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.30.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 3.6/2.0.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 76.2 years; female 83.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 210.5, of which cerebrovascular disease 72.2, hypertensive diseases 31.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 178.1; accidents 43.8; diabetes mellitus 37.3; diseases of the digestive system 34.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008)<sup>11</sup>. Revenue: €684,000,000 (grants and subsidies 44.5%; indirect taxes 33.3%; direct taxes 16.6%; loans 2.0%; other 3.6%). Expenditures: €624,100,000 (current expenditures 83.8%; development expenditures 16.2%).

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 732,500, bananas (2009) 55,676, vegetables 33,824, roots and tubers 13,400, melons 9,078, plantains 9,000, pineapples 5,300, cattle meat 3,300; livestock (number of live animals) 75,000 cattle, 30,000 pigs, 475,000 chickens; roundwood 32,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production 10,133 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): pumice 210,000. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2006): food and agricultural products (including rum) 51; machinery and apparatus 43; other products include clothing, wooden furniture and posts, and metalware. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,227,000,000 (1,227,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (668,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 344; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 12.4%, in permanent crops 1.8%, in pasture 11.8%, forest area 46.9%.

**Population economically active** (2006): total 219,000; activity rate of total population 48.5% (participation rates: ages 15–59, 74.8%; female 50.5%; unemployed [2009] 23.5%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.5	96.9	100.0	102.0	103.3	105.7	105.9

**Gross domestic product** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$10,652,000,000 (U.S.\$26,192 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2008	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>12</sup>	% of labour force <sup>12</sup>
Agriculture	241	3.0	2,375	2.0
Mining	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	353	4.3	7,237	6.0
Public utilities	43	0.5	1,010	0.8
Construction	678	8.3	8,562	7.1
Transp. and commun.	273	3.4	7,748	6.5
Trade, hotels	986	12.1	24,608	20.6
Finance, real estate	5,189	63.7	46,275	38.7
Services			19,123	16.0
Pub. admin., defense	384	4.7	2,735	2.3
Other			119,673	100.0
TOTAL	8,147	100.0		

**Household income and expenditure** (2006). Average household size 3.213; disposable income per household (2000) €25,441 (U.S.\$23,439); sources of income (2000): wages and salaries 81.5%, transfer payments 17.2%, property 1.3%; expenditure<sup>14</sup>: food and beverages 20.9%, energy 10.1%, housing 8.9%, clothing 7.8%, health 6.5%, transportation and communications 6.1%.

### Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	-1,691	-2,000	-2,123	-2,192	-2,396	-1,659
% of total	85.8%	84.4%	85.0%	82.2%	85.4%	85.6%

**Imports** (2008): €2,601,000,000 (refined petroleum 18.5%; agricultural and food products 14.5%; machinery and apparatus 12.4%; road vehicles 12.2%; pharmaceuticals 5.4%). **Major import sources:** France (metropolitan) 52.1%; other EU countries 13.3%; Martinique 8.1%; U.S. 5.6%.

**Exports** (2008): €205,000,000 (refined petroleum 20.5%; sugar 13.3%; bananas 10.0%; rum 8.4%; base and fabricated metals 7.2%; electrical machinery and electronics 5.1%). **Major export destinations:** France (metropolitan) 38.5%; Martinique 21.5%; French Guiana 19.5%; other EU countries 6.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009): total length<sup>16</sup> 643 mi, 1,035 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 117,700; trucks and buses 31,400. Air transport (2007): passenger-km<sup>17</sup> 3,794,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	125	289	PCs	2005	90	200
Telephones				Dailies	2009	218	4,918
Cellular	2005	315 <sup>19</sup>	710 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	109	234
Landline	2009	251	539	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education through incomplete secondary education 60.0%; complete lower vocational 15.7%; complete secondary 12.1%; incomplete/complete higher 12.2%. **Literacy:** n.a.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	3,384 <sup>20</sup>	38,189	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	4,696 <sup>20</sup>	53,153	...	...
Tertiary	...	8,718	...	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007<sup>9</sup>): physicians 1,014 (1 per 398 persons); hospital beds 1,513 (1 per 266 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 9.0; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): French troops in West Indies (Guadeloupe and Martinique) c. 1,825 (army c. 42%, navy c. 25%, air force, n.a., gendarmerie c. 33%).

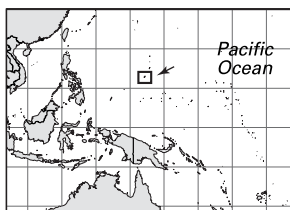
<sup>1</sup>On Feb. 22, 2007, Saint-Martin (the northern half of the island of St. Martin) and Saint-Barthélemy formally separated from Guadeloupe to become overseas collectivities of France. <sup>2</sup>Guadeloupe is simultaneously administered as an overseas region (*région d'outre-mer*). <sup>3</sup>Assembly for overseas department. <sup>4</sup>Assembly for overseas region. <sup>5</sup>Excludes Saint-Martin (2010 pop. 38,100) and Saint-Barthélemy (2010 pop. 9,000). <sup>6</sup>Actually totals for combined/assorted censuses taken over a 5-year span (2004–08). <sup>7</sup>Comprises Basse-Terre 325 sq mi (842 sq km), pop. 186,661, and Îles des Saintes 5 sq mi (13 sq km), pop. 2,868. <sup>8</sup>Comprises Grande-Terre 230 sq mi (596 sq km), pop. 197,603; Marie-Galante 61 sq mi (158 sq km), pop. 12,009; La Désirade 8 sq mi (21 sq km), pop. 1,595; and the uninhabited Îles de la Petite-Terre. <sup>9</sup>January 1. <sup>10</sup>Within Pointe-à-Pitre urban agglomeration. <sup>11</sup>Departmental budget. <sup>12</sup>Employed workers only excluding the informal sector. <sup>13</sup>Including secondary residences; excluding vacant homes. <sup>14</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>15</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>16</sup>National and departmental roads only. <sup>17</sup>Air Caribbes only. <sup>18</sup>Circulation. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>2004–05.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- INSEE Guadeloupe  
<http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/guadeloupe>
- Region Guadeloupe  
<http://www.cr-guadeloupe.fr>

## Guam

**Official name:** Guåhan (Chamorro); Territory of Guam (English).  
**Political status:** self-governing, organized, unincorporated territory of the United States with one legislative house (Guam Legislature [15]).  
**Head of state:** President of the United States.  
**Head of government:** Governor.  
**Capital:** Hagåtña (formerly Agaña).  
**Official languages:** Chamorro; English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** United States dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



Area and population				
Municipalities	land area	population <sup>1</sup>	Municipalities	land area
	sq km	2000 census		sq km
Agat	29	5,656	Mongmong-Toto-Maite	5
Asan	16	2,090	Piti	18
Barrigada	23	8,652	Santa Rita	42
Chalan Pago-Ordot	16	5,923	Sinajana	3
Dededo	78	42,980	Talofofo	44
Hagåtña	3	1,100	Tamuning	16
Hagåtña Heights	3	3,940	Umatac	16
Inarajan	49	3,052	Yigo	91
Mangilao	26	13,313	Yona	52
Merizo	16	2,163	TOTAL	541 <sup>2</sup>
				154,805

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 187,000.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: persons per sq mi 894.7, persons per sq km 345.7.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 93.3%; rural 6.7%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.86%; female 49.14%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 27.8%; 15–29, 23.5%; 30–44, 20.9%; 45–59, 17.1%; 60–74, 8.2%; 75 and over, 2.5%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 224,000; (2030) 243,000.  
**Doubling time:** 52 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2007): Chamorro 41.4%; other Micronesian 10.3%; Filipino 29.3%; white 4.0%; other (mostly mixed race) 15.0%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 72%; Protestant c. 12%; non-religious/other c. 16%.  
**Major populated places** (2000): Tamuning 10,833; Mangilao 7,794; Yigo 6,391; Astumbo 5,207; Hagåtña 1,122.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2004) 42.8%; outside of marriage (2004) 57.2%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.6 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.6 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.54.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2005) 13.2/(2004) 11.9.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 75.9 years; female 82.2 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): ischemic heart disease 130.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 57.1; cerebrovascular disease 38.3; accidents 27.7; diabetes mellitus 19.4; suicide 17.1.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: U.S.\$816,300,000 (taxes 62.0%, federal contributions 28.7%, other 9.3%). Expenditures: U.S.\$880,600,000 (public education 27.5%, general administration 10.8%, public order 10.6%, health 8.7%, interest 2.0%).  
**Public debt** (September 2008): U.S.\$313,000,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 53,200, eggs 16,000, roots and tubers 2,500, watermelons 2,500, fruits 2,100, vegetables 1,900; livestock (number of live animals) 5,200 pigs, 210,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 464 (from aquaculture 35%). Mining and quarrying: sand and gravel. Manufacturing (value of sales in U.S.\$'000; 2007): cement, bricks, and ceramics 72,811; food processing 23,244; printing and publishing 10,008; other industries include textiles/garments and boat building. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,879,000,000 (1,879,000,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2002) none (1,333,000); natural gas, none (none).  
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 3.5; annual average (median) household income (2008) U.S.\$45,786<sup>4</sup> (U.S.\$37,741)<sup>4</sup>; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2007)<sup>5</sup>: health care 20.4%, household furnishings 15.7%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 14.7%, energy 11.3%, transportation 8.6%, clothing and footwear 6.7%, housing 5.3%.  
**Population economically active** (2009): total 66,610<sup>6</sup>; activity rate of total population c. 36% (participation rates: over age 15, 58.4%; female 39.2%; unemployed 9.8%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.6	92.9	100.0	111.7	119.3	126.7	128.8

**Gross domestic product** (at current market prices; 2007): U.S.\$4,280,000,000 (U.S.\$24,675 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2009	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000 <sup>7</sup>	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture			300	0.5
Manufacturing			1,720	2.6
Construction			6,210	9.3
Trade	c. 2,354	c. 55.0	13,520	20.3
Transp. and commun.			4,650 <sup>8</sup>	7.0 <sup>8</sup>
Finance			2,520 <sup>9</sup>	3.8 <sup>9</sup>
Pub. admin. (local)			11,490	17.2
Pub. admin., defense (federal)	c. 1,177	c. 27.5	3,750	5.6
Services (tourism-related)	c. 749	c. 17.5	15,940	23.9
Other	—	—	6,510 <sup>10</sup>	9.8 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	4,280	100.0	66,610	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 1,149 (of which significantly from Japanese tourists); remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 2%, in permanent crops c. 19%, in pasture c. 15%, forest area c. 48%.

## Foreign trade

### Balance of trade (current prices)<sup>11</sup>

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	–340	–545	–547	–498	–448	–414
% of total	74%	83%	84%	83%	81%	69%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$224,914,000<sup>12</sup> (food products and nonalcoholic beverages 29.7%, motor cars 17.2%, leather luggage and handbags 8.6%, perfumes 3.6%). **Major import sources:** significantly U.S. and Japan.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$104,878,000 (motor cars 45.8%, fish 18.3%, precious metal jewelry 8.1%, perfumes 3.6%, leather luggage and handbags 3.4%, iron and steel 3.3%). **Major export destinations** (2008): U.S. 26.8%; remainder 73.2%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 550 mi, 885 km (paved 76%)<sup>13</sup>. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 65,355; trucks and buses 25,439. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 3,908,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 81,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	1997	106	668	PCs	2008	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	20 <sup>15</sup>	109 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2004	98 <sup>16</sup>	594 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	90	506
Landline	2009	66	369	Broadband	2009	3.0 <sup>16</sup>	17 <sup>16</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling through incomplete secondary education 21.1%; completed secondary 56.7%; completed university 22.2%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%.

### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–13) <sup>17</sup>	1,917 <sup>18</sup>	27,715	14.5	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 14–17)	1,108 <sup>18</sup>	12,160	10.9	...
Tertiary	...	8,837 <sup>19</sup>	...	... (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 141<sup>20</sup> (1 per 1,256 persons); hospital beds (2007) 172 (1 per 1,029 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 6.1; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty U.S. personnel** (November 2009): 2,916 (army 1.4%, navy 32.2%, air force 66.1%, marine corps 0.3%)<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Includes active-duty U.S. military personnel, U.S. Department of Defense employees, and dependents of both. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Based on land area; total area per most recent survey including area designated as inland water equals 217 sq mi (561 sq km). <sup>4</sup>Excludes all military, dependents of military, and non-resident aliens. <sup>5</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>6</sup>Civilian labour force only, including unemployed. <sup>7</sup>Per U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. <sup>8</sup>Includes utilities. <sup>9</sup>Includes real estate. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Includes (significantly petroleum) imports for transshipment to Micronesia. <sup>12</sup>Excludes some imports for transshipment. <sup>13</sup>Public roads only; 426 mi (685 km) of roads are private (including roads on federal government installations). <sup>14</sup>Continental Micronesia only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Includes kindergarten. <sup>18</sup>2005–06. <sup>19</sup>Combined total of Guam Community College and the University of Guam. <sup>20</sup>Includes military physicians licensed by the Guam public health office. <sup>21</sup>A 2006 agreement to move 8,000 U.S. Marines from Okinawa to Guam by 2014 was ratified by the Japanese Diet in May 2009.

## Internet resource for further information:

• Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans <http://bsp.guam.gov>

## Guatemala

**Official name:** República de Guatemala (Republic of Guatemala).

**Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Congress of the Republic [158]).

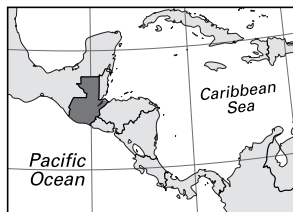
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Guatemala City.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** quetzal (Q); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Q 8.05; 1 £ = Q 12.44.



**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$36,951,000,000 (U.S.\$2,630 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,590 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2006	
	in value Q '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>5</sup>	% of labour force <sup>5</sup>
Agriculture	29,365	11.2	1,791,400	33.2
Mining	4,121	1.6	7,500	0.1
Manufacturing	47,972	18.4	854,800	15.9
Construction	13,433	5.1	354,900	6.6
Public utilities	6,392	2.5	12,400	0.2
Transp. and commun.	18,270	7.0	160,700	3.0
Trade	39,884	15.3	1,226,900 <sup>6</sup>	22.8 <sup>6</sup>
Finance, real estate	7,883	3.0	176,100	3.3
Pub. admin., defense	16,971	6.5	115,500	2.1
Services	63,731	24.4	690,400	12.8
Other	13,107 <sup>7</sup>	5.0 <sup>7</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261,129</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,390,500<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active (2006):** total 5,565,200; activity rate of total population 42.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.0%; female 38.1%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.9	92.2	100.0	106.4	113.3	127.6	130.0

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops or left fallow 14.7%, in permanent crops 8.8%, in pasture 18.2%, forest area 35.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	-4,084	-4,880	-5,119	-6,342	-6,646	-6,785
% of total	43.7%	45.4%	32.9%	49.8%	32.5%	30.5%

**Imports (2008):** U.S.\$14,522,000,000 (refined petroleum 17.1%; chemicals and chemical products 16.5%; machinery and apparatus 14.8%; food products 10.2%; road vehicles/parts 6.6%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 36.7%; Mexico 9.7%; China 5.8%; El Salvador 4.7%; Netherlands Antilles 3.2%.

**Exports (2008):** U.S.\$7,737,000,000 (food products 32.1%, of which coffee 8.4%, raw sugar 4.9%, bananas 4.4%; apparel and clothing accessories 15.9%, of which women's outerwear 8.0%; crude petroleum 4.8%; toiletries and soaps 3.8%; silver 3.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 39.4%; El Salvador 12.6%; Honduras 9.5%; Mexico 6.6%; Nicaragua 4.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 497 mi, 800 km<sup>10</sup>. Roads (2002): total length 8,727 mi, 14,044 km (paved 39%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,558,145<sup>11</sup>. Air transport (1999): passenger-km 342,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003) 200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	2,000	167	PCs	2005	262	21
Telephones				Dailies	2009	490 <sup>12</sup>	35 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	17,308 <sup>13</sup>	1,234 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	2,280	163
Landline	2009	1,413	101	Broadband	2009	110 <sup>13</sup>	7.8 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2002).** Percentage of heads of households having: no formal schooling 33.3%; incomplete/complete primary education 46.1%; incomplete/complete secondary 15.0%; higher 5.6%. **Literacy (2008):** total population age 15 and over literate 73.8%; males literate 79.5%; females literate 68.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	84,980	2,500,575	29.4	95
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	54,498	902,796	16.6	40
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	3,843	233,885 <sup>15</sup>	29.2	18 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2006<sup>16</sup>) 12,273 (1 per 1,049 persons); hospital beds (2005) 8,894 (1 per 1,429 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 30.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,100,000 (16% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,690 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (November 2009):** 15,212 (army 88.4%, navy 5.9%, air force 5.7%); paramilitary 19,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2009):** 0.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$11.

<sup>1</sup>Rough estimate; may also incorporate Mayan spiritual ritual. <sup>2</sup>Urban populations of *municipios*. <sup>3</sup>Within Guatemala department. <sup>4</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>5</sup>10 years and older; employed only. <sup>6</sup>Includes restaurants and hotels. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Last operating rail service was shut down in September 2007; no passenger service is available. <sup>11</sup>Includes trucks and buses. <sup>12</sup>Circulation. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2005–06. <sup>15</sup>2006–07. <sup>16</sup>January 1.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Banco de Guatemala <http://www.banguat.gob.gt>
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística <http://www.inec.gob.gt>

### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2006 estimate		sq km	2006 estimate
<b>Departments</b>			<b>Departments</b>		
Alta Verapaz	9,569	914,414	Petén	33,635	441,799
Baja Verapaz	3,104	245,787	Quetzaltenango	2,098	735,162
Chimaltenango	1,960	519,667	Quiché	10,172	769,364
Chiquimula	2,361	342,681	Retalhuleu	1,844	273,328
El Progreso	1,910	150,826	Sacatepéquez	462	278,064
Escuintla	4,356	610,731	San Marcos	3,802	905,116
Guatemala	2,218	2,975,417	Santa Rosa	2,936	332,724
Huehuetenango	7,285	986,224	Sololá	1,050	361,184
Izabal	8,981	364,924	Suchitepéquez	2,409	464,304
Jalapa	2,050	279,242	Totonicapán	1,043	395,324
Jutiapa	3,199	426,497	Zacapa	2,673	215,050
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109,117</b>	<b>12,987,829</b>

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 14,377,000.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 341.3, persons per sq km 131.8.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 48.9%; rural 51.1%.

**Sex distribution (2008):** male 48.79%; female 51.21%.

**Age breakdown (2006):** under 15, 41.5%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 14.7%; 45–59, 9.6%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 18,091,000; (2030) 21,692,000.

**Doubling time:** 32 years.

**Ethnic composition (2002):** mestizo 60.0%; Maya 39.3%, of which Quiché 11.3%, Kekchi 7.6%, Cakchiquel 7.4%, Mam 5.5%; other 0.7%.

**Religious affiliation (2005):** Roman Catholic c. 57%; Protestant/independent Christian c. 40%<sup>1</sup>; traditional Mayan religions c. 1%; other c. 2%.

**Major cities (2002)<sup>2</sup>:** Guatemala City (2009) 1,075,000; Mixco 277,400<sup>3</sup>; Villa Nueva 187,700<sup>3</sup>; Quetzaltenango 106,700; Escuintla 65,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 27.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 21.9 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.70.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.8/0.2.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 66.7 years; female 73.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the respiratory system 91.2, of which pneumonia 77.4; external causes 78.8, of which violence 27.5, accidents 20.6, unclassified 28.7; diseases of the circulatory system 64.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 51.2; infectious and parasitic diseases 45.0.

### National economy

**Budget (2008).** Revenue: Q 35,448,000,000 (tax revenue 94.1%, of which taxes on goods and services 58.1%, corporate income taxes 24.7%; nontax revenue 2.8%; social contributions 2.1%; grants 1.0%). Expenditures: Q 40,133,000,000 (education 19.6%; general public services 18.5%; transport 12.6%; housing and communities 12.1%; public order 11.0%; health 7.4%; defense 2.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$4,927,600,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 25,436,700, hen's eggs 1,700,000, bananas 1,569,500, corn (maize) 1,294,400, oil palm fruit 1,253,300, coffee 248,615, plantains 198,950, cardamom and nutmeg 28,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,261,200 cattle, 2,735,500 pigs, 31,400,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 17,772,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 97%; fisheries production 41,553 (from aquaculture 45%). Mining and quarrying (2008): zinc (metal content) 26,000; silver 99,900 kg; gold 7,500 kg. Manufacturing (value added in Q '000,000; 2007): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 24,429; textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 8,340; cement, bricks, and rubber or plastic products 4,284. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 7,980,000,000 ([2007] 8,631,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (660,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 4,930,000 ([2007] 620,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 26,000 (3,224,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 400,000 ([2007] none).

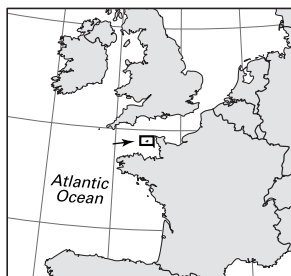
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 4.4; income per household (1989) Q 4,306 (U.S.\$1,529); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2000)<sup>4</sup>: food and beverages 32.9%, household furnishings 14.7%, clothing 11.8%, recreation and culture 9.2%, health 7.3%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,068; remittances (2009) 4,044; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 688; official development assistance (2008) 536. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 606; remittances (2008) 18; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 21.



## Guernsey<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** Bailiwick of Guernsey.  
**Political status:** crown dependency (United Kingdom) with one legislative house (States of Deliberation [502, 3, 4]).  
**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Lieutenant Governor.  
**Head of government:** Chief Minister<sup>5</sup> assisted by the Policy Council.  
**Capital:** St. Peter Port.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Guernsey pound<sup>6</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 Guernsey pound = U.S.\$1.54.



Area and population	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2001 census
<b>Parishes of Guernsey</b>			
Castel	3.9	10.2	8,975
Forest	1.6	4.1	1,549
St. Andrew	1.7	4.5	2,409
St. Martin	2.8	7.3	6,267
St. Peter (St. Pierre du Bois)	2.4	6.2	2,188
St. Peter Port	2.5	6.4	16,488
St. Sampson	2.4	6.3	8,592
St. Saviour	2.5	6.4	2,696
Torteval	1.2	3.1	973
Vale	3.4	8.9	9,573
<b>Dependencies of Guernsey</b>			
Alderney	3.07	7.94	2,294
Brechou	0.12	0.30	0
Herm <sup>7</sup>	0.50	1.29	95
Jethou <sup>7</sup>	0.07	0.18	2
Lihou <sup>7</sup>	0.06	0.15	0
Little Sark	0.42	1.09	591
Sark (Great Sark)	1.62	4.19	
TOTAL (ROUNDED)	30.3	78.5	62,692

## Demography

**Population** (2010)<sup>8</sup>: 65,300.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>8</sup>: persons per sq mi 2,155.1, persons per sq km 831.8.  
**Urban-rural** (2005)<sup>8, 9</sup>: urban 30.9%; rural 69.1%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.42%; female 50.58%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 15.2%; 15–29, 19.6%; 30–44, 21.4%; 45–59, 21.4%; 60–74, 14.5%; 75–84, 5.6%; 85 and over, 2.3%.  
**Population projection**<sup>8</sup>: (2020) 67,000; (2030) 68,000.  
**Population by place of birth** (2001): Guernsey 64.3%; United Kingdom 27.4%; Portugal 1.9%; Jersey 0.7%; Ireland 0.7%; Alderney 0.2%; Sark 0.1%; other Europe 3.2%; other 1.5%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000)<sup>8, 9</sup>: Protestant 51.0%, of which Anglican 44.1%; unaffiliated Christian 20.1%; Roman Catholic 14.6%; nonreligious 12.4%; other 1.9%.  
**Major cities** (2001)<sup>10</sup>: St. Peter Port 16,488; Vale 9,573; Castel 8,975; St. Sampson 8,592; St. Martin 6,267.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2000) 65.2%; outside of marriage (2000) 34.8%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 2.5 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.53.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2000): 5.7/2.9.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 79.6 years; female 85.1 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 202; ischemic heart disease c. 70; other cardiovascular diseases c. 207.

## National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: £341,000,000 (income tax 80.1%, customs duties and excise taxes 8.5%, document duties 4.1%, property taxes 3.8%, company fees 1.8%, other 1.7%). Expenditures: £325,507,000 (health 32.9%, education 22.2%, social security and welfare 14.5%, law and order 9.1%).  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (value of exports in £'000; 2006): young plants 34,950, postal and cut flowers 8,700, edibles 3,260; livestock (number of live animals; 1999) 3,262 cattle; round-wood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 1,636 (from aquaculture, n.a.), of which crabs 802, bass 123, scallops 102, lobsters 67, black bream 55. Mining and quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing (2008): includes small-scale manufacturers of furniture, ceramics, confectionery, fabricated metals, and jewelry. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 158,000,000 [2009–10] 366,262,000.  
**Population economically active** (2010<sup>11</sup>): total 32,817; activity rate of total population 50.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 79.1%; female 45.3%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 1.4%).

Retail price index (June 2005 = 100)					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Retail price index <sup>11</sup>	100.0	103.4	108.1	113.6	112.3

**Gross national income** (2009): U.S.\$2,827,660,000 (U.S.\$43,326 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2010 <sup>11</sup>	
	in value £'000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Horticulture, fishing	23,241	1.4	501	1.5
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	41,120	2.5	732	2.2
Construction	131,430	7.9	3,112	9.5
Public utilities	12,467	0.8	424	1.3
Transp. and commun.	74,864	4.5	2,008	6.1
Trade, hotels	200,862	12.1	6,437	19.6
Finance, real estate, insurance, international business	760,534	45.9	10,347	31.5
Pub. admin., defense	253,033	15.3	5,526	16.8
Services	158,039 <sup>12</sup>	9.6 <sup>12</sup>	3,217	9.8
Other	—	—	513 <sup>13</sup>	1.6 <sup>13</sup>
TOTAL	1,655,590	100.0	32,817	100.0 <sup>14</sup>

**Public debt** (July 2010): none.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2001) 2.6; expenditure (2005–06): housing 33.8%, recreation and culture 13.9%, household furnishings and communications 11.4%, transportation 9.7%, food 9.7%, food away from home 4.8%, alcohol and tobacco products 4.5%, clothing and footwear 3.7%, energy 3.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1996) 275 (total visitors [2009] 304,000); remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007)<sup>9</sup>: in temporary crops or left fallow c. 18%; in permanent crops, n.a.; in pasture c. 20%, forest area c. 4%.

## Foreign trade

**Imports** (2007): petroleum products are important. **Major import sources:** significantly United Kingdom.

**Exports** (2006)<sup>15</sup>: £46,910,000 (high-value young plants exported to final producers 74.5%; postal and cut flowers [particularly freesia, roses, and carnations] 18.5%; edibles [mostly niche crops] 7.0%). **Major export destinations:** mostly United Kingdom.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009): n.a.<sup>16</sup>; passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 61,747; trucks and buses 14,030. Air transport<sup>17</sup>: passenger-km (2009) 104,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 56,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2007	...	...	PCs	2009	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2008	16 <sup>18</sup>	244 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2005	43.8 <sup>19</sup>	790 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	48	735
Landline	2009	45	691	Broadband	2009	...	...

## Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2006): virtually 100%.

Education (2009–10)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	...	4,406	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	...	4,292	...	...
Tertiary	...	858 <sup>20</sup>	...	... (age 17–21)

**Health** (2006): physicians 102 (1 per 625 persons); hospital beds c. 548 (1 per 116 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 3.5; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel:** the United Kingdom is responsible for defense.

<sup>1</sup>Data exclude Alderney and Sark unless otherwise noted. <sup>2</sup>The States of Deliberation was reorganized in 2004. <sup>3</sup>Includes 3 ex officio members (2 of whom have no voting rights) and 2 representatives from Alderney. <sup>4</sup>Alderney and Sark have their own parliaments. The States of Alderney has a president and 10 elected members; Sark's feudal system of government ended with elections to a 28-member assembly in December 2008. <sup>5</sup>The first Chief Minister was elected by the States of Deliberation in May 2004. <sup>6</sup>Equivalent in value to pound sterling (£); the Guernsey government issues both paper money and coins. <sup>7</sup>Islets that are directly administered by Guernsey. <sup>8</sup>Includes Alderney, Sark, and other dependencies. <sup>9</sup>Includes Jersey. <sup>10</sup>Populations of parishes. <sup>11</sup>June. <sup>12</sup>Less pensions (£34,206,000) and adjustment to profit account (£1,405,000). <sup>13</sup>Includes 481 unemployed. <sup>14</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>15</sup>Horticultural exports only. <sup>16</sup>Roads are narrow and unsuitable for large commercial vehicles. <sup>17</sup>Aurigny Air Services Ltd. only. <sup>18</sup>Circulation of *Guernsey Press and Star*. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>Studying in the United Kingdom.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• The States of Guernsey  
<http://www.gov.gg/ccm/portal>



## Guinea

**Official name:** République de Guinée (Republic of Guinea).

**Form of government:** transitional regime<sup>1, 2</sup>.

**Head of state and government:**

President assisted by Prime Minister of caretaker government<sup>1, 2</sup>.

**Capital:** Conakry.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Guinean franc (FG); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = FG 5,580; 1 £ = FG 8,620.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	1996 census
Boké	Boké	12,041	31,186	760,119
Faranah	Faranah	13,738	35,581	602,845
Kankan	Kankan	27,855	72,145	1,011,644
Kindia	Kindia	11,148	28,873	928,312
Labé	Labé	8,830	22,869	799,545
Mamou	Mamou	6,592	17,074	612,218
Nzérékoré	Nzérékoré	14,540	37,658	1,348,787
<b>Special zone</b>				
Conakry	Conakry	174	450	1,092,936
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>94,918</b>	<b>245,836</b>	<b>7,156,406</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,324,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 108.8, persons per sq km 42.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 34.9%; rural 65.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.00%; female 50.00%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 42.9%; 15–29, 26.5%; 30–44, 16.0%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 13,467,000; (2030) 16,897,000.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Fulani 38.3%; Malinke 25.6%; Susu 12.2%; Kpelle 5.2%; Kisi 4.8%; other 13.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) c. 85%<sup>3</sup>; Christian c. 8%<sup>3</sup>; traditional beliefs c. 7%.

**Major cities** (2004): Conakry (2009) 1,597,000; Kankan 113,900; Labé (2001) 64,500; Kindia (2001) 56,000; Nzérékoré (2001) 55,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 37.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 26.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.25.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a./n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 55.1 years; female 58.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 682; cardiovascular diseases 150; injuries and accidents 118; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 62; cerebrovascular diseases 52.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: FG 3,854,400,000,000 (tax revenue 81.9%, of which taxes on domestic production and trade 29.8%, mining sector revenue 22.0%, taxes on international trade 18.5%; nontax revenue 5.4%; grants 12.7%). Expenditures: FG 3,735,600,000,000 (current expenditure 65.2%, of which wages and salaries 23.0%, interest on debt 14.6%; capital expenditure 34.6%; net lending and restructuring 0.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; April 2010): U.S.\$3,035,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 1,534,088, cassava 1,122,171, corn (maize) 952,170, oil palm fruit 830,000, plantains 436,000, fonio 341,218, peanuts (groundnuts) 315,107, sugarcane 283,000, citrus fruits 218,000, sweet potatoes 204,598, mangoes 166,000, bananas 162,000, pineapples 109,000, coffee 18,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,408,956 cattle, (2009) 1,800,000 goats, (2009) 1,500,000 sheep, 18,900,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 12,496,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 95%; fisheries production 74,000 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2009–10): bauxite 15,749,630; gold 779,320 troy oz; diamonds 423,510 carats. Manufacturing (2009–10): cement 285,100; flour 45,720; paints 5,451. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 642,800,000 ([2007] 973,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (394,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 83,460 ([2007] 102,500).

**Household income and expenditure** (1994–95). Average household size (2004) 6.6; average annual household income<sup>4</sup> FG 1,905,899 (U.S.\$1,952); sources of income<sup>4</sup>: agriculture 49.3%, self-employment 22.2%, wages and salaries 15.7%; expenditure<sup>4</sup>: food 50.0%, housing 14.0%, health 12.3%, transportation and communications 8.4%, clothing 6.3%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>5</sup>: total 4,720,000; activity rate of total population 48.0% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 84.0%; female 46.8%; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	64.8	76.1	100.0	134.7	165.5	197.4	205.0

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$3,771,000,000 (U.S.\$370 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$940 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		1996	
	in value FG '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4,738.6	22.7	2,433,480	74.2
Mining	4,473.0	21.4	34,975	1.1
Manufacturing	1,329.6	6.4	90,885	2.8
Construction	2,054.1	9.8	60,526	1.9
Public utilities	77.0	0.4	4,690	0.1
Transp. and commun.	504.5	2.4	77,070	2.4
Trade, hotels	3,263.1	15.6	373,709	11.4
Finance, real estate	1,175.3	5.6	3,440	0.1
Pub. admin., defense	1,518.7	7.3	63,192	1.9
Services	...	...	132,045	4.0
Other	1,759.1 <sup>6</sup>	8.4 <sup>6</sup>	4,822	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,893.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,278,834</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1.5; remittances (2009) 71; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 303; official development assistance (2008) 319. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9; remittances (2008) 119.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 9.0%, in permanent crops 2.7%, in pasture 43.5%, forest area 27.1%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–326.3	–852.1	–301.9	–222.5	–421.1
% of total	20.6%	34.9%	15.8%	9.5%	12.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,907,900,000 (refined petroleum 32.8%; machinery and apparatus 21.5%, of which civil engineering equipment 7.5%; food 10.2%; road vehicles 6.6%). **Major import sources:** Neth. 20.6%; France 10.1%; U.K. 7.9%; China 6.7%; Belgium 5.2%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,486,800,000 (bauxite 40.1%; gold 32.0%; alumina 11.3%; printed matter 7.9%; natural rubber 1.6%). **Major export destinations:** France 24.5%; Switzerland 19.5%; Russia 10.6%; Spain 9.9%; Ireland 7.4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length (mostly for bauxite transport) 245 mi, 395 km<sup>8</sup>; passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo (1993) 710,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 4,199 mi, 6,758 km<sup>9</sup> (paved 35%<sup>9</sup>). Vehicles (2003): passenger cars 47,524; trucks and buses 26,467. Air transport: n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	140	16	PCs	2006	47	5.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	25 <sup>10</sup>	1.9 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,607 <sup>11</sup>	560 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	90	9.5
Landline	2009	22	2.2	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** of those age 25 and over having attended school (1999)<sup>12</sup>: none or unknown 81.4%; primary 7.8%; secondary 6.8%; higher 4.0%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 38.0%; males literate 49.6%; females literate 26.4%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	30,933	1,364,491	44.1	71
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–19)	15,941	530,705	33.3	28
Tertiary	2,163	80,222	37.1	9 (age 20–24)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 689 (1 per 13,660 persons); hospital beds (2005) 2,766 (1 per 3,333 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 67.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,500,000 (16% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 12,300 (army 69.1%, navy 3.3%, air force 6.5%, gendarmerie 8.1%, republican guard 13.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$5.

<sup>1</sup>From Feb. 15, 2010, under authority of the military. <sup>2</sup>Constitution suspended from December 2008; new constitution promulgated by interim president on May 7, 2010. <sup>3</sup>Significantly influenced by traditional beliefs and rituals. <sup>4</sup>Based on the national Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages avec Module Budget et Consommation, comprising 4,416 households. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>6</sup>Indirect taxes and taxes on products less subsidies. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Length of bauxite railways; other tracks are nonoperational. <sup>9</sup>Officially reported figure. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers, which are subject to rigorous government censorship. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Based on the national Enquête Démographique et de Santé, comprising 5,090 households.

### Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistics Directorate  
<http://www.stat-guinee.org>
- Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée  
<http://www.bcr-guinee.org>

## Guinea-Bissau

**Official name:** República da Guiné-Bissau (Republic of Guinea-Bissau).

**Form of government:** civilian/military regime<sup>1</sup> with one legislative house (National People's Assembly [102<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by the Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Bissau.

**Official language:** Portuguese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24; 1 ₣ = CFAF 791.31.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Chief towns	sq mi	sq km	2009 census <sup>3</sup>
Bafatá	Bafatá	2,309	5,981	225,516
Biombo	Quinhámel	324	840	94,869
Bolama/Bijagós	Bolama	1,013	2,624	33,929
Cacheu	Cacheu	1,998	5,175	199,674
Gabú	Gabú	3,533	9,150	214,520
Oio	Bissorá	2,086	5,403	226,263
Quinara	Fulacunda	1,212	3,138	65,946
Tombali	Catió	1,443	3,736	102,482
<b>Autonomous sector</b>	—	30	78	384,960
<b>TOTAL</b>		13,948 <sup>4</sup>	36,125 <sup>4</sup>	1,548,159

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,593,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 146.7, persons per sq km 56.6.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 29.9%; rural 70.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.82%; female 51.18%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 42.6%; 15–29, 25.7%; 30–44, 16.2%; 45–59, 10.0%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,926,000; (2030) 2,270,000.

**Doubling time:** 29 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Balante 25.0%; Fulani (locally Fulakunda) 17.1%; Mandyako 12.0%; Malinke 10.0%; Guinean mestiço (Portuguese-black) 9.2%; Pepel 6.3%; nonindigenous Cape Verdean mulatto 1.0%; other 19.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs c. 49%; Muslim c. 42%; Christian/other c. 9%.

**Major cities** (2004): Bissau 305,700; Bafatá 15,000; Cacheu 14,000; Gabú 10,000.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 41.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 17.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 24.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 4.93.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a./n.a.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 43.4 years; female 46.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 165; HIV/AIDS 126; accidents, poisoning, and violence 114; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 66; chronic respiratory diseases 41.

## National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: CFAF 95,900,000,000 (grants 63.1%, tax revenue 27.7%, nontax revenue 9.2%). Expenditures: CFAF 88,700,000,000 (current expenditures 56.7%, capital expenditures 43.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,004,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 148,757, roots and tubers 122,737, cashew nuts 81,000, oil palm fruit 80,000, coconuts 45,500, plantains 40,000, millet 31,388, peanuts (groundnuts) 29,651, vegetables 28,000, pork (2009) 12,792, cattle meat (2009) 6,149; live-stock (number of live animals; 2009) 620,000 cattle, 410,000 pigs; roundwood (2009) 592,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 71%; fisheries production 6,750 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: small-scale production of clays, limestone, and granite. Manufacturing (2003): processed wood 11,000; bakery products 7,900; wood products 4,400; dried and smoked fish 3,800; soap 2,400; vegetable oils 37,000 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 70,000,000 (70,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (93,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 2.8; remittances (2009) 23; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 13; official development assistance (2008) 132. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 16; remittances (2008) 5.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: total 645,000; activity rate of total population 41.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.3%; female 42.5%; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.9	96.8	100.0	102.0	106.7	117.8	115.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (1996) 6.9; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2001–02)<sup>7</sup>: 8; food and nonalcoholic beverages 59.7%, housing and energy 13.6%, clothing and

footwear 7.6%, transport and communications 6.5%, household furnishings 4.4%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$826,000,000<sup>9</sup> (U.S.\$510 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,060 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2006	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>10</sup>	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	236.4	58.4	568,000	81.3
Mining	3.5	0.9		
Public utilities	32.3	8.0		
Manufacturing	12.2	3.0		
Construction				
Transportation and communications	11.2	2.8	131,000	18.7
Trade, hotels	68.3	16.9		
Finance, services	34.5	8.5		
Pub. admin., defense	6.0	1.5		
Other				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>404.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>699,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 10.7%, in permanent crops 8.9%, in pasture 38.4%, forest area 73.0%<sup>11</sup>.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CFAF '000,000,000	–8.6	–27.6	–29.2	–31.9	–37.5
% of total	8.3%	26.2%	22.2%	22.2%	25.0%

**Imports** (2008): CFAF 87,900,000,000 (agricultural products 32.1%, petroleum products 22.8%, machinery and apparatus 22.8%). **Major import sources:** Portugal c. 24%; Senegal c. 17%; India c. 11%; Pakistan c. 5%; France c. 5%. **Exports** (2008): CFAF 56,000,000,000 (cashews 86.3%, fish and shrimp 4.5%). **Major export destinations:** India c. 64%; Nigeria c. 30%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2003): total length 1,710 mi, 2,755 km (paved 28%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars, trucks, and buses 1,985. Air transport (2003): passenger arrivals 17,834, passenger departures 18,528; cargo unloaded, n.a.; cargo loaded, n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	47	36	PCs	2007	2.9	2.0
Telephones	2009	560 <sup>12</sup>	348 <sup>12</sup>	Dailies	2009	—	—
Cellular	2009	4.8	3.0	Internet users	2009	37	23
Landline	2009	—	—	Broadband	2009	—	—

## Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 64.6%; males literate 75.1%; females literate 54.4%.

Education (2005–06)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	4,327	269,287	62.2	52 <sup>13</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	1,480	55,176	37.3	10 <sup>13</sup>
Tertiary	25	3,689	147.6	3 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2006): physicians 188<sup>14</sup> (1 per 7,760 persons); hospital beds 1,686 (1 per 865 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 138; undernourished population (2004–06) 440,000 (31% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 6,450 (army c. 62%, navy c. 5%, air force c. 2%, gendarmerie c. 31%). **Military expenditure as percent-age of GDP** (2008): 3.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$12.

<sup>1</sup>A constitution adopted by the National Assembly in 2001 was not promulgated 9 years later. In November 2010 the military was the power behind the country's democratic facade. <sup>2</sup>Includes 2 unfilled seats reserved for citizens of Guinea-Bissau residing abroad. <sup>3</sup>Preliminary. <sup>4</sup>Includes water area of about 3,089 sq mi (8,000 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Based on land area of 10,859 sq mi (28,125 sq km). <sup>6</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>7</sup>Bissau only. <sup>8</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>9</sup>Formal economy only; in 2010 much of Guinea-Bissau's income was derived from trafficking South American cocaine into Europe. <sup>10</sup>FAO estimate. <sup>11</sup>Forest area overlaps with other categories. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>1999–2000. <sup>14</sup>Includes 40 Cuban doctors.

## Internet resources for further information:

- **La Banque de France: La Zone Franc**  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>
- **National Institute of Statistics and Census**  
<http://www.stat-guineebissau.com>

## Guyana

**Official name:** Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [65]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Georgetown.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Guyanese dollar (G\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = G\$203.70; 1 £ = G\$314.68.



### Area and population

Administrative regions	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2002 census
Region 1 (Barima-Waini)	Mabaruma	7,853	20,339	24,275
Region 2 (Pomeroon-Supenaam)	Anna Regina	2,392	6,195	49,253
Region 3 (Essequibo Islands-West Demerara)	Vreed en Hoop	1,450	3,755	103,061
Region 4 (Demerara-Mahaica)	Paradise	862	2,232	310,320
Region 5 (Mahaica-Berbice)	Fort Wellington	1,618	4,190	52,428
Region 6 (East Berbice-Corentyne)	New Amsterdam	13,990	36,234	123,695
Region 7 (Cuyuni-Mazaruni)	Bartica	18,229	47,213	17,597
Region 8 (Potaro-Siparuni)	Mahdia	7,742	20,051	10,095
Region 9 (Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo)	Lethem	22,297	57,750	19,387
Region 10 (Upper Demerara-Berbice)	Linden	6,579	17,040	41,112
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>83,012<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>214,999<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>751,223</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 748,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: persons per sq mi 9.8, persons per sq km 4.0.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 38.5%; rural 61.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.06%; female 49.94%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 26.5%; 15–29, 29.7%; 30–44, 23.0%; 45–59, 13.3%; 60–74, 5.6%; 75 and over, 1.9%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 754,000; (2030) 819,000.

**Doubling time:** 67 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2002): East Indian 43.5%; black 30.2%; mixed race 16.7%; Amerindian 9.2%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 57.3%, of which Protestant/independent Christian 48.2% (including Anglican 6.9%), Roman Catholic 8.0%, Jehovah's Witness 1.1%; Hindu 28.4%; Muslim 7.2%; Rastafarian 0.5%; nonreligious 4.3%; other/unknown 2.3%.

**Major urban areas** (2006): Georgetown 236,900; Linden 44,900; New Amsterdam 35,700; Corriverton 12,700; Bartica 11,300.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 18.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.60.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): 6.1/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2005): male 62.9 years; female 68.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 194.2; homicide/violence/suicide 59.6; diabetes mellitus 58.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 48.6; accidents 39.6; HIV/AIDS-related 39.2. **Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 2.5%<sup>4</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008): Revenue: G\$99,513,000,000 (current revenue 82.9%, of which VAT 24.1%, company income tax 18.7%, excise tax 13.2%, personal income tax 12.7%; grants 13.7%; other 3.4%). Expenditures: G\$105,838,000,000 (current expenditure 59.5%; development expenditure 40.5%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 2,766,500, rice 507,000, coconuts 70,000, roots and tubers 41,134, cassava (manioc) 20,184, pumpkins, squash, and gourds 7,000, oranges 6,000, bananas 5,892, plantains 4,193, mangoes 4,085; livestock (number of live animals) 130,000 sheep, 110,000 cattle, 19,900,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 1,378,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 62%; fisheries production 42,460 (from aquaculture 1%), of which shrimp or prawns 16,717. Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 1,995,000; gold 8,131 kg; diamonds 169,000 carats. Manufacturing (2008): flour 35,700; margarine 1,528; rum 142,000 hectolitres; beer and stout 84,000 hectolitres; soft drinks 3,966,000 cases; pharmaceuticals 20,400,000 tablets. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 867,000,000 (867,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (491,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 342,000<sup>5</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.8%<sup>5</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.0%<sup>5</sup>; female 34.5%<sup>5</sup>; unemployed [2002] 11.7%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	89.4	93.5	100.0	106.6	119.7	129.4	133.2

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$1,081,000,000 (U.S.\$1,420 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,510 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2002	
	in value G\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Sugar	14,328	5.6	51,200	18.8
Other agriculture	25,928	10.1		
Fishing, forestry	15,310	6.0		
Mining	22,701	8.9		
Manufacturing	6,880	2.7		
Public utilities	26,946	10.5	30,600	11.3
Construction	13,133	5.1	2,300	0.8
Transp. and commun.	13,925	5.4	16,200	6.0
Trade	19,191	7.5	17,000	6.3
Finance, real estate	39,178	15.3	43,500	16.0
Pub. admin., defense	4,736	1.9	10,500	3.9
Services	53,565 <sup>6</sup>	20.9 <sup>6</sup>	15,100	5.6
Other	255,823 <sup>8</sup>	100.0 <sup>8</sup>	34,600	12.7
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>41,300<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>15.2<sup>7</sup></b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$933,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 4.1.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 59; remittances (2009) 266; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 144; official development assistance (2008) 166. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 52; remittances (2008) 61.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 2.1%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 6.2%, forest area 76.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–84.7	–92.8	–239.4	–325.5	–244.1	–582.7
% of total	9.1%	7.9%	18.2%	24.7%	13.5%	25.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,417,000,000 (refined petroleum 34.2%, machinery and apparatus 16.2%, food 11.2%, chemicals and chemical products 9.7%). **Major import sources:** Trinidad and Tobago 29.0%; U.S. 26.6%; Netherlands Antilles 6.5%; Venezuela 5.6%; China 5.4%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$834,300,000 (gold 22.7%, bauxite 22.3%, raw cane sugar 13.9%, rice 13.0%, shrimp 4.7%, sawn wood 4.1%, diamonds 3.5%). **Major export destinations:** Canada 22.5%; U.S. 17.5%; U.K. 13.5%; Ukraine 5.4%; Jamaica 4.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): none. Roads (2000): total length 4,952 mi, 7,970 km (paved 7%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 44,739; trucks and buses 28,112. Air transport: passenger-km (2000) 299,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003) 200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	125	169	PCs	2005	29	39
Telephones				Dailies	2009	30 <sup>10</sup>	52 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2005	281 <sup>11</sup>	375 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	220	289
Landline	2009	130	171	Broadband	2009	2.0 <sup>11</sup>	2.6 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 3.0%; primary education 26.0%; secondary 62.1%; post-secondary 3.7%; higher 4.8%; other 0.4%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 15 and over literate 99.0%; males literate 99.2%; females literate 98.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	4,204	107,456	25.6	95
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	3,574	74,673	20.9	...
Tertiary	816	7,306	9.0	12 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 323 (1 per 2,325 persons); hospital beds (2004–05) 1,887 (1 per 401 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 33.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 47,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,100 (army 81.8%, navy 9.1%, air force 9.1%); paramilitary 1,500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 5.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$87.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes 3 nonelected ministers, one nonelected parliamentary secretary, and the speaker. <sup>2</sup>Includes inland water area equaling c. 7,000 sq mi (c. 18,000 sq km). <sup>3</sup>Based on land area only. <sup>4</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>6</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>7</sup>Includes 32,100 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Guyana <http://www.bankofguyana.org.gy>
- Bureau of Statistics <http://www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy>



## Haiti

**Official name:** Repiblik d' Ayiti (Haitian Creole); République d'Haïti (French) (Republic of Haiti).

**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [30]; Chamber of Deputies [99]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Port-au-Prince.

**Official languages:** Haitian Creole; French.

**Official religions:** 1.

**Monetary unit:** gourde (G); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = G 39.75; 1 £ = G 61.41.



Area and population		area		population
Departments	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2006 estimate <sup>2</sup>
Artibonite	Gonaïves	1,924	4,984	1,410,385
Centre	Hinche	1,419	3,675	622,420
Grand'Anse	Jérémie	807	2,091	356,900
Nippes	Miragoâne	471	1,219	281,410
Nord	Cap-Haïtien	813	2,106	868,755
Nord-Est	Port-Liberty	697	1,805	330,609
Nord-Ouest	Port-de-Paix	840	2,176	578,583
Ouest	Port-au-Prince	1,864	4,827	3,418,666
Sud	Les Cayes	1,079	2,794	640,838
Sud-Est	Jacmel	781	2,023	504,163
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,695<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>27,700<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9,012,729</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,649,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 902.2, persons per sq km 348.3.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 40.1%; rural 59.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.47%; female 50.53%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 38.4%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 17.4%; 45–59, 9.7%; 60–74, 4.8%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 10,693,000; (2030) 11,784,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 94.2%; mulatto 5.4%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2003): Roman Catholic 54.7%<sup>5</sup>; Protestant/independent Christian 28.5%, of which Baptist 15.4%, Pentecostal 7.9%; voodoo 2.1%; nonreligious 10.2%; other/unknown 4.5%.

**Major cities** (2009): Port-au-Prince 875,978 (metropolitan area [March 2010] c. 1,700,000); Carrefour 430,250; Delmas 359,451<sup>6</sup>; Pétionville 271,175<sup>6</sup>; Cité Soleil 241,055<sup>6</sup>; Gonaïves 228,725; Cap-Haïtien 155,505.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 27.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 9.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.50.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 59.1 years; female 62.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2003)<sup>7</sup>: diseases of the circulatory system c. 175; infectious and parasitic diseases c. 157; pneumonia and influenza c. 41; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 37; malnutrition c. 31.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 2.2%<sup>8</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

## National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: U.S.\$1,206,000,000 (grants 40.8%, domestic taxes 40.1%, customs duties 18.2%, other 0.9%)<sup>9</sup>. Expenditures: U.S.\$1,536,000,000 (current expenditure 52.2%, capital expenditure 47.8%).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$6,464,000,000 (U.S.\$660 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,180 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2007–08		2003	
	in value G '000,000 <sup>10</sup>	% of total value	labour force <sup>11</sup>	% of labour force <sup>11</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	3,204	23.4	...	45.7
Mining	16	0.1	...	0.3
Manufacturing	1,029	7.5	...	6.5
Construction	1,085	7.9	...	2.7
Public utilities	52	0.4	...	0.2
Transp. and commun.	967	7.1	...	2.1
Trade, restaurants	3,668	26.2	...	29.2
Finance, real estate	1,653	12.1	...	1.6
Services	1,514	11.0	...	11.7
Pub. admin., defense	...	...	...	...
Other	313 <sup>12</sup>	2.3 <sup>12</sup>	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava (manioc) 435,000, bananas 295,000, mangoes/mangosteens/guavas 295,000, yams 235,000, sweet potatoes 230,000, plantains 200,000, rice 110,000, dry beans 65,000, avocados 58,000, cattle meat 42,000, coffee 35,000, cacao 8,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,455,000 cattle, 1,001,000 pigs; roundwood 2,263,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 89%; fisheries production 10,000 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2009): sand 2,000,000 cu m. Manufacturing (export value in U.S.\$'000; 2009–10): reassembled manufactures (mostly wearing apparel) 191,620; essential oils (mostly vetiver) 4,960; not reassembled clothing/textiles 2,931. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 469,000,000 (469,000,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (732,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 4,377,000<sup>13</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.3%<sup>13</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.4%<sup>13</sup>; female 42.8%<sup>13</sup>; unemployed<sup>14</sup>).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	70.4	86.4	100.0	113.1	122.7	141.8	141.7

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$1,467,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 4.6; sources of income (2001): self-employment 37%, transfers 25%, wages 20%, self-consumption 11%; expenditure (1996)<sup>15</sup>: food/beverages/tobacco 49.4%, housing/energy 9.1%, transportation 8.7%, clothing/footwear 8.5%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 279; remittances (2009) 1,323; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 48; official development assistance (2008) 912. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 64; remittances (2008) 96.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 32.7%, in permanent crops 10.9%, in pasture 17.8%, forest area 3.8%.

## Foreign trade<sup>16</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–832.8	–849.6	–1,112.1	–1,096.0	–1,617.6	–1,445.2
% of total	52.4%	48.1%	52.1%	51.2%	62.3%	56.8%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$2,142,800,000 (diverse manufactured goods 27.5%, food 22.6%, mineral fuels 17.9%, machinery and transport equipment 9.2%). **Major import sources** (2008): U.S. c. 34%; Dominican Republic c. 23%; Netherlands Antilles c. 11%; China c. 5%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$550,400,000 (reassembled manufactures [mostly wearing apparel] 89.3%, mangoes 1.9%, essential oils [mostly vetiver] 1.8%, cacao 1.4%). **Major export destinations** (2008): U.S. c. 70%; Dominican Republic c. 9%; Canada c. 3%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroad: none. Roads (2000): total length 2,585 mi, 4,160 km (paved 24%). Vehicles (1999): passenger cars 93,000; trucks and buses 61,600.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	60	7.2	PCs	2007	499	52
Telephones				Dailies	2009	20 <sup>17</sup>	2.2 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,648 <sup>18</sup>	364 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,000	100
Landline	2009	108	11	Broadband	2009	—	—

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling or unknown 46.1%; incomplete primary education 28.9%; primary 5.3%; incomplete secondary 15.6%; secondary 1.8%; higher 2.3%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 53%<sup>19</sup>.

Education (2005–06)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	...	...	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	...	...	...	...
Tertiary	920 <sup>20</sup>	12,482 <sup>20</sup>	13.6 <sup>20</sup>	... (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (1999) 1,910 (1 per 4,000 persons); hospital beds (2000) 6,431 (1 per 1,234 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 71.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 5,400,000 (58% of total population) on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel:** 21, 22.

<sup>1</sup>Roman Catholicism has special recognition per concordat with the Vatican; Vodou (Voodoo) became officially sanctioned per governmental decree of April 2003. <sup>2</sup>Per Haitian Chamber of Commerce. <sup>3</sup>Approximate figure. Includes four offshore islands totaling about 382 sq mi (989 sq km) in area; excludes the 2.1 sq mi (5.4 sq km) Navassa (Navase) Island, which is administered by the U.S. but also claimed by Haiti. <sup>4</sup>Roughly 275,000 people were killed in the January 2010 earthquake; 1.3 million people were displaced in September 2010. <sup>5</sup>About 80% of all Roman Catholics also practice voodoo. <sup>6</sup>Within Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. <sup>7</sup>Projected rates based on c. 9% of total deaths. <sup>8</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>9</sup>Donor pledges in response to 2010 earthquake (for 2009–10): humanitarian aid U.S.\$3,047,000,000; recovery and reconstruction assistance U.S.\$3,407,000,000. <sup>10</sup>At prices of 1986–87. <sup>11</sup>Based on national survey. <sup>12</sup>Import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>13</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>14</sup>Unofficial estimate (2009) is c. 70%. <sup>15</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>16</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>17</sup>Circulation. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers. <sup>19</sup>Haiti uses Haitian Creole literacy rate rather than French literacy rate. <sup>20</sup>Combined figures for the State University and Quisqueya University. <sup>21</sup>The Haitian army was disbanded in 1995. The national police force had 2,000 personnel in late 2009. <sup>22</sup>UN peacekeepers (August 2010): 8,800 troops, 3,100 police.

## Internet resources for further information:

- IHSI [http://www.ihsi.ht/produit\\_economie\\_comptes\\_na\\_pib.htm](http://www.ihsi.ht/produit_economie_comptes_na_pib.htm)
- Banque de la République d'Haïti <http://www.brh.net>



## Honduras

**Official name:** República de Honduras  
(Republic of Honduras).

**Form of government:** multiparty  
republic<sup>1</sup> with one legislative house  
(National Congress [128]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Tegucigalpa.

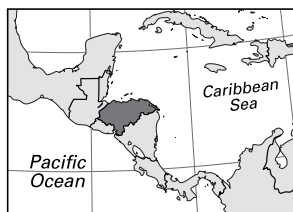
**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** lempira (L); valuation

(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = L 18.90;

1 £ = L 29.20.



### Area and population

Departments	Administrative centres	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Atlántida	La Ceiba	1,688	4,372	344,099
Choluteca	Choluteca	1,515	3,923	390,805
Colón	Trujillo	1,683	4,360	246,708
Comayagua	Comayagua	3,185	8,249	352,881
Copán	Santa Rosa de Copán	1,978	5,124	288,766
Cortés	San Pedro Sula	1,252	3,242	1,202,510
El Paraíso	Yuscarán	2,892	7,489	350,054
Francisco Morazán	Tegucigalpa	3,328	8,619	1,180,676
Gracias a Dios	Puerto Lempira	6,563	16,997	67,384
Intibucá	La Esperanza	1,206	3,123	179,862
Islas de la Bahía	Roatán	91	236	38,073
La Paz	La Paz	975	2,525	156,560
Lempira	Gracias	1,632	4,228	250,067
Ocatepeque	Nueva Ocatepeque	629	1,630	108,029
Olancho	Juticalpa	9,230	23,905	419,561
Santa Bárbara	Santa Bárbara	1,940	5,024	342,054
Valle	Nacaome	643	1,665	151,841
Yoro	Yoro	3,004	7,781	465,414
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>43,433<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>112,492</b>	<b>6,535,344</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 7,616,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 175.4, persons per sq km 67.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 50.8%; rural 49.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.95%; female 50.05%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 40.5%; 15–29, 29.2%; 30–44, 16.7%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75 and over, 1.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 9,136,000; (2030) 10,492,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 86.6%; Amerindian 5.5%; black (including Black Carib) 4.3%; white 2.3%; other 1.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic c. 63%; Evangelical Protestant c. 23%; other c. 14%.

**Major cities** (2009): Tegucigalpa 990,600; San Pedro Sula 646,300; Choloma 223,900; La Ceiba 172,900; El Progreso 122,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 27.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.2.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2000–02): 1.0/n.a.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 70.1 years; female 74.9 years.

**Major causes of death** (percent of total; 2000–02): diseases of the circulatory system 23.6%; accidents and violence 21.3%; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 12.2%; diseases of the respiratory system 10.9%.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: L 52,343,000,000 (tax revenue 80.5%; nontax revenue 8.5%; grants 11.0%). Expenditures: L 58,650,000,000 (current expenditure 78.7%, of which wages and salaries 41.8%; capital expenditure 21.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): U.S.\$2,900,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 6,203,136, oil palm fruit 1,526,000, bananas 690,625, corn (maize) 587,235, oranges 270,096, cantaloupes 229,912, coffee 205,800, pineapples 135,186, plantains 71,484; livestock (number of live animals) 2,697,581 cattle, 424,819 pigs, 38,645,000 chickens; roundwood 9,278,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 93%; fisheries production (2008) 59,984 (from aquaculture 78%). Mining and quarrying (2007): zinc (metal content) 38,000; silver 50,000 kg; gypsum (2008) 5,500; gold 4,100 kg. Manufacturing (value added in L '000,000; 2008): food, beverages, and tobacco 21,997; textiles and wearing apparel 15,624; fabricated metal products 4,905. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2008) 6,589,300,000 (6,589,300,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (201,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (2,476,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 621; remittances (2009) 2,553; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 787; official development assistance (2008) 564. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 344; remittances (2008) 2.0; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 1.3.

**Population economically active.** (2006): total 2,811,800; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 60.0%; female 34.7%; officially unemployed [2008] 3.5%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.0	91.9	100.0	105.5	112.9	125.8	132.7
Earnings index <sup>3</sup>	93.7	94.5	100.0	105.1	108.0	108.2	...

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$13,624,000,000 (U.S.\$1,820 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,730 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value L '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	31,192	11.5	1,161,800	37.1
Mining, quarrying	1,990	0.7	8,100	0.3
Manufacturing	46,674	17.3	411,500	13.1
Construction	15,943	5.9	205,800	6.6
Public utilities	3,348	1.2	11,800	0.4
Transp. and commun.	19,959	7.4	104,500	3.3
Trade, hotels	42,691	15.8	692,800	22.1
Finance, real estate	45,138	16.7	95,400	3.0
Public admin., defense	19,257	7.1		
Services	38,517	14.2	443,700 <sup>5</sup>	14.2 <sup>5</sup>
Other	5,834 <sup>4</sup>	2.2 <sup>4</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,135,400</b>	<b>100.0<sup>2</sup></b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size (2006) 4.8; average annual income per household L 85,860 (U.S.\$4,716); sources of income: wages and salaries c. 51%, self-employment c. 34%, remittances c. 8%, other c. 7%; expenditure (December 1999)<sup>6</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 32%, housing and energy 19%, transportation 9%, clothing 8%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 9.5%, in permanent crops 3.2%, in pasture 15.2%, forest area 38.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7,8</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	−1,020	−1,293	−1,497	−2,027	−3,104	−4,052
% of total	12.0%	12.5%	12.9%	16.1%	21.2%	23.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$11,170,000,000 (goods for reassembly 21.0%, of which textiles 16.7%; mineral fuels 17.8%; machinery and apparatus 14.3%; chemicals and chemical products 13.9%; food products 11.8%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 48.8%; Guatemala 7.2%; El Salvador 5.8%; Mexico 4.5%; Panama 3.4%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$6,199,000,000 (resembled goods 57.4%, of which garments incl. knitwear 44.8%; coffee 10.1%; bananas 6.2%; palm oil 3.0%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 61.2%; El Salvador 8.2%; Nicaragua 7.3%; Guatemala 3.3%; Mexico 2.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): serviceable lines 47 mi, 75 km; most tracks are out of use but not dismantled. Roads (2008): total length 8,848 mi, 14,239 km (paved 22%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 224,628; trucks and buses 490,956. Air transport: n.a.<sup>9</sup>

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,000	143	PCs	2007	143	20
Telephones				Dailies	2009	190 <sup>10</sup>	39 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,714 <sup>11</sup>	1,033 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	732	98
Landline	2009	830	111	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005–06)<sup>12</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 16.7%; incomplete primary education 37.0%; complete primary 22.7%; secondary 17.6%; higher 6.0%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 83.1%; males literate 82.4%; females literate 83.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	38,283	1,276,495	33.3	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	18,155	566,938	31.2	...
Tertiary	5,262	147,740	28.1	19 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 5,977 (1 per 1,176 persons); hospital beds (2008) 6,929 (1 per 1,056 persons); infant mortality rate (2007) 20.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 850,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 12,000 (army 69.2%, navy 11.7%, air force 19.1%); reserve 60,000; U.S. troops (September 2009) 416. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$14.

<sup>1</sup>An interim regime supported by the military held power from June 28, 2009, to Jan. 27, 2010, when a democratically elected president was installed. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Minimum wage. <sup>4</sup>Taxes and import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>5</sup>Includes official unemployment figures; unofficial estimates of unemployment are significantly higher. <sup>6</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>7</sup>Import figures are f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>8</sup>All figures include goods reassembled for export. <sup>9</sup>Honduras did not have a national airline in 2009. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Based on the Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud 2005–06.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Banco Central de Honduras <http://www.bch.hn>
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística <http://www.inec-hn.org>

## Hong Kong

**Official name:** Xianggang Tebie Xingzhengqu (Chinese); Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (English).

**Political status:** special administrative region of China with one legislative house (Legislative Council [60]).

**Head of state:** President of China.

**Head of government:** Chief Executive.

**Government offices:** 2.

**Official languages:** Chinese; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Hong Kong dollar

(HK\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = HK\$7.78;

1 £ = HK\$12.01.



Area and population	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2006 by-census
Geographic areas <sup>3</sup>			
Hong Kong Island	31	81	1,268,112
Kowloon	18	47	2,019,533
New Territories (mainland)	289	748	3,436,513
New Territories (islands <sup>4</sup> )	88	228	137,122
marine	—	—	3,066
TOTAL	426	1,104	6,864,346

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 7,045,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 16,538, persons per sq km 6,381.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 100.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 47.06%; female 52.94%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 12.5%; 15–29, 20.4%; 30–44, 24.5%; 45–59, 25.0%; 60–74, 11.3%; 75–84, 4.7%; 85 and over, 1.6%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 7,675,000; (2030) 8,157,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): Chinese 95.0%; Filipino 1.6%; Indonesian 1.3%; assorted Caucasian 0.5%; Indian 0.3%; Nepalese 0.2%; other 1.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): nonreligious/non-practitioner of religion c. 57%; Protestant c. 4.5%; Roman Catholic c. 3.5%; Muslim c. 1.5%; remainder (mostly Buddhist, Taoist, or Confucianist) 33.5%.

**Major built-up areas** (2006): Kowloon 2,019,533; Victoria 981,714; Tuen Mun 488,249; Sha Tin 425,140; Tseung Kwan O 344,872.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.06.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.0/2.7.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 79.8 years; female 86.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 183.2; diseases of the circulatory system 140.7; pneumonia 74.8; chronic lower respiratory diseases 27.2.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007–08). Revenue: HK\$358,465,000,000 (earnings and profits taxes 37.3%; indirect taxes 26.9%; capital revenue 22.9%; other 12.9%). Expenditures: HK\$252,400,000,000 (education 21.3%; social welfare 13.8%; health 13.3%; police 11.1%; housing 5.7%; economic services 5.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007<sup>5</sup>): U.S.\$1,673,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$219,255,000,000 (U.S.\$31,420 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$43,960 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008			
	in value HK\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	824	0.1	11,003	0.3
Mining	96	—	—	—
Manufacturing	38,710	2.3	168,710	4.6
Construction	47,922	2.9	278,738	7.6
Public utilities	38,421	2.3	11,003	0.3
Transp. and commun.	120,647	7.2	385,098	10.5
Trade	442,454	26.4	1,224,978	33.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	418,389	25.0	612,489	16.7
Pub. admin., defense, and services	279,909	16.7	975,581	26.6
Other	265,425 <sup>6</sup>	15.8 <sup>6</sup>	...	...
TOTAL	1,675,171 <sup>7</sup>	100.0 <sup>7</sup>	3,667,600	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): vegetables 16,400, fruits 1,395, eggs 2,894,000 units, cut flowers are also produced; livestock (number of live animals) 87,240 pigs, 4,664,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 162,800 (from aquaculture 3%). Quarrying (2006): stone/aggregates 6,000,000. Manufacturing (value added in HK\$'000,000; 2007): publishing and printed materials 13,689; food 6,346; transport equipment 4,203; textiles 3,222; wearing apparel 2,211; chemicals and chemical products 2,080; electronic parts and components 1,817; machinery and apparatus 1,688. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2007) 38,948,000,000 (45,872,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (11,872,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (3,482,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (2,006,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,043; remittances (2008) 355; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 54,137. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,888; remittances (2008) 394; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 54,644.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 3,648,900<sup>8</sup>; activity rate of total population 52.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.2%; female 46.5%; unemployed [March–May 2009] 5.3%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	99.5	99.1	100.0	102.1	104.1	108.6
Average earnings index <sup>9</sup>	110.3	99.9	100.0	103.3	106.1	111.2
						2009
						109.2
						108.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 3.0; median annual income per household (2001) HK\$224,500 (U.S.\$28,800); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2001): housing and energy 22.2%, clothing and footwear 15.2%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 13.5%, household furnishings 12.6%, transportation 11.0%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2000): in temporary and permanent crops 5.4%, in pasture 29.3%<sup>10</sup>; overall forest area 18.0%.

## Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000,000	-7.4	-8.0	-13.1	-20.7	-22.7	-28.8
% of total	1.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	3.0%	4.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$392,962,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 51.9%, of which electronic integrated circuits/microassemblies 13.2%, telecommunications equipment/parts 10.6%, computers/office machines/parts 9.0%; garments 4.7%; video games/toys/sporting goods 3.6%; diamonds 3.1%; food 3.0%). **Major import sources:** China 46.1%; Japan 10.0%; Singapore 6.4%; Taiwan 6.3%; U.S. 5.0%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$370,242,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 54.4%, of which telecommunications equipment/parts 13.4%, electronic integrated circuits/microassemblies 11.7%, computers/office machines/parts 10.0%; garments 7.5%; video games/toys/sporting goods 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** China 48.2%; U.S. 12.5%; Japan 4.3%; Germany 3.3%; U.K. 2.9%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 130 mi, 210 km<sup>12</sup>; passenger-km 4,731,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Roads (2008): total length 1,268 mi, 2,040 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 401,000; trucks and buses 128,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 90,975,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,592,000,000.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Television	2003	3,467	507	PCs	2007	4,751
Telephones	2003	3,467	507	Dailies	2009	2,200 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	12,207 <sup>16</sup>	1,738 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,300
Landline	2009	4,188	597	Broadband	2009	2,061 <sup>16</sup>
						293 <sup>16</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 5.4%; primary education 18.2%; secondary 46.3%; matriculation 5.4%; nondegree higher 8.2%; higher degree 16.5%.

**Literacy** (2000): total population age 15 and over literate 93.5%; males literate 96.5%; females literate 90.2%.

Education (2006–07)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	24,468	414,501	16.9	91 <sup>17</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	30,334	540,898	17.8	79
Tertiary	...	157,858	...	34 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 12,215<sup>18</sup>, 19 (1 per 571 persons); hospital beds 35,048 (1 per 199 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 1.7; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 5,000 troops of Chinese military (including elements of army, navy, and air force); Hong Kong residents are exempted from military service.

<sup>1</sup>Thirty seats are directly elected by ordinary voters, and the remaining 30 are elected by special interest groups. <sup>2</sup>On Hong Kong Island in historic capital area of Victoria. <sup>3</sup>The 18 districts of Hong Kong have no administrative function. District councils advise the government on local matters. <sup>4</sup>Primarily Lantau. <sup>5</sup>January 1. <sup>6</sup>Includes ownership of premises and taxes on production and imports. <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>Does not include unemployed not previously employed. <sup>9</sup>Manufacturing sector only. <sup>10</sup>Represents grassland that may not be grazed. <sup>11</sup>Imports are c.i.f., exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Excludes 36 km of light rail and 16 km of tramway. <sup>13</sup>Data for Kowloon–Canton Railway part of MTR (Mass Transit Railway). <sup>14</sup>Cathay Pacific and Dragonair only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>2005–06. <sup>18</sup>Registered personnel; all may not be present and working in the country. <sup>19</sup>There were an additional 5,860 practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine in Hong Kong at the beginning of 2006.

**Internet resources for further information:**

• **Census and Statistics Department** <http://www.censtatd.gov.hk>

• **Hong Kong Government site** <http://www.gov.hk/en/residents/>



## Hungary

**Official name:** Magyar Köztársaság (Republic of Hungary).

**Form of government:** unitary multi-party republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [386]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Budapest.

**Official language:** Hungarian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** forint (Ft); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Ft 221.90; 1 £ = Ft 342.79.



Area and population		area		population
Counties	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Bács-Kiskun	Kecskemét	3,261	8,445	528,418
Baranya	Pécs	1,710	4,430	393,758
Békés	Békéscsaba	2,174	5,631	366,556
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Miskolc	2,798	7,247	692,771
Csongrád	Szeged	1,646	4,263	423,240
Fejér	Székesfehérvár	1,683	4,359	427,416
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	Győr	1,579	4,089	448,435
Hajdú-Bihar	Debrecen	2,398	6,211	541,298
Heves	Eger	1,404	3,637	311,454
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Szolnok	2,155	5,582	390,775
Komárom-Esztergom	Tatabánya	875	2,265	312,431
Nógrád	Sálgótarján	982	2,544	204,917
Pest	Budapest <sup>2</sup>	2,468	6,393	1,229,880
Somogy	Kaposvár	2,331	6,036	320,578
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Nyíregyháza	2,292	5,937	560,429
Tolna	Székesvári	1,430	3,703	233,650
Vas	Székesvári	1,288	3,336	259,364
Veszprém	Veszprém	1,781	4,613	358,807
Zala	Zalaegerszeg	1,461	3,784	288,591
<b>Capital city</b>				
Budapest <sup>2</sup>		203	525	1,721,556
<b>TOTAL</b>		35,919	93,030	10,014,324

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,005,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 278.5, persons per sq km 107.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 67.7%; rural 32.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>1</sup>): male 47.50%; female 52.50%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 14.9%; 15–29, 19.8%; 30–44, 22.4%; 45–59, 20.8%; 60–74, 14.9%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 9,875,000; (2030) 9,633,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Hungarian 84.4%; Rom 5.3%; Ruthenian 2.9%; German 2.4%; Romanian 1.0%; Slovak 0.9%; Jewish 0.6%; other 2.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 51.9%; Reformed 15.9%; Lutheran 3.0%; Greek Catholic 2.6%; Jewish 0.1%; nonreligious 14.5%; other/unknown 12.0%.

**Major cities** (2010<sup>1</sup>): Budapest 1,721,556; Debrecen 207,270; Szeged 169,713; Miskolc 169,226; Pécs 157,680.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 59.2%; outside of marriage 40.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.33.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.7/2.4.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 70.1 years; female 77.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 645.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 326.5; diseases of the digestive system 84.4; accidents, poisoning, and violence 73.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: Ft 8,653,000,000,000 (social security contributions 34.6%; taxes on goods and services 34.0%; personal income taxes 13.2%). Expenditures: Ft 10,710,700,000,000 (social protection 38.0%; economic affairs 12.5%; health 11.6%; public debt 8.6%; education 8.6%; defense 3.1%).

**Public debt** (2010<sup>1</sup>): U.S.\$116,800,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): corn (maize) 7,528,380, wheat 4,419,163, sunflower seeds 1,256,185, sugar beets 737,014, rapeseed 579,365, apples 575,368, Hungarian red paprika (2006) 32,633; livestock (number of live animals) 3,383,000 pigs, 1,236,000 sheep, 701,000 cattle; roundwood 5,244,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 55%; fisheries production (2008) 23,081 (from aquaculture 68%). Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 511,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): transportation equipment 2,976; chemical products 2,247; electrical machinery and apparatus 2,153; electronics 1,910. Energy production (consumption): electricity ('000,000 kW-hr; 2009–10) 30,056 ([2008] 37,400); hard coal ('000 metric tons; 2007) none (1,965); lignite ('000 metric tons; 2008) 9,333 ([2007] 10,088); crude petroleum ('000 barrels; 2009) 4,937 (57,743); petroleum products ('000 metric tons; 2007) 6,418 (6,485); natural gas ('000,000 cu m; 2009) 5,758 (11,320).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 6,033; remittances (2009) 2,290; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 42,634. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,037; remittances (2008) 1,562; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 39,905.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 47.4%, left fallow 3.7%, in permanent crops 2.2%, in pasture 11.5%, forest area 22.4%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 4,202,600; activity rate of total population 41.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 61.6%; female 45.8%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 11.0%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.4	96.6	100.0	103.9	112.1	118.9	123.9
Annual earnings index	84.7	91.9	100.0	107.8	111.0	117.8	122.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$130,114,000,000 (U.S.\$12,980 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$18,570 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value Ft '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	730,253	2.8	175,800	4.2
Mining and quarrying	54,905	0.2	8,500	0.2
Public utilities	749,184	2.9	84,100	2.0
Manufacturing	4,710,845	18.1	794,600	18.9
Construction	976,749	3.7	293,300	7.0
Transp. and commun.	1,735,593	6.7	345,300	8.2
Trade, restaurants	2,909,425	11.2	702,000	16.7
Finance, real estate	5,185,718	19.9	369,800	8.8
Public administration	1,975,058	7.6	304,700	7.2
Services	3,041,402	11.7	617,100	14.7
Other	3,985,195 <sup>3</sup>	15.3 <sup>3</sup>	507,400 <sup>4</sup>	12.1 <sup>4</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,054,327	100.0 <sup>5</sup>	4,202,600	100.0

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2009<sup>1</sup>) 2.3; income per household<sup>6</sup> (2001) Ft 2,898,000 (U.S.\$10,300); sources of income (2007): wages 52.1%, transfers 28.8%, self-employment 11.7%; expenditure (2008): transportation and communications 19.5%, housing and energy 19.3%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 17.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>8</sup>
U.S.\$'000,000	-4,780	-3,648	-2,923	-69	-574	-1,068
% of total	4.1%	2.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$108,785,000,000 (electrical machinery/electronic devices 12.9%; nonelectrical machinery 12.2%; mineral fuels 8.5%; telecommunications equipment 8.4%; road vehicles 8.1%). **Major import sources:** Germany 25.5%; Russia 9.3%; Austria 6.2%; China 5.6%; Neth. 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$108,211,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 46.1%, of which telecommunications equipment 11.6%, electrical machinery 9.6%, road vehicles/parts 10.8%; food 6.0%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 26.7%; Italy 5.3%; Romania 5.3%; Austria 4.9%; Slovakia 4.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length (2008) 5,006 mi, 8,057 km; passenger-km 8,073,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,663,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 99,455 mi, 160,057 km (paved 44%); passenger-km (2006) 64,900,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2009) 35,373,000,000. Vehicles (2010<sup>1</sup>): passenger cars 3,013,719; trucks and buses 437,136. Air transport (2009)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 3,654,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	4,810	475	PCs	2007	2,574	256
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,239 <sup>11</sup>	124 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	11,793 <sup>12</sup>	1,180 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	6,176	618
Landline	2009	3,069	307	Broadband	2009	1,880 <sup>12</sup>	188 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 2%; lower-secondary 19%; upper secondary/higher vocational 60%; university 18%; unknown 1%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	37,844	394,246	10.4	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	90,423	924,414	10.2	91
Tertiary	23,634	413,715	17.5	65 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 31,024 (1 per 324 persons); hospital beds 70,714 (1 per 142 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 5.1; undernourished population (2004–06) n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 29,450 (army 37.2%, air force 19.2%, joint staff 43.6%); reserves 44,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$186.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Budapest acts as the capital of Pest county even though it is administratively not part of Pest county. <sup>3</sup>Taxes less subsidies on products. <sup>4</sup>Includes 420,700 unemployed. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Adjusted disposable income including government transfers. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Excludes December. <sup>9</sup>Passenger cars 47,000,000,000; buses 17,900,000,000. <sup>10</sup>Malév Hungarian Airlines only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• Hungarian Central Statistical Office <http://portal.ksh.hu>

## Iceland

**Official name:** Lýðveldið Ísland  
(Republic of Iceland).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty  
republic with one legislative house  
(Althingi, or Parliament [63]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Reykjavík.

**Official language:** Icelandic.

**Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran.

**Monetary unit:** króna (ISK); valuation  
(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = ISK 119.65;  
1 £ = ISK 184.84.



Area and population		area		population
Geographic regions <sup>2</sup>	Principal centres	sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Capital region <sup>3</sup>	Reykjavík	410	1,062	201,251
East	Egilsstaðir	8,773	22,721	12,849
Northeast	Akureyri	8,482	21,968	29,081
Northwest	Sauðhárkrúkur	4,918	12,737	7,401
South	Selfoss	9,469	24,526	24,150
Southwest	Keflavík	320	829	21,544
West	Borgarnes	3,689	9,554	15,707
Westfjords	Ísafjörður	3,633	9,409	7,385
REMAINDER	—	75	194	0
TOTAL		39,769	103,000	319,368

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 317,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>4</sup>: persons per sq mi 34.5, persons per sq km 13.3.

**Urban-rural** (2008<sup>1</sup>): urban 93.1%; rural 6.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2010): male 50.26%; female 49.74%.

**Age breakdown** (2010): under 15, 20.9%; 15–29, 22.1%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 19.4%; 60–74, 11.2%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 342,000; (2030) 370,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009<sup>1</sup>): Icelandic 92.4%; European 6.4%, of which Polish 3.4%, Nordic 0.5%; Asian 0.7%; other 0.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2010): Evangelical Lutheran 79.2%; Roman Catholic 3.0%; other Christian 6.9%; nonreligious/other 10.9%.

**Major cities** (2010): Reykjavík 118,488 (urban area 201,300); Kópavogur 30,546; Hafnarfjörður 25,937; Akureyri 17,733; Gardabær 10,737<sup>6</sup>.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 35.9%; outside of marriage 64.1%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.22.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.6/1.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 79.7 years; female 83.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 228.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 176.0; diseases of the respiratory system 54.8; diseases of the nervous system 51.4; accidents 36.9.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: ISK 454,588,000,000 (tax revenue 78.4%, of which VAT 42.9%, individual income tax 31.5%; nontax revenue 21.6%). Expenditures: ISK 403,199,000,000 (social security and health 48.8%; education 10.6%; social affairs 9.4%; interest payment 6.9%).

**Public debt** (December 2008): U.S.\$9,906,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): potatoes 12,500, tomatoes 1,621, cucumbers 1,516, hay 2,091,688 cu m; live-stock (number of live animals) 457,861 sheep, 72,012 cattle, 33,806 mink; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (value in ISK '000,000): 115,454, of which cod 36,901, haddock 15,391, redfish 10,011, saithe 7,813, herring 3,641, blue whiting 2,707; fisheries production by tonnage 1,129,621 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007): pumice 95,000. Manufacturing (value of sales in ISK '000,000; 2008): base metals (nearly all aluminum and ferrosilicon) 196,547; preserved and processed fish 162,252; other food products and beverages 72,049; cement, bricks, and ceramics 17,742; fabricated metal products 14,992. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 16,468,000,000 (16,468,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (138,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) none (849,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 624; remittances (2009) 23; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,552. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,103; remittances (2008) 100; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 2,380.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 181,500; activity rate of total population 58.3% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 87.7%; female 45.5%; unemployed [April–June 2009] 9.1%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	93.4	96.0	100.0	106.7	112.1	126.3
Annual earnings index	88.0	93.0	100.0	109.8	119.2	133.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$13,789,000,000 (U.S.\$43,220 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$33,390 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value ISK '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	18.2	1.2	6,000	3.3
Fishing	62.4	4.2	4,500	2.5
Mining, quarrying	1.3	0.1		
Manufacturing	144.2	9.8	19,200	10.6
Construction	136.4	9.2	15,700	8.7
Public utilities	59.8	4.1	1,700	0.9
Transp. and commun.	100.1	6.8	11,100	6.1
Trade, restaurants	146.8	9.9	31,600	17.4
Finance, real estate	343.0	23.2	25,900	14.3
Services			52,100	28.7
Public administration	287.1	19.5	8,900	4.9
Other	177.2 <sup>7</sup>	12.0 <sup>7</sup>	4,800 <sup>8</sup>	2.6 <sup>8</sup>
TOTAL	1,476.5	100.0	181,500	100.0

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.5; annual employment income per household (2008) ISK 3,673,000 (U.S.\$41,600); sources of income (2001): wages and salaries 78.6%, pension 10.3%, self-employment 2.0%, other 9.1%; expenditure (2005–07): housing and energy 25.7%, transportation and communications 20.6%, recreation, education, and culture 13.3%, food 11.8%, household furnishings 6.6%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops 0.07%; in pasture 22.7%; forest area 0.5%.

## Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ISK '000,000	−37,787	−94,539	−158,461	−92,145	−6,665	+87,192
% of total	8.5%	19.6%	24.6%	13.1%	0.7%	9.6%

**Imports** (2008): ISK 542,279,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.3%, refined petroleum 11.2%, alumina 10.3%, road vehicles 7.1%, food products 7.0%, aircraft/parts 3.5%). **Major import sources:** Norway 11.2%; Germany 10.3%; Sweden 9.0%; U.S. 8.0%; Denmark 7.3%; China 6.6%.

**Exports** (2008): ISK 470,997,000,000 (aluminum 39.0%, fresh fish 21.7%, dried/salted fish 8.0%, aircraft 6.1%, fish foodstuff for animals 3.0%, ferrosilicon 2.5%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands 34.4%; U.K. 11.6%; Germany 11.3%; U.S. 5.6%; Japan 4.4%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009<sup>1</sup>): total length 7,996 mi, 12,869 km (paved 34%<sup>10</sup>); passenger-km (2006) 5,600,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2009<sup>1</sup>): passenger cars 209,740; trucks and buses 33,774. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 3,861,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 143,000,000<sup>13</sup>.

## Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	101	345	PCs	2005	142	481
Telephones				Dailies	2009	50 <sup>14</sup>	199 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	349 <sup>15</sup>	1,082 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	302	935
Landline	2009	185	574	Broadband	2009	107 <sup>15</sup>	332 <sup>15</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007): Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: primary education 3%; lower secondary 33%; upper secondary 23%; post-secondary non-tertiary 11%; higher vocational 4%; university 25%; advanced degree 1%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%.

### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	2,903	30,421	10.5	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–19)	3,144	33,900	10.8	90
Tertiary	1,865	15,721	8.4	73 (age 20–24)

**Health:** physicians (2009) 1,190 (1 per 268 persons); hospital beds (2002) 2,162 (1 per 133 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.5; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 130 coast guard (paramilitary) personnel; Iceland has no military.<sup>16</sup> **Coast guard expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$140.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Actual local administration is based on 78 municipalities. <sup>3</sup>Includes municipalities adjacent to Reykjavík. <sup>4</sup>Population density calculated with reference to 9,191 sq mi (23,805 sq km) area free of glaciers (covering 4,603 sq mi [11,922 sq km]), lava fields or wasteland (covering 24,918 sq mi [64,538 sq km]), and lakes (covering 1,064 sq mi [2,757 sq km]). <sup>5</sup>By citizenship. <sup>6</sup>Within Reykjavík urban area. <sup>7</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies. <sup>8</sup>Includes 4,200 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>10</sup>Includes oil-gravelled roads. <sup>11</sup>Pass. cars 5,000,000,000; buses 600,000,000. <sup>12</sup>Icelandair and Air Iceland. <sup>13</sup>Icelandair only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>NATO members (from July 2007) police Icelandic airspace.

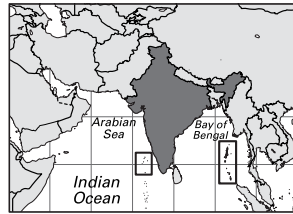
## Internet resources for further information:

- Statistics Iceland <http://www.statice.is>
- Central Bank of Iceland <http://www.sedlabanki.is>



## India

**Official name:** Bharat (Hindi); Republic of India (English).  
**Form of government:** multiparty federal republic with two legislative houses (Council of States [245<sup>1</sup>]; House of the People [545<sup>2</sup>]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** New Delhi.  
**Official languages:** Hindi; English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Indian rupee (Re, plural Rs<sup>3</sup>); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Rs 46.81; 1 £ = Rs 72.31.



### Area and population

States	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2008 projection <sup>4</sup>
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	106,204	275,068	82,180,000
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	32,333	83,743	1,200,000
Assam	Dispur	30,285	78,438	29,929,000
Bihar	Patna	38,301	99,200	93,823,000
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	52,199	135,194	23,646,000
Goa	Panaji	1,429	3,702	1,628,000
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	75,685	196,024	56,408,000
Haryana	Chandigarh	17,070	44,212	23,772,000
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	21,495	55,673	6,550,000
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	39,146	101,387	12,366,000
Jharkhand	Ranchi	28,833	74,677	30,010,000
Karnataka	Bangalore (Bengaluru)	74,051	191,791	57,399,000
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram			
	(Trivandrum)	15,005	38,863	34,232,000
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	119,016	308,252	69,279,000
Maharashtra	Mumbai (Bombay)	118,800	307,690	106,894,000
Manipur	Imphal	8,621	22,327	2,627,000
Meghalaya	Shillong	8,660	22,429	2,536,000
Mizoram	Aizawl	8,139	21,081	980,000
Nagaland	Kohima	6,401	16,579	2,187,000
Orissa (Odisha)	Bhubaneswar	60,119	155,707	39,899,000
Punjab	Chandigarh	19,445	50,362	26,591,000
Rajasthan	Jaipur	132,139	342,239	64,641,000
Sikkim	Gangtok	2,740	7,096	594,000
Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Madras)	50,216	130,058	66,396,000
Tripura	Agartala	4,049	10,486	3,510,000
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	93,933	243,286	190,891,000
Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	19,739	51,125	9,497,000
West Bengal	Kolkata (Calcutta)	34,267	88,752	87,869,000
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman and Nicobar				
Islands	Port Blair	3,185	8,249	411,000
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	44	114	1,063,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	190	491	262,000
Daman and Diu	Daman	43	112	188,000
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	12	32	69,000
Puducherry	Puducherry			
(Pondicherry)	(Pondicherry)	190	492	1,074,000
<b>National Capital Territory</b>				
Delhi	Delhi	573	1,483	17,076,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		1,222,559 <sup>5</sup>	3,166,414 <sup>5</sup>	1,147,677,000

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,173,108,000<sup>7</sup>.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 959.6, persons per sq km 370.5.  
**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 29.0%; rural 71.0%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.87%; female 48.13%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 30.9%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 21.2%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–84, 1.3%; 85 and over, 0.2%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 1,326,093,000; (2030) 1,460,743,000.  
**Major cities** (2009; *urban agglomerations*, 2009): Delhi 12,260,000 (22,157,000); Mumbai (Bombay) 13,920,000 (20,041,000); Kolkata (Calcutta) 5,080,000 (15,552,000); Chennai (Madras) 4,590,000 (7,547,000); Bangalore (Bengaluru) 5,310,000 (7,218,000); Hyderabad 4,030,000 (6,751,000); Ahmadabad 3,910,000 (5,717,000); Pune (Poona) 3,340,000 (5,002,000); Surat 3,230,000 (4,168,000); Kanpur 3,140,000 (3,364,000); Jaipur 3,100,000 (3,131,000); Lucknow 2,690,000 (2,873,000); Nagpur 2,400,000 (2,607,000); Patna 1,810,000 (2,321,000); Indore 1,810,000 (2,173,000); Vadodara 1,306,227<sup>8</sup> (1,872,000); Bhopal 1,750,000 (1,843,000); Coimbatore 930,882<sup>8</sup> (1,807,000); Ludhiana 1,700,000 (1,760,000); New Delhi<sup>9</sup> 302,363<sup>8</sup>.

### Other principal cities (2001)

	population	population	population
Agra	1,275,134	Kalyan-Dombivali <sup>11</sup>	1,193,512
Allahabad	975,393	Madurai	928,869
Amritsar	966,862	Meerut	1,068,772
Chandigarh	808,515	Mysuru (Mysore)	755,379
Faridabad	1,055,938	Nashik (Nasik)	1,077,236
Ghaziabad	968,256	Pimpri	1,012,472
Guwahati	809,895	Chinchwad <sup>12</sup>	967,476
Gwalior	827,026	Rajkot	847,093
Howrah (Haora) <sup>10</sup>	1,007,532	Ranchi	847,093
Hubli-Dharwad	786,195	Shambhajnagar	873,311
Jabalpur	932,484	(Aurangabad)	872,478
Jodhpur	851,051	Sholapur (Solapur)	872,478

**Linguistic composition** (2001)<sup>13</sup>: Hindi 41.03%; Bengali 8.11%; Telugu 7.19%; Marathi 6.99%; Tamil 5.91%; Urdu 5.01%; Gujarati 4.48%; Kannada 3.69%; Malayalam 3.21%; Oriya 3.21%; Punjabi 2.83%; Assamese 1.28%; Maithili

1.18%; Bhili/Bhilodi 0.93%<sup>14</sup>; Santhali 0.63%; Kashmiri 0.54%; Nepali 0.28%; Gondi 0.26%<sup>14</sup>; Sindhi 0.25%; Konkani 0.24%; Dogri 0.22%; Khandeshi 0.20%<sup>14</sup>; Tulu 0.17%<sup>14</sup>; Kurukh/Oraon 0.17%<sup>14</sup>; Manipuri 0.14%; Bodo 0.13%; Khasi 0.11%<sup>14</sup>; Mundari 0.10%<sup>14</sup>; Ho 0.10%<sup>14</sup>; Sanskrit 0.0013%; other c. 1.41%. Hindi (roughly 66%) and English (roughly 33%) are also spoken as lingua francas.

**Castes/tribes** (2001): number of Scheduled Castes (formerly referred to as "Untouchables") 166,635,700; number of Scheduled Tribes (aboriginal peoples) 84,326,240.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Hindu 72.04%; Muslim 12.26%, of which Sunni 8.06%, Shi'i 4.20%; Christian 6.81%, of which Independent 3.23%, Protestant 1.74%, Roman Catholic 1.62%, Orthodox 0.22%; traditional beliefs 3.83%; Sikh 1.87%; Buddhist 0.67%; Jain 0.51%; Bahā'ī 0.17%; Zoroastrian (Parsi) 0.02%<sup>15</sup>; nonreligious 1.22%; atheist 0.17%; remainder 0.43%.

**Households** (2001). Total number of households 193,579,954. Average household size 5.3. Type of household: permanent 51.8%; semipermanent 30.0%; temporary 18.2%. Average number of rooms per household 2.2; 1 room 38.4%, 2 rooms 30.0%, 3 rooms 14.3%, 4 rooms 7.5%, 5 rooms 2.9%, 6 or more rooms 3.7%, unspecified number of rooms 3.2%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 22.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.80.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 63.0 years; female 67.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 420, of which HIV/AIDS 34; diseases of the circulatory system 268, of which ischemic heart disease 146; accidents, homicide, and other violence 100; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 71; chronic respiratory diseases 58.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2008): 0.4% (world avg. 0.8%).

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 48.1%; incomplete primary education 9.0%; complete primary 22.1%; secondary 13.7%; higher 7.1%.

### Distribution of expenditure (2004–05)

percentage of household expenditure by decile/quintile									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (highest)
3.6	4.5	—11.3—	—14.9—	—20.4—				14.2	31.1

**Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2006): 46.9<sup>16</sup>. Rate of fatal injuries per 100,000 employees (2006) 38<sup>16</sup>. Agricultural workers in servitude ("debt bondage") to creditors (early 1990s) 10–20%. Children ages 5–14 working as child labourers (2003): 35,000,000 (14% of age group). Percentage of population living below the poverty line (official estimate; 2009–10): 37.2%.

**Access to services** (2005–06)<sup>17</sup>. Percentage of total (urban, rural) households having access to: electricity for lighting purposes 67.9% (93.1%, 55.7%), kerosene for lighting purposes (2001) 36.9% (8.3%, 46.6%), water closets 24.3% (50.8%, 11.4%), pit latrines 7.9% (7.0%, 8.6%), no latrines 55.3% (16.8%, 74.0%), closed drainage for waste water (2001) 12.5% (34.5%, 3.9%), open drainage for waste water (2001) 33.9% (43.4%, 30.3%), no drainage for waste water (2001) 53.6% (22.1%, 65.8%). Type of fuel used for cooking in households: firewood 54.4% (23.0%, 69.6%), LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) 24.7% (58.7%, 8.2%), dung 10.6% (2.8%, 14.4%), kerosene 3.2% (8.2%, 0.8%), coal 1.9% (4.3%, 0.8%). Source of drinking water: hand pump or tube well 42.8% (21.3%, 53.2%), piped water 24.5% (50.7%, 11.8%), well 9.3% (2.9%, 12.4%), river, canal, spring, public tank, pond, or lake 1.5% (0.8%, 1.8%).

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in April/May 2009 national election: 63.2%. Trade union membership (2002) 24,601,589<sup>18</sup>.

**Social deviance** (2008)<sup>19</sup>. Offense rate per 100,000 population for: theft 27.8; cruelty by husband 7.1; riots 5.8; molestation of women 3.5; murder 2.9; kidnapping/abduction 2.7, of which women/girls 2.0; rape 1.9; robbery 1.8; dowry deaths 0.7; dacoity (gang robbery) 0.4. Rate of suicide per 100,000 population (2007): 10.5.

**Material well-being** (2005–06)<sup>17</sup>. Total (urban, rural) households possessing: television receivers 44.2% (73.2%, 30.1%), scooters, motorcycles, or mopeds 17.2% (30.5%, 10.8%), cars, jeeps, or vans 2.7% (6.1%, 1.0%). Households availing banking services (2001) 35.5% (49.5%, 30.1%). Agricultural households with access to credit (2008) 48.6%

### National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,356,085,000,000 (U.S.\$1,170 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,230 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		1999–2000	
	in value Rs '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8,618	17.5	190,940,000	52.6
Mining and quarrying	1,254	2.5	2,260,000	0.6
Manufacturing	7,804	15.8	40,790,000	11.2
Construction	4,370	8.9	14,950,000	4.1
Public utilities	795	1.6	1,150,000	0.3
Transp. and commun.	12,467	25.3	13,650,000	3.8
Trade, restaurants, hotels			37,540,000	10.3
Finance, real estate	6,912	14.0	4,620,000	1.3
Pub. admin., defense			30,840,000	8.5
Services	7,112	14.4	...	...
Other			26,580,000 <sup>20</sup>	7.3 <sup>20</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	49,332	100.0	363,330,000 <sup>6</sup>	100.0

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: Rs 9,009,530,000,000 (tax revenue 51.7%, of which corporate taxes 18.3%, income tax 10.0%, excise taxes 9.8%; capital revenue 37.6%; nontax revenue 10.7%). Expenditures: Rs 9,009,530,000,000 (current expenditure 89.2%, of which public debt payments 21.4%, subsidies 14.3%, defense 8.2%; capital expenditure 10.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$78,733,000,000.

**Production** (in '000 metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 285,029, cereals 246,774 (of which rice 131,274, wheat 80,680, corn [maize] 17,300, millet 8,590, sorghum 7,240), vegetables (2008) 89,218 (of which dry onions [2008] 13,565, tomatoes [2008] 10,303, eggplants [2008] 9,678, okra [2008] 4,179), fruits (2008) 67,209 (of which bananas [2008] 26,217, mangoes [2008] 13,649<sup>21</sup>, papayas [2008] 3,629, lemons and limes [2008] 2,429), water buffalo milk 60,900, cow's milk 44,100, potatoes 34,391, soybeans 10,217, rapeseed 7,201, chickpeas 6,540, peanuts (groundnuts) 5,525, cotton lint 3,794, hen's eggs 3,060, pigeon peas 2,470, jute (2008) 1,846, chilies and peppers (2008) 1,270, castor oil seed 1,098, sunflower seed 1,044, natural rubber (2008) 819, tea (2008) 805, garlic (2008) 645, sesame seed 601, tobacco (2008) 520, ginger 380, safflower seed 189, anise, badian, fennel, and coriander 110; livestock (number of live animals) 172,451,000 cattle, 126,009,000 goats, 106,630,000 water buffalo, 65,717,000 sheep; roundwood 330,974,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 93%; fisheries production 7,584 (from aquaculture 46%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore 141,000<sup>22</sup>, bauxite 21,210<sup>24</sup>; chromite 3,900<sup>25</sup>; barite 1,100<sup>25</sup>; manganese 960<sup>22</sup>; zinc 337<sup>22</sup>; lead 87.3<sup>22</sup>; copper 30.6<sup>22</sup>; mica 1.7<sup>26</sup>; silver 96,000 kg; gem diamonds 15,000 carats.

#### Manufacturing enterprises (2005)

	no. of persons engaged	annual wages per employee (U.S.\$)	annual value added (U.S.\$'000,000)
Refined petroleum products	54,546	5,346	10,408
Iron and steel	430,053	3,070	8,785
Pharmaceuticals, paints, and soaps	596,764	2,223	7,059
Base chemicals	201,454	3,543	5,731
Textiles (spun and woven only)	1,028,045	1,319	4,313
Motor vehicles	84,856	5,132	3,915
Bricks, cement, ceramics	524,267	1,187	3,261
Food products (vegetable-, pulse-, or seed-based)	690,553	1,091	2,672
General purpose machinery	219,562	2,823	2,339
Base nonferrous metals	81,106	2,020	2,176
Parts of motor vehicles	253,003	2,318	2,138
Special purpose machinery	214,521	2,670	1,959
Electrical motors, generators, and transformers	83,209	3,214	1,347
Wearing apparel	540,231	1,133	1,343
Cigarettes, other tobacco products	473,608	472	1,268
Fabricated metal products	239,824	1,606	1,238
Paper and paper products	177,696	1,745	1,224
Plastics	198,276	1,373	1,174
Structural metal products	132,902	1,971	1,063

**Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 756,422,000,000 ([2007] 818,245,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 521,371,000 ([2007–08] 502,660,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 35,727,000 ([2007–08] 34,657,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 247,200,000 ([2007–08] 1,186,382,800); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) 149,519,000 ([2007–08] 140,697,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 38,653,000,000 (51,282,000,000).

#### Financial aggregates<sup>27</sup>

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, Rs per:							
U.S. dollar	45.61	43.59	45.07	44.25	39.42	48.46	46.68
£	81.40	84.19	77.61	86.86	78.97	70.64	75.60
SDR	67.77	67.69	64.41	66.56	62.29	74.63	73.18
International reserves (U.S.\$)							
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	98,938	126,593	131,924	170,738	266,988	247,419	265,182
SDRs ('000,000)	3	5	4	1	3	3	5,169
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	1,318	1,424	902	550	432	813	1,430
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	97,617	125,164	131,018	170,187	266,553	246,603	258,583
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	11,502	11,502	11,502	11,502	11,502	11,502	17,932
% world reserves	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8
Interest and prices							
Central bank discount (%)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Advance (prime) rate (%)	11.5	10.9	10.8	11.2	13.0	13.3	12.2
Industrial share prices (2005 = 100)	59.2	69.8	100.0	148.7	222.4	110.2	190.6
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)							
Balance of visible trade	-7,188	-17,600	-32,517	-42,804	-58,710	-95,808	...
Imports, f.o.b.	-68,081	-95,539	-134,692	-166,572	-208,024	-283,720	...
Exports, f.o.b.	60,893	77,939	102,175	123,768	149,314	187,912	...
Balance of invisibles	+15,961	+18,380	+22,233	+33,505	+47,426	+59,720	...
Balance of payments, current account	+8,773	+780	-10,284	-9,299	-11,284	-36,088	...

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>28</sup>: total 466,270,000; activity rate of total population 39.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 61.0%; female 27.8%; unemployed [2009] 10.7%).

#### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.4	95.9	100.0	105.8	112.5	121.9	135.2

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11,832; remittances (2009) 49,256; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 33,344; official development assistance (2008) 2,108. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9,602; remittances (2008) 1,580; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 16,876.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005–06)<sup>17</sup> 4.7; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2003): food and nonalcoholic beverages

50.0%, housing and energy 11.2%, clothing and footwear 7.8%, health 6.7%, transportation 4.1%, tobacco and intoxicants 2.3%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 53.4%, in permanent crops 3.6%, in pasture 3.5%, forest area 22.8%.

#### Foreign trade

##### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
U.S.\$'000,000	-27,982	-46,075	-59,321	-88,522	-118,401	-108,161
% of total	14.3%	18.3%	19.0%	21.3%	24.2%	23.2%

**Imports** (2008–09): U.S.\$303,696,000,000 (crude and refined petroleum 30.8%; electronics 7.7%; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 7.1%; gold 6.8%; precious stones/semiprecious stones/pearls 5.5%; transport equipment 4.4%; manufactured fertilizers 3.9%; coal/coke 3.3%; iron and steel 3.1%). **Major import sources:** China 10.6%; U.A.E. 7.6%; Saudi Arabia 6.4%; U.S. 6.1%; Iran 4.0%; Germany 3.9%; Switzerland 3.8%; Australia 3.6%; Kuwait 3.1%; South Korea 2.8%.

**Exports** (2008–09): U.S.\$185,295,000,000 (gems and jewelry [significantly diamonds] 15.1%; refined petroleum products 14.9%; textiles and wearing apparel 10.8%, of which ready-made garments 5.9%; food, beverages, and tobacco 9.5%; chemicals and chemical products 8.4%; transportation equipment 6.0%; machinery and apparatus 5.9%; fabricated metal products 4.1%; electronic goods 3.7%; iron and steel 3.1%). **Major export destinations:** U.A.E. 12.9%; U.S. 11.3%; China 5.0%; Singapore 4.4%; U.K. 3.6%; Hong Kong 3.6%; Netherlands 3.4%; Germany 3.4%; Saudi Arabia 2.7%; Belgium 2.4%.

#### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 39,225 mi, 63,126 km; (2008–09) passenger-km 733,000,000,000; (2008–09) metric ton-km cargo 512,000,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 2,251,000 mi, 3,622,000 km (paved 49%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 11,526,000; trucks and buses 5,428,000. Air transport (2008–09): passenger-km 75,932,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,071,000,000.

##### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	88,876	83	PCs	2007	38,434	33
Telephones				Dailies	2009	109,900 <sup>29</sup>	95 <sup>29</sup>
Cellular	2009	525,090 <sup>30</sup>	438 <sup>30</sup>	Internet users	2009	61,300	51
Landline	2009	37,060	31	Broadband	2009	7,746 <sup>30</sup>	6.5 <sup>30</sup>

#### Education and health

**Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 66.0%; males literate 76.9%; females literate 54.5%.

##### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	3,387,905 <sup>31</sup>	140,357,454	40.2 <sup>31</sup>	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	2,586,211 <sup>31</sup>	96,049,060	32.7 <sup>31</sup>	...
Tertiary	538,769 <sup>31</sup>	14,862,962	18.6 <sup>31</sup>	13 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians<sup>32</sup>, 33 696,700 (1 per 1,696 persons); hospital beds<sup>32</sup>, 33 482,500 (1 per 2,449 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 54.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 251,500,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

#### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,325,000 (army 85.3%, navy 4.4%, air force 9.6%, coast guard 0.7%); paramilitary 987,821; reserve 1,155,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$27.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 12 members appointed by the President. <sup>2</sup>Includes 2 Anglo-Indians appointed by the President. <sup>3</sup>The first symbol for the rupee was announced in July 2010; it should be adopted internationally by mid-2012. <sup>4</sup>Populations are March 1, 2008, official projections based on the 2001 Indian census results. <sup>5</sup>Excludes 46,660 sq mi (120,849 sq km) of territory in the Kashmir region claimed by India as part of Jammu and Kashmir state but administered by Pakistan or China; inland water constitutes 9.6% of total area of India. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (June 2009 update). <sup>8</sup>2001 census. <sup>9</sup>Within Delhi urban agglomeration. <sup>10</sup>Within Kolkata urban agglomeration. <sup>11</sup>Within Mumbai urban agglomeration. <sup>12</sup>Within Pune urban agglomeration. <sup>13</sup>Data are for the 22 scheduled ("officially recognized") languages of India (including associated languages/dialects of each of the 22) unless otherwise footnoted. <sup>14</sup>Nonscheduled ("not officially recognized") language. <sup>15</sup>2000 estimate. <sup>16</sup>Data apply to the workers employed in the "organized sector" only (27.3 million in 2006–07, of which 18.0 million were employed in the public sector and 9.3 million were employed in the private sector); few legal protections exist for the more than 370 million workers in the "unorganized sector." <sup>17</sup>2005–06 data based on the National Family Health Survey 2005–06, comprising 515,507 people in 109,041 households. <sup>18</sup>Registered with Ministry of Labour only. <sup>19</sup>Crimes reported to National Crime Records Bureau by police authorities of state governments. <sup>20</sup>Unemployed. <sup>21</sup>Includes mangosteens and guavas. <sup>22</sup>Metal content. <sup>23</sup>World rank: 4. <sup>24</sup>World rank: 3. <sup>25</sup>World rank: 2. <sup>26</sup>World rank: 1. <sup>27</sup>End-of-period. <sup>28</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>29</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>30</sup>Subscribers. <sup>31</sup>2003–04. <sup>32</sup>Government hospitals only. <sup>33</sup>January 1.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Reserve Bank of India <http://www.rbi.org.in>
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation <http://mospi.nic.in>



## Indonesia

**Official name:** Republik Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia).

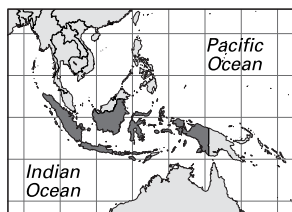
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Regional Representatives Council<sup>1</sup> [128]; House of Representatives [560]).

**Head of state and government:** President. **Capital:** Jakarta.

**Official language:** Indonesian.

**Official religion:** monotheism.

**Monetary unit:** rupiah (Rp); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Rp 9,010; 1 £ = Rp 13,919.



### Area and population

area		population	area		population
Island(s)	sq km	2009 estimate	Island(s)	sq km	2009 estimate
<b>Provinces</b>			<b>Provinces</b>		
Bali and the Lesser Sunda Islands	73,071	12,604,700	Kalimantan <sup>2, 5</sup>	544,150	13,065,800
Bali	5,780	3,551,000	Central Kalimantan	153,565	2,085,800
East Nusa Tenggara	48,718	4,619,700	East Kalimantan	204,534	3,164,800
West Nusa Tenggara	18,573	4,434,000	South Kalimantan	38,744	3,496,100
Celebes (Sulawesi) <sup>2</sup>	188,522	16,767,700	West Kalimantan	147,307	4,319,100
Central Sulawesi	61,841	2,480,300	Maluku <sup>6</sup> & Papua <sup>2</sup>	494,957	5,155,900
Gorontalo	11,257	984,000	Maluku	46,914	1,339,500
North Sulawesi	13,852	2,228,900	North Maluku	31,983	975,000
South Sulawesi	46,717	7,908,500	Papua	319,036	2,097,500
Southeast Sulawesi	38,068	2,118,300	West Papua <sup>7</sup>	97,024	743,900
West Sulawesi	16,787	1,047,700	Sumatra <sup>2</sup>	480,793	49,615,400
Java <sup>2</sup>	129,438	134,160,100	Aceh <sup>8</sup>	57,956	4,363,500
Banten	9,663	9,782,800	Bangka-Belitung	16,424	1,138,100
Central Java	32,800	32,864,600	Bengkulu	19,919	1,666,900
East Java	47,800	37,286,200	Jambi	50,058	2,834,200
Jakarta <sup>3</sup>	664	9,223,000	Lampung	34,624	7,491,900
West Java	35,378	41,501,600	North Sumatra	72,981	13,248,400
Yogyakarta <sup>4</sup>	3,133	3,501,900	Papua	87,024	5,306,500
			Riau	8,202	1,515,300
			Riau Islands	91,592	7,222,600
			South Sumatra	42,013	4,828,000
			West Sumatra	1,910,931	231,369,600
			<b>TOTAL</b>		

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 232,517,000<sup>9</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 315.1, persons per sq km 121.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 44.0%; rural 56.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.01%; female 49.99%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 27.0%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 14.7%; 60–74, 6.1%; 75 and over, 1.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 254,218,000; (2030) 271,485,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Javanese 36.4%; Sundanese 13.7%; Malay 9.4%; Madurese 7.2%; Han Chinese 4.0%; Minangkabau 3.6%; other 25.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (excluding syncretists) 55.8%; Neo-religionists (syncretists) 21.2%; Christian 13.2%; Hindu 3.2%; traditional beliefs 2.6%; nonreligious 1.8%; other 2.2%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2009): Jakarta 9,121,000; Surabaya 2,518,000; Bandung 2,384,000; Medan 2,107,000; Semarang 1,301,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 20.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.17.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 67.4 years; female 72.4 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 0.2% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: Rp 984,787,000,000,000 (tax revenue 73.7%, of which income tax 36.3%, VAT 25.3%; nontax revenue 26.3%, of which revenue from natural resources 17.6%). Expenditures: Rp 716,376,000,000,000 (subsidies 23.3%; personnel expenditures 20.0%; interest payment 14.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$76,904,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 111,947,265; activity rate 49.2% (participation rates: over age 15, 67.2%; unemployed 8.4%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.2	90.5	100.0	113.1	120.3	132.4	140.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 4.0.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 64,398,890, sugarcane 26,500,000, cassava 22,039,148, coconuts (2008) 19,500,000, corn (maize) 17,629,740, palm oil (2008) 16,900,000, natural rubber (2008) 2,921,872; livestock (number of live animals) 15,768,480 goats, 12,859,037 cattle, 10,199,484 sheep; roundwood 100,584,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 65%; fisheries production (2008) 6,647,219 (from aquaculture 25%); aquatic plants production (2008) 2,147,978 (from aquaculture 99%). Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 1,152,000; copper (metal content) 651,000; nickel (metal content) 192,600; tin (metal content) 53,228; silver 226,051 kg; gold 64,390 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): food products 8,542; textiles and wearing apparel 6,208; chemicals and chemical products 5,977; transport equipment 5,515; tobacco products 5,397; paper products 3,353. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 142,236,000,000 (142,236,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009<sup>10</sup>)

145,076,000 ([2007] 38,354,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 34,516,000 (30,238,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009<sup>10</sup>) 259,103,000 ([2007] 337,029,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 40,411,000 (53,524,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009<sup>10</sup>) 63,610,000,000 ([2007] 31,990,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$513,356,000,000 (U.S.\$2,230 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,060 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value Rp '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	713,291	14.4	41,331,706	36.9
Mining	543,364	11.0	1,070,540	1.0
Manufacturing	1,380,731	27.9	12,549,376	11.2
Public utilities	40,847	0.8	201,114	0.2
Construction	419,322	8.4	5,438,965	4.9
Transp. and commun.	312,454	6.3	6,179,503	5.5
Trade, hotels	692,119	14.0	21,221,744	19.0
Finance, real estate	368,130	7.4	1,459,985	1.3
Public admin., defense	257,548	5.2	13,099,817	11.6
Services	226,223	4.6		
Other	—	—	9,394,515 <sup>11</sup>	8.4 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,954,029</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111,947,265</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,377; remittances (2009) 6,791; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 7,041; official development assistance (2008) 1,225. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,397; remittances (2008) 1,766; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 4,508.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 12.1%, in permanent crops 8.6%, in pasture 6.1%, forest area 46.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+25,058	+27,959	+39,733	+39,627	+7,776	+27,053
% of total	21.2%	19.5%	24.5%	21.0%	4.7%	12.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$129,244,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.3%, petroleum 23.5%, chemicals and chemical products 12.3%, iron and steel 6.9%, food 6.1%, road vehicles 5.1%). **Major import sources:** Singapore 16.9%; China 11.8%; Japan 11.7%; Malaysia 6.9%; U.S. 6.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$137,020,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 9.9%, natural gas 9.5%, crude petroleum 9.1%, palm oil 9.0%, coal 7.7%, food 5.8%, apparel 4.6%, natural rubber 4.4%, copper [all forms] 3.9%). **Major export destinations:** Japan 20.2%; U.S. 9.5%; Singapore 9.4%; China 8.5%; South Korea 6.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 2,984 mi, 4,803 km; passenger-km (2008) 16,800,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,425,000,000. Roads (2007): length 246,287 mi, 396,362 km (paved 56%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 9,859,926; trucks and buses 7,729,844. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 17,677,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 275,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	33,255	153	PCs	2005	3,285	15
Telephones				Dailies	2009	5,728 <sup>14</sup>	25 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	159,248 <sup>15</sup>	693 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	20,000	87
Landline	2009	33,958	148	Broadband	2009	1,700 <sup>15</sup>	7.4 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002–03). Percentage of population ages 15–64 having: no schooling or incomplete primary education 19.3%; primary and some secondary 57.2%; complete secondary 19.3%; higher 4.2%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 92.2%; males 95.4%; females 89.1%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	1,687,371	29,498,266	17.5	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	1,531,383	18,314,900	12.0	68
Tertiary	286,127	4,419,577	15.4	21 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2003) 29,499 (1 per 7,368 persons); hospital beds (2001) 124,834 (1 per 1,697 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 26.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 36,700,000 (16% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 302,000 (army 77.2%, navy 14.9%, air force 7.9%); reserve 400,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$15.

<sup>1</sup>Has limited legislative authority. <sup>2</sup>Includes area and population of nearby islands. <sup>3</sup>Special capital district. <sup>4</sup>Special district. <sup>5</sup>Kalimantan is the name of the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo. <sup>6</sup>Conventionally the Moluccas. <sup>7</sup>The final status of West Papua (the westernmost part of Papua known as West Irian Jaya prior to April 2007) was unresolved. <sup>8</sup>Autonomous province. <sup>9</sup>Estimate of the United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. <sup>10</sup>January–September only. <sup>11</sup>Unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Garuda Indonesia only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers.

**Internet resource for further information:**  
• Statistics Indonesia <http://www.bps.go.id>

## Iran

**Official name:** Jomhūri-ye Eslāmī-ye Irān (Islamic Republic of Iran).

**Form of government:** unitary Islamic republic with one legislative house (Islamic Consultative Assembly [290<sup>1</sup>]).

**Supreme political/religious authority:** Leader.

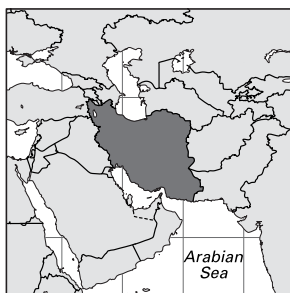
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Tehrān.

**Official language:** Farsi (Persian).

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** rial (Rls); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Rls 10,008; 1 £ = Rls 15,460.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
		2010			2010
Provinces	sq km	estimate	Provinces	sq km	estimate
Ardabil	17,800	1,242,956	Khorāsān-e Shomālī	28,434	838,781
Āzārbāyjān-e Gharbī	37,411	3,016,301	Khūzestān	64,055	4,471,488
Āzārbāyjān-e Sharqī	45,650	3,691,270	Kohgiluyeh va Būyer Aḥmad	15,504	669,140
Būshehr	22,743	943,535	Kordestān	29,137	1,467,585
Chahār Mahāll va Bakhtīārī	16,332	892,909	Lorestān	28,294	1,758,226
Esfahān	107,029	4,804,458	Markazi	29,127	1,392,435
Fārs	122,608	4,528,514	Māzandarān	23,842	3,037,336
Gilan	14,042	2,453,469	Qazvin	15,567	1,212,464
Golestān	20,367	1,687,086	Qom	11,526	1,127,713
Hamadān	19,368	1,699,588	Semnān	97,491	624,482
Hormozgān	70,697	1,558,878	Sistān va Balūchestān	181,785	2,733,205
Ilām	20,133	566,332	Tehrān	18,814	14,795,116
Kermān	180,726	2,947,346	Yazd	129,285	1,065,893
Kermānshāh	24,998	1,905,793	Zanjān	21,773	983,369
Khorāsān-e Jonūbī	95,385	676,794	TOTAL	1,628,750 <sup>2</sup>	74,733,230 <sup>3</sup>
Khorāsān-e Razavī	118,854	5,940,766			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 73,887,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>4</sup>: persons per sq mi 117.5, persons per sq km 45.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009–10): urban 71.77%; rural 28.23%.

**Sex distribution** (2009–10): male 50.79%; female 49.21%.

**Age breakdown** (2006–07): under 15, 25.1%; 15–29, 35.4%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 11.6%; 60–74, 5.4%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 82,411,000; (2030) 88,509,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Persian 34.9%; Azerbaijani 15.9%; Kurd 13.0%;

Lurī 7.2%; Gilaki 5.1%; Māzandarānī 5.1%; Afghan 2.8%; other 16.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 98.2% (Shī'ī 86.1%, Sunnī 10.1%, other 2.0%); Bahā'ī 0.5%; Christian 0.4%; Zoroastrian 0.1%; other 0.8%.

**Major cities** (2007): Tehrān 7,873,000; Mashhad 2,469,000; Esfahān 1,628,000; Karaj 1,423,000; Tabriz 1,413,000; Shirāz 1,240,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 18.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.90.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006–07): 11.0/1.3.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 71.7 years; female 73.6 years.

**Major causes of death** (2008): <sup>5</sup>.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: Rls 948,745,000,000,000 (petroleum and natural gas revenue 73.5%; taxes 19.0%, of which taxes on income and profits 11.8%; other 7.5%). Expenditures: Rls 923,015,000,000,000 (current expenditure 65.8%; development expenditures 26.3%; other 7.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$8,902,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$330,619,000,000 (U.S.\$4,530 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$11,490 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007–08		2008	
	in value Rls '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	268,002	10.2	4,344,000	19.0
Petroleum	709,021	27.0		
Other mining	19,142	0.7	128,000	0.6
Manufacturing	276,876	10.6	3,512,000	15.3
Construction	131,470	5.0	2,791,000	12.2
Public utilities	30,148	1.1	180,000	0.8
Transportation and communications	191,497	7.3	2,067,000	9.0
Trade, restaurants	280,590	10.7	3,192,000	14.0
Finance, real estate	504,997	19.3	805,000	3.5
Pub. admin., defense	221,743	8.5	1,332,000	5.8
Services	73,498	2.8	2,130,000	9.3
Other	-83,807 <sup>6</sup>	-3.2 <sup>6</sup>	2,411,000 <sup>7</sup>	10.5 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	2,623,177	100.0	22,892,000	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): wheat 7,956,647; potatoes 4,706,722; sugarcane 3,097,481; apples 2,718,775; oranges 2,619,735; rice 2,183,962; sugar beets 1,829,303; grapes 1,739,503; dates 1,006,406; seed cotton 294,100; cherries 198,768; pistachios 192,269; almonds 126,679; chickpeas 113,349; livestock (number of live animals)

53,800,000 sheep, 25,300,000 goats, 7,610,000 cattle, 152,000 camels; roundwood 886,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 8%; fisheries production 562,821 (from aquaculture 28%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 12,000,000; iron ore 12,000,000<sup>8</sup>; copper ore 248,000<sup>8</sup>; chromite 180,000; zinc 150,000<sup>8</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): base metals 3,032; motor vehicles and parts 2,850; refined petroleum products 2,210; cement, bricks, and ceramics 2,158. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 215,800,000,000 (162,000,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 2,000,000 (2007) 1,973,000; crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 1,281,715,000 ([2009] 660,285,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 76,343,000 (70,023,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 116,300,000,000 (119,000,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 22,892,000; activity rate of total population 31.9% (participation rates: ages 10 and over, 42.0%; female 17.7%; unemployed [2009] 11.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2004–05 = 100)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
Consumer price index	86.8	100.0	110.4	123.5	146.2	183.3
Monthly earnings index <sup>9</sup>	92.8	100.0	118.8	140.7	171.7	206.0

**Household income and expenditure** (2006–07). Average household size 4.1; annual average income per urban household Rls 65,509,108 (U.S.\$6,822); sources of urban income: wages 35.4%, self-employment 25.9%; expenditure: housing and energy 29.5%, food, beverages, and tobacco 22.6%, transportation/communications 15.3%, health 7.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,908; remittances (2009) 1,072; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,100; official development assistance (2008) 98. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 8,685; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 346.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 7.6%, left fallow 2.7%, in permanent crops 1.0%, in pasture 18.1%, forest area 6.8%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
U.S.\$'000,000	+4,430	+5,073	+21,143	+26,204	+39,427	+32,039
% of total	7.0%	6.1%	19.6%	20.8%	25.3%	18.9%

**Imports** (2005–06): U.S.\$40,969,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery 23.5%, base metals 13.8%, road vehicles 13.0%, chemical products 10.7%). **Major import sources** (2008): U.A.E. c. 19%; China c. 13%; Germany c. 9%; South Korea c. 7%.

**Exports** (2008–09): U.S.\$100,571,000,000 (petroleum/natural gas 85.2%, organic chemicals 3.1%, plastics 1.4%, pistachios 0.7%, handwoven carpets 0.4%).

**Major export destinations** (2008): China c. 15%; Japan c. 14%; India c. 9%; South Korea c. 6%; Turkey c. 6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008–09): route length 5,407 mi, 8,702 km; passenger-km 14,100,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,500,000,000. Roads (2006–07): length 45,118 mi, 72,611 km (paved 92%). Vehicles (2006–07): passenger cars 920,136; trucks and buses 184,629. Air transport (2009–10): passenger-km 8,005,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 66,723,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	11,566	173	PCs	2007	7,678	106
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,600 <sup>10</sup>	22 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	52,555 <sup>11</sup>	708 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	27,915	376
Landline	2009	25,804	348	Broadband	2009	400 <sup>11</sup>	5.4 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 82.3%; males literate 87.3%; females literate 77.2%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	350,525	7,027,775	20.0	94 <sup>12</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	409,699 <sup>13</sup>	8,187,132	20.3 <sup>13</sup>	75
Tertiary	143,503	3,391,852	23.6	36 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 63,924 (1 per 1,124 persons); hospital beds 99,118 (1 per 725 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 21.8; under-nourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 523,000 (army 66.9%, revolutionary guard corps 23.9%, navy 3.5%, air force 5.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.8%<sup>14</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$131<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Includes seats reserved for Christians (3), of which Armenian 2; Jews (1); and Zoroastrians (1). <sup>2</sup>Reported total of land area only (summed land area total equals 1,628,777 sq km); estimated total area is 1,648,200 sq km. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of statistical discrepancy. <sup>4</sup>Based on estimated total area. <sup>5</sup>Per official announcement by deputy health minister; road accidents, heart disease, depression/suicide, addiction. <sup>6</sup>Less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Includes 2,392,000 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Metal content. <sup>9</sup>Minimum wage. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2005–06. <sup>13</sup>2006–07. <sup>14</sup>Excludes defense industry funding.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistical Centre of Iran <http://www.amar.org.ir>
- Central Bank of Iran [http://www.cbi.ir/default\\_en.aspx](http://www.cbi.ir/default_en.aspx)



## Iraq

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūriyah al-'Irāqīyah (Republic of Iraq).  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Council of Representatives of Iraq [325<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Baghdad.

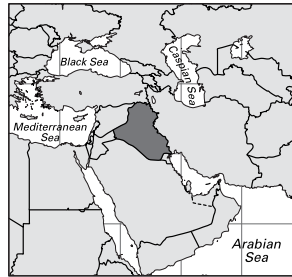
**Official languages:** Arabic; Kurdish.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Iraqi dinar (ID);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = ID 1,172; 1 £ = ID 1,810.



### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	73.0	100.0	153.2	200.5	205.8

**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$69,653,000,000 (U.S.\$2,210 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,340 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value ID '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture	5,717	3.7	1,781,600	23.4
Mining	86,867	55.7	32,400	0.4
Manufacturing	2,332	1.5	369,400	4.9
Public utilities	1,308	0.8	161,600	2.1
Construction	5,973	3.8	823,500	10.8
Transp. and commun.	12,031	7.7	608,100	8.0
Trade, hotels	10,078	6.5	1,229,800	16.2
Finance, real estate	12,970	8.3	55,900	0.8
Pub. admin., defense	19,394	12.4	1,003,300	13.2
Services	19,394	12.4	1,523,500	20.0
Other	-688 <sup>7</sup>	-0.4 <sup>7</sup>	17,000	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,606,100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2006) 389; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,299; official development assistance (2008) 9,870. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2008) 781; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 53.

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops or left fallow 11.9%, in permanent crops 0.6%, in pasture 9.1%, forest area 1.9%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	...	...	+3,695	+9,637	+20,031	+28,230
% of total	...	...	8.5%	18.7%	33.9%	28.5%

**Imports (2008):** U.S.\$35,496,000,000 (machinery and transport equipment 38.5%, assorted manufactured goods 27.2%, mineral fuels and lubricants 9.8%, oils and fats 6.4%). *Major import sources:* Syria c. 26%; Turkey c. 20%; U.S. c. 11%; China c. 6%; Jordan c. 6%.

**Exports (2008):** U.S.\$63,726,000,000 (crude petroleum 97.1%, refined petroleum 2.4%, remainder 0.5%). *Major export destinations:* U.S. c. 39%; India c. 12%; Italy c. 10%; South Korea c. 7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2010): route length 1,412 mi, 2,272 km<sup>8</sup>; passenger-km (2005) 2,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 73,000,000. Roads (2002): total length 28,303 mi, 45,550 km (paved 84%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 784,794; trucks and buses 1,457,474. Air transport: 9.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	472	19	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	...	...
Cellular	2009	19,722 <sup>10</sup>	641 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	325	10.0
Landline	2009	1,108	36	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2004)<sup>11</sup>.** Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 28%; incomplete primary education 12%; primary 36%; secondary 9%; higher 15%. **Literacy (2008):** total population age 15 and over literate 77.6%; males 86.0%; females 69.2%.

#### Education (2004–05)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	215,795	4,430,267	20.5	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	93,219	1,751,164	18.8	40
Tertiary	19,231	424,908	22.1	16 (age 18–22)

**Health (2008):** physicians 16,000<sup>12</sup> (1 per 1,901 persons); hospital beds (2003) 34,505 (1 per 778 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 46.2; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (November 2009):** 578,269 (army 32.3%, navy 0.4%, air force 0.5%, ministry of interior 66.8%<sup>13</sup>); U.S. forces (August 2010): 49,700. *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:* n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 8 seats reserved for minorities. <sup>2</sup>Kurdistan Region has de facto authority in part. <sup>3</sup>Including about 750,000 Iraqi refugees in Syria, 500,000 Iraqi refugees in Jordan, and 500,000 Iraqi refugees elsewhere; about 1.5 million Iraqis were internally displaced in January 2010. <sup>4</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>6</sup>Employed only; per Labor Force Survey. <sup>7</sup>Imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Some lines were not operational in early 2010. <sup>9</sup>Data unavailable for Iraqi Airways, the national airlines. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>Based on the Iraq Living Conditions Survey, which comprised 21,668 households and was conducted between March and August 2004. <sup>12</sup>End of 2008 estimate. <sup>13</sup>Includes national police and highway patrol.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Iraq <http://www.cbi.iq>
- Central Organization for Statistics <http://cosit.gov.iq/english>

### Area and population

		area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2004 estimate
<b>Governorates</b>	<b>Capitals</b>			
Al-Anbār	Al-Ramādī	53,208	137,808	1,328,776
Bābil	Al-Hillah	2,163	5,603	1,493,718
Baghdād	Baghdad	1,572	4,071	6,554,126
Al-Baṣrah	Al-Baṣrah	7,363	19,070	1,797,821
Dhī Qār	Al-Nāṣiriyyah	4,981	12,900	1,472,405
Diwālā <sup>2</sup>	Ba'qūbah	6,828	17,685	1,418,455
Karbala'	Karbala'	1,944	5,034	787,072
Maysān	Al-'Amārah	6,205	16,072	762,872
Al-Muthannā	Al-Samāwah	19,977	51,740	554,994
Al-Najaf	Al-Najaf	11,129	28,824	978,400
Ninawa <sup>2</sup>	Mosul	14,410	37,323	2,554,270
Al-Qādisiyyah	Al-Diwāniyyah	3,148	8,153	911,641
Salāh al-Dīn	Tikrit	9,407	24,363	1,119,369
Al-Ta'mīm <sup>2</sup>	Karkūk (Kirkūk)	3,737	9,679	854,470
Wasīt	Al-Kūt	6,623	17,153	971,280
<b>Region</b>				
Kurdistan Region (in part)	Irbīl	14,923	38,650	3,579,916
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>167,618</b>	<b>434,128</b>	<b>27,139,585</b>

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 31,467,000<sup>3</sup>.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 187.7, persons per sq km 72.5.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 66.3%; rural 33.7%.

**Sex distribution (2007):** male 50.35%; female 49.65%.

**Age breakdown (2007):** under 15, 39.4%; 15–29, 29.8%; 30–44, 18.4%; 45–59, 7.9%; 60–74, 3.3%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection: (2020)** 40,228,000; (2030) 48,909,000.

**Doubling time:** 27 years.

**Ethnic composition (2000):** Arab 64.7%; Kurd 23.0%; Turkmen/Azerbaijani 6.8%; other 5.5%.

**Religious affiliation (2000):** Shī'ī Muslim 62.0%; Sunnī Muslim 34.0%; Christian (primarily Chaldean rite and Syrian rite Catholic and Nestorian) 3.2%; other (primarily Yazidī syncretist) 0.8%.

**Major urban agglomerations (2009):** Baghdad 5,751,000; Mosul 1,402,000; Irbīl 981,000; Al-Baṣrah 905,000; Al-Sulaymāniyyah 806,000; Karkūk (2003) 750,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008):** 30.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2008):** 5.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate per 1,000 population (2008):** 25.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008):** 3.97.

**Marriage/divorce rates per 1,000 population: (2008) 8.1/(1997) 1.3.**

**Life expectancy at birth (2008):** male 68.3 years; female 71.0 years.

**Major causes of death per 100,000 population (2002):** communicable diseases 377; diseases of the circulatory system 187; accidents and violence 115; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 54.

### National economy

**Budget (2007).** Revenue: ID 58,714,000,000,000 (crude oil export revenue 80.3%, oil-related public enterprises 9.8%, grants 4.9%, other 5.0%). Expenditures: ID 48,153,000,000,000 (current expenditure 79.6%, development expenditure 20.4%).

**Public debt (external, outstanding; 2010):** U.S.\$45,090,000,000.

**Production (metric tons except as noted).** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 1,700,400, tomatoes 913,493, dates 507,002, barley 501,508, cucumbers/gherkins 420,945, eggplants 396,155, watermelons 326,742, buffalo's milk (2008) 300,000, grapes 194,731, okra 152,751, leguminous vegetables 144,327; livestock (number of live animals) 7,800,000 sheep, 1,600,000 cattle; roundwood 118,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 50%; fisheries production (2008) 53,718 (from aquaculture 36%). Mining and quarrying (2008): salt 109,000. Manufacturing (2008): gasoline 17,228,000 barrels; distillate fuels 30,551,000 barrels; residual fuels 76,577,000 barrels. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 33,183,000,000 (34,538,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 884,000,000 ([2007] 146,315,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 25,940,000 ([2007] 25,773,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 1,422,000,000 (1,422,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure (2004).** Average household size 6.4; median annual household income ID 2,230,000 (U.S.\$1,517); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1993)<sup>4</sup>: food 63.2%, housing 11.5%, clothing 9.7%.

**Population economically active (2008)<sup>5</sup>:** total 7,303,000; activity rate of total population 24.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 43.2%; female 16.1%; unemployed [UN estimate; 2009] 18%).

## Ireland

**Official name:** Éire (Irish); Ireland<sup>1</sup> (English).

**Form of government:** unitary multi-party republic with two legislative houses (Senate [60<sup>2</sup>]; House of Representatives [166]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Dublin.

**Official languages:** Irish; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21<sup>3</sup>.



### Area and population

area			population		
Provinces	area	2006	Provinces	area	2006
Countries/Cities	sq km	census	Countries/Cities	sq km	census
Connacht			South Dublin	224	246,935
(Connacht)	17,711	504,121	Westmeath	1,840	79,346
Galway	6,098	159,256	Wexford	2,367	131,749
Galway (city)	51	72,414	Wicklow	2,027	126,194
Leitrim	1,590	28,950	Munster	24,674	1,173,340
Mayo	5,586	123,839	Clare	3,450	110,950
Roscommon	2,548	58,768	Cork	7,460	361,877
Sligo	1,838	60,894	Cork (city)	40	119,418
Leinster	19,801 <sup>4</sup>	2,295,123	Kerry	4,807	139,835
Carlow	897	50,349	Limerick	2,735	131,516
Dublin (city)	118	506,211	Limerick (city)	21	52,539
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	126	194,038	North Tipperary	2,046	66,023
Fingal	455	239,992	South Tipperary	2,258	83,221
Kildare	1,695	186,335	Waterford	1,816	62,213
Kilkenny	2,073	87,558	Waterford (city)	41	45,748
Laoighis	1,720	67,059	Ulster (part of)	8,088	267,264
Longford	1,091	34,391	Cavan	1,932	64,003
Louth	826	111,267	Donegal	4,861	147,264
Meath	2,342	162,831	Monaghan	1,295	55,997
Offaly	2,001	70,868	TOTAL	70,273 <sup>4</sup>	4,239,848

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,451,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 164.0, persons per sq km 63.3.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 60.5%; rural 39.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.89%; female 50.11%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 20.6%; 15–29, 23.4%; 30–44, 23.1%; 45–59, 17.5%; 60–74, 10.6%; 75–84, 3.6%; 85 and over, 1.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,762,000; (2030) 4,988,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Irish 95.0%; British 1.7%, of which English 1.4%; Ulster Irish 1.0%; U.S. white 0.8%; other 1.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Roman Catholic 86.8%; Church of Ireland (Anglican) 3.0%; other Christian 2.7%; nonreligious 4.4%; other 3.1%.

**Major cities** (2006): Dublin 506,211 (urban agglomeration 1,186,159); Cork 119,418; Galway 72,414; Limerick 52,539; Waterford 45,748.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 66.9%; outside of marriage (2008) 33.1%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 4.8/(2007) 0.8.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.10.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.5 years; female 82.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 223.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 185.5; diseases of the respiratory system 77.7; accidents and violence 37.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2005). Revenue: €39,849,000,000 (VAT 30.3%, income taxes 28.3%, corporate taxes 13.5%). Expenditures: €33,496,000,000 (current expenditure 88.4%, capital expenditure 11.6%).

**Total public debt** (2008): c. U.S.\$90,000,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$197,206,000,000 (U.S.\$44,310 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$33,280 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2005		2008	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>5</sup>	% of labour force <sup>5</sup>
Agriculture	2,955	1.8	114,800	5.4
Mining	497	0.3		
Manufacturing	34,893	21.7	287,300	13.6
Public utilities	1,667	1.0		
Construction	14,256	8.8	241,400	11.4
Transp. and commun.	7,549	4.7	164,000	7.8
Trade, hotels	16,881	10.5	432,700	20.5
Finance, real estate	35,850	22.2	221,700	10.5
Pub. admin., defense	6,418	4.0	102,700	4.9
Services	21,265	13.2	443,400	21.0
Other	18,932 <sup>6</sup>	11.7 <sup>6</sup>	104,700 <sup>7</sup>	5.0 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	161,163	100.0 <sup>4</sup>	2,112,800 <sup>4</sup>	100.0 <sup>4</sup>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): barley 1,167,000, wheat 674,100, potatoes 361,300, oats 146,100, mushrooms (2008) 75,000, wool (2008) 13,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,716,100 cattle, 4,778,000 sheep, 1,468,200 pigs; roundwood 2,349,000 cu m,

of which fuelwood 4%; fisheries production (2008) 262,552 (from aquaculture 22%). Mining and quarrying (2008): zinc ore 398,200<sup>8</sup>; lead ore 50,200<sup>8</sup>. Manufacturing (gross value added in €'000,000; 2005): chemicals and chemical products 12,000; electrical and optical equipment 7,097; food, beverages, and tobacco 6,391; paper products, printing, and publishing 4,440. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 28,226,000,000 (29,556,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (2,391,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (24,841,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 3,245,000 (7,432,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 431,900,000 (5,010,000,000); peat (metric tons; 2008) 4,300,000 (n.a.).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,236,000; activity rate 50.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.9%; female 43.2%; unemployed 6.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.5	97.6	100.0	103.9	109.0	113.4	108.3
Weekly earnings index	83.2	93.3	100.0	101.7	107.6	105.4	106.4

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.8; average annual disposable income per household (1999–2000) £1r 22,589 (U.S.\$28,800); expenditure (2004): housing and energy 20.7%, food, beverages, and tobacco 14.9%, hotels and restaurants 14.2%, transportation and communications 14.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 6,342; remittances (2009) 567; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) –288. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 10,425; remittances (2008) 2,691; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 16,657.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.5%, in permanent crops 0.04%, in pasture 56.6%, forest area 10.1%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	+34,460	+32,505	+16,858	+27,069	+28,895	+39,084
% of total	25.9%	22.6%	11.2%	17.8%	20.0%	30.2%

**Imports** (2008): €57,840,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.3%, of which computers/office machines/parts 11.8%; mineral fuels 11.5%; food 8.1%; road vehicles 5.6%; medicines and pharmaceuticals 5.0%). **Major import sources:** U.K. 33.4%; U.S. 11.7%; Germany 8.1%; China 6.8%; Neth. 5.0%.

**Exports** (2008): €86,735,000,000 (organic chemicals 20.6%; medicinal and pharmaceutical products 19.3%; computers/office machines/parts 10.8%; food 8.2%; essential oils used in food/drink 5.6%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 19.3%; U.K. 18.4%; Belgium 14.2%; Germany 7.1%; France 5.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length (2007) 1,163 mi, 1,872 km; passenger-km 1,976,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 103,000,000. Roads (2003): length 60,026 mi, 96,602 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2006) 34,900,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 17,402,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,882,901; trucks and buses 345,874<sup>10</sup>. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 78,700,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 142,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	2,707	694	PCs	2007	2,536	582
Telephones				Dailies	2009	767 <sup>12</sup>	218 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,871 <sup>13</sup>	1,079 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,043	674
Landline	2009	2,080	461	Broadband	2009	976 <sup>13</sup>	216 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population ages 15–64 having: no formal schooling/primary education 15.1%; some/complete secondary 46.5%; postsecondary certificate 9.4%; some higher 9.5%; complete higher 16.8%; unknown 2.7%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 4–11)	30,697	486,921	15.9	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	29,729 <sup>14</sup>	318,382	10.5 <sup>14</sup>	88
Tertiary	13,975	178,518	12.8	58 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 11,141 (1 per 365 persons); hospital beds (2006) 12,051<sup>15</sup> (1 per 352 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 3.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 10,460 (army 81.3%, navy 10.5%, air force 8.2%); reserve 14,875. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$330.

<sup>1</sup>As provided by the constitution. <sup>2</sup>Includes 11 nonelective seats. <sup>3</sup>The Irish pound was the former monetary unit; on Jan. 1, 2002, 1 £Ir = €1.27. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Ages 15 and over, employed only. <sup>6</sup>Taxes less subsidies plus minuscule statistical discrepancy. <sup>7</sup>Unspecified. <sup>8</sup>Metal content. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Excludes buses. <sup>11</sup>Ryanair Aer Lingus and Aer Arann only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2005–06. <sup>15</sup>Publicly funded acute hospitals only.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Statistics Office (Ireland) <http://www.cso.ie>
- Central Bank of Ireland <http://www.centralbank.ie>

## Isle of Man

**Official name:** Isle of Man<sup>1</sup>.

**Political status:** crown dependency (United Kingdom) with two legislative bodies<sup>2</sup> (Legislative Council [113]; House of Keys [24]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Lieutenant-Governor.

**Head of government:** Chief Minister assisted by the Council of Ministers.

**Capital:** Douglas.

**Official language:** English<sup>4</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Manx pound (£M)<sup>5</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 £M = U.S.\$1.54.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2006 census		sq km	2006 census
<b>Towns</b>			<b>Parishes (cont.)</b>		
Castletown	2.3	3,109	Ballaugh	23.6	1,042
Douglas	10.1	26,218	Braddan	42.6	3,151
Peel	1.7	4,280	Bride	21.7	418
Ramsey	3.7	7,309	German	45.3	995
			Jurby	17.7	659
<b>Villages</b>			Lezayre	62.3	1,237
Laxey	2.4	1,768	Lonan	35.2	1,563
Onchan	24.7	9,172	Malew	47.1	2,304
Port Erin	2.6	3,575	Marown	26.7	2,086
Port St. Mary	1.4	1,913	Maughold	34.5	950
			Michael	33.9	1,640
<b>Parishes</b>			Patrick	42.2	1,294
Andreas	31.1	1,381	Rushen	24.6	1,591
Arbory	17.7	1,723	Santon	16.9	680
			TOTAL	572.0 <sup>6</sup>	80,058

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 82,900.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 375.3, persons per sq km 144.9.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 71.6%; rural 28.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.37%; female 50.63%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 16.9%; 15–29, 17.2%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 21.1%; 60–74, 14.4%; 75–84, 6.0%; 85 and over, 2.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 85,000; (2030) 87,000.

**Population by place of birth** (2006): Isle of Man 47.6%; United Kingdom 43.9%, of which England 37.2%, Scotland 3.4%, Northern Ireland 2.1%, Wales 1.2%; Ireland 2.1%; other Europe 2.0%; other 4.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 63.7%, of which Anglican 40.5%, Methodist 9.9%, Roman Catholic 8.2%; other (mostly nonreligious) 36.3%.

**Major towns** (2006): Douglas 26,218; Onchan 9,172; Ramsey 7,309; Peel 4,280; Port Erin 3,575.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.5 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2006) 62.1%; outside of marriage (2006) 37.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 2.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 1.65.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2006) 5.3/(2003) 4.4.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 75.3 years; female 81.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 347.5, of which ischemic heart diseases 123.4, cerebrovascular disease 86.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 246.7; diseases of the respiratory system 146.0; diseases of the digestive system 35.2; accidents 26.4.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007–08). Revenue: £598,318,000 (customs duties and excise taxes 71.8%; income taxes 26.6%; nontax revenue 1.6%). Expenditures: £518,186,000 (health and social security 43.5%; education 19.5%; transportation 7.5%; home affairs 7.2%; local government/environment 5.7%; tourism and recreation 5.2%).

**Production.** Agriculture, forestry, fishing: main crops include hay, oats, barley, wheat, and orchard crops; livestock (number of live animals; 2009) 144,919 sheep, 33,989 cattle, 710 pigs; roundwood, n.a.; fish catch (value of principal catch in £; 2008): scallops 2,325,000, lobster 441,000, queen scallops 300,300, crab (2007) 295,000; fisheries production by tonnage (2008) 2,770 metric tons (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: sand, gravel, and limestone. Manufacturing (value added in £; 2006–07): electrical and nonelectrical machinery/apparatus, textiles, other 121,700,000; food and beverages 24,400,000. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) n.a. (387,400,000); crude petroleum, none (n.a.); petroleum products, n.a. (n.a.); natural gas, none (n.a.).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.4; average annual income per household (2006–07) £36,624 (U.S.\$70,648); sources of income (2006–07): wages and salaries 72.1%, interest/private pensions 11.3%, transfer payments 11.0%, self-employment 2.1%, other 3.5%; expenditure (January 2008)<sup>7</sup>: recreation and culture 22.2%, housing and energy 15.5%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 13.1%, transportation 12.0%, restaurants and hotels 8.1%, household furnishings 5.7%.

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008–09): U.S.\$5,509,000,000 (U.S.\$67,471 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		2006	
	in value £'000 <sup>8</sup>	% of total value <sup>8</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	23,818	0.8	642	1.5
Mining	15,380	0.5		
Manufacturing	146,343	4.6	2,248	5.4
Construction	173,721	5.5	3,374	8.1
Public utilities	40,701	1.3	603	1.4
Transp. and commun.	216,341	6.8	3,171	7.6
Trade, hotels	187,743	5.9	6,809 <sup>9</sup>	16.3 <sup>9</sup>
Finance, real estate, insurance	1,205,081 <sup>10</sup>	38.0 <sup>10</sup>	11,143	26.7
International business	399,027 <sup>10</sup>	12.6 <sup>10</sup>		
Pub. admin., defense	130,406	4.1	2,898	6.9
Services	625,992	19.7	9,876	23.6
Other	5,591 <sup>11</sup>	0.2 <sup>11</sup>	1,029	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,170,143<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,793</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Population economically active** (2006): total 41,793; activity rate of total population 52.2% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 79.9%; female 45.8%; unemployed [August 2010] 1.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Retail price index	91.3	96.0	100.0	103.0	107.1	112.6	113.3
Weekly earnings index	96.7	99.1	100.0	109.6	112.7	116.2	118.6

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 163; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI) n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; FDI, n.a. **Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops c. 12%, in pasture c. 33%, forest area c. 6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

**Imports:** n.a. **Major import sources:** mostly the United Kingdom.

**Exports:** traditional exports including scallops, herring, beef, lambs, and tweeds are of declining importance; light manufacturing is encouraged. **Major export destinations:** mostly the United Kingdom.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 39 mi, 63 km<sup>14</sup>. Roads (2006): total length 500 mi, 800 km (paved virtually 100%). Vehicles (2003): passenger cars 50,596; trucks and buses 11,637. Air transport: n.a.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	29	355	PCs	2009	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2007	0	0
Cellular	2009	...	...	Internet users	2009	...	...
Landline	2009	...	...	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy:** n.a.

### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	...	5,139	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	...	5,574	...	...
Tertiary	...	1,433 <sup>15</sup>	...	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2006): physicians 130 (1 per 616 persons); hospital beds 355<sup>16</sup> (1 per 225 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 5.0; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel:** 17.

<sup>1</sup>Ellan Vannin in Manx Gaelic. <sup>2</sup>Collective name is Tynwald. <sup>3</sup>Includes 3 ex officio seats.

<sup>4</sup>Manx Gaelic has limited official recognition. <sup>5</sup>Equivalent in value to pound sterling (£); the Isle of Man government issues both paper money and coins. <sup>6</sup>220.9 sq mi.

<sup>7</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>At factor cost. <sup>9</sup>Includes entertainment and catering. <sup>10</sup>The Isle of Man is an international finance centre with 40 licensed banks, 166 authorized insurers, and 27,577 registered companies at the end of 2008; nearly U.S.\$83,000,000,000 was deposited in the island at the end of 2008. <sup>11</sup>Ownership of dwellings and nonprofit surpluses less imputed bank service charges. <sup>12</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>13</sup>Because of the customs union between the Isle of Man and the U.K. since 1980, there are no customs controls on the movement of goods between the Isle of Man and the U.K. <sup>14</sup>Length of three tourist (novel) railways operating in summer. <sup>15</sup>2007–08; includes Isle of Man College and students studying abroad; excludes Isle of Man International Business School. <sup>16</sup>Combined total for Noble's Hospital and Ramsey and District Cottage Hospital. <sup>17</sup>The United Kingdom is responsible for defense.

### Internet resources for further information:

• **Isle of Man Government: Economic Affairs**

<http://www.gov.im/treasury/economic>

• **Isle of Man Finance**

<http://www.gov.im/iomfinance>



## Israel

**Official name:** Medinat Yisra'el (Hebrew); Dawlat Isrā'il (Arabic) (State of Israel).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Knesset [120]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital** (proclaimed): Jerusalem; international recognition of its capital status has largely been withheld.

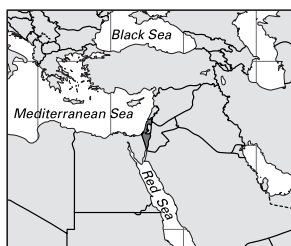
**Official languages:** Hebrew; Arabic.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** new Israeli sheqel

(NIS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = NIS 3.78; 1 £ = NIS 5.85.



### Area and population

Districts	Capitals	area <sup>1</sup>		population 2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
Central (Ha Merkaz)	Ramla	500	1,294	1,814,300
Haifa (Hefa)	Haifa	334	866	898,400
Jerusalem (Yerushalayim)	Jerusalem	252	653	924,100
Northern (Ha Zafon)	Tiberias	1,727	4,473	1,257,200
Southern (Ha Darom)	Beersheba	5,477	14,185	1,084,200
Tel Aviv	Tel Aviv–Yafo	66	172	1,277,100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,357<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>21,643</b>	<b>7,255,300<sup>4</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 7,302,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 873.8, persons per sq km 337.4.

**Urban-rural** (2010): urban 91.7%; rural 8.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.45%; female 50.55%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 27.9%; 15–29, 23.2%; 30–44, 19.7%; 45–59, 15.3%; 60–74, 9.2%; 75–84, 3.4%; 85 and over, 1.3%.

**Population projection**<sup>5</sup>: (2020) 8,326,000; (2030) 9,240,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2010): Jewish 75.5%; Arab 20.3%; other 4.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2010): Jewish 75.5%; Muslim 17.0%; Christian 2.0%; Druze 1.7%; other 3.8%.

**Major cities** (2010): Jerusalem 773,000; Tel Aviv–Yafo 403,700 (metro area 3,297,800); Haifa 265,600 (metro area 1,034,200); Beersheba 194,300 (metro area 589,400).

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 21.5 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 95.6%; outside of marriage 4.4%<sup>6</sup>.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.96.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.8/1.8.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 79.7 years; female 83.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): malignant neoplasms 138.2; diseases of the circulatory system 138.0; diabetes mellitus 33.5; diseases of the respiratory system 28.1; kidney diseases 19.9; unspecified 65.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: NIS 310,945,000,000 (tax revenue 57.9%, of which income tax 26.1%, VAT 18.2%; internal loans 24.4%; external loans and grants 5.9%; other 11.8%). Expenditures: NIS 320,931,000,000 (debt repayment 21.7%; defense 17.4%; education 11.2%; interest 10.4%; social affairs 9.4%; health 5.7%).

**Public debt** (December 2009): U.S.\$158,056,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$191,585,000,000 (U.S.\$25,740 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$27,040 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value NIS '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	11,422	1.6	47,900	1.6
Mining	111,625	15.6	...	...
Manufacturing	32,301	4.5	150,700	5.1
Construction	12,728	1.8	19,900	0.7
Public utilities	49,324	6.9	174,500	5.9
Transp. and commun.	71,023	9.9	507,800	17.2
Trade, hotels	178,595	25.0	488,100	16.5
Finance, real estate	117,102 <sup>7</sup>	16.4 <sup>7</sup>	130,600	4.4
Public admin., defense	83,992	11.8	802,200	27.1
Services	46,226 <sup>8</sup>	6.5 <sup>8</sup>	203,400	6.9
Other	714,338	100.0	2,957,100	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 1,277,000, potatoes 608,832, tomatoes 454,761, chicken meat 436,000, grapefruit 249,414<sup>9</sup>, carrots 233,101<sup>10</sup>, chilies and green peppers (2008) 178,423, grapes 89,986, peaches and nectarines 77,966, avocados 68,578; livestock (number of live animals) 404,000 cattle, 41,095,000 chickens; roundwood 27,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 8%; fisheries production (2008) 25,047 (from aquaculture 86%). Mining and quarrying (2008): potash 2,300,000, bromine 164,000, magnesium metal 35,000, diamonds 460,000 carats<sup>11</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): soaps, medicines, pharmaceuticals 2,585; medical, measuring, and testing appliances 2,502; electronics and telecommunications equipment 2,336; food products

1,761; fabricated metals 1,308; transportation equipment 1,243; plastic products 893. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 54,504,000,000 ([2007] 53,010,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008) none (12,882,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 429,000 (429,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 8,200 ([2007] 74,200,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 10,687,000 (11,572,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 1,189,000,000 (1,189,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,957,100; activity rate 42.1% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 56.5%; female 46.6%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 7.1%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.1	98.7	100.0	102.1	102.6	107.4	110.9
Daily earnings index	95.1	97.3	100.0	104.6	109.2	112.8	117.3

**Household income and expenditure** (2007). Average household size (2008) 3.3; gross annual income per household NIS 155,220 (U.S.\$40,368); sources of income: salaries and wages 66.6%, self-employment 11.3%; expenditure: housing 22.3%, transport and communications 20.1%, food and beverages 16.9%, education and entertainment 13.3%, household operations 10.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,056; remittances (2009) 1,313; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 7,856. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,439; remittances (2008) 3,537; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 5,662.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 9.9%, left fallow 4.3%, in permanent crops 3.2%, in pasture 5.8%, forest area 8.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-2,349	-2,262	-1,042	-2,528	-3,833	-5,091
% of total	3.0%	2.6%	1.1%	2.3%	3.0%	5.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$65,170,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.7%; crude petroleum 16.7%; diamonds 14.3%; chemicals and chemical products 10.9%; road vehicles 6.4%; food 5.4%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 12.3%; Belgium 6.5%; China 6.5%; Switzerland 6.1%; Germany 6.0%; unspecified 17.0%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$61,337,000,000 (polished diamonds 25.3%; chemicals and chemical products 25.2%, of which medicines 7.4%; machinery and apparatus 19.5%, of which electrical machinery/electronics 6.2%; rough diamonds 6.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 32.6%; Belgium 7.5%; Hong Kong 6.8%; India 3.8%; Neth. 3.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 606 mi, 975 km; (2008) passenger-km 1,968,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 1,056,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 11,244 mi, 18,096 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2009)<sup>2</sup>: passenger cars 1,875,765; trucks and buses 388,285. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 17,776,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 963,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	2,136	330	PCs	2004	5,037	734
Telephones				Dailies	2009	700 <sup>14</sup>	94 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,022 <sup>15</sup>	1,258 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,700	516
Landline	2009	3,250	453	Broadband	2009	1,850 <sup>15</sup>	258 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling/unknown 1%; primary 12%; secondary 44%; postsecondary, vocational, and higher 43%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 97.1%; males literate 98.5%; females literate 95.9%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	63,550	841,394	13.2	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	52,580	614,711	11.7	86
Tertiary	...	325,246	...	60 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 25,542<sup>16</sup> (1 per 290 persons); hospital beds (2010) 42,119<sup>17</sup> (1 per 179 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 3.8.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 176,500 (army 75.4%, navy 5.4%, air force 19.2%); reserve 565,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 4.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,372.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes the West Bank (2,183 sq mi [5,655 sq km]), the Gaza Strip (141 sq mi [365 sq km]), the Sea of Galilee (63 sq mi [164 sq km]), and the Dead Sea (102 sq mi [265 sq km]); includes the Golan Heights (446 sq mi [1,154 sq km]) and East Jerusalem (27 sq mi [70 sq km]). <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Includes the population of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem; excludes the Jewish population of the West Bank. <sup>5</sup>Excludes estimated mid-year Jewish population of the West Bank ([2010] 310,000). <sup>6</sup>Jewish women only. <sup>7</sup>Includes community services. <sup>8</sup>Taxes on products less imputed bank service charges and statistical discrepancy. <sup>9</sup>Includes pomelos. <sup>10</sup>Includes turnips. <sup>11</sup>Imported diamonds cut in Israel. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>El Al, Arkia Israel, and CAL Cargo only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Up to age 65. <sup>17</sup>Includes beds in old-age homes and kibbutzim.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://www.cbs.gov.il/engindex.htm>
- Bank of Israel <http://www.bankisrael.gov.il/firsteng.htm>



## Italy

**Official name:** Repubblica Italiana  
(Italian Republic).

**Form of government:** republic with  
two legislative houses (Senate [322];  
Chamber of Deputies [630]).

**Head of state:** President.

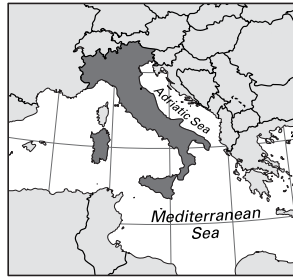
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Rome.

**Official language:** Italian.<sup>2</sup>

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation  
(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78;  
1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Regions Provinces <sup>5</sup>	Capitals	area <sup>3</sup>		population 2010 <sup>4</sup> estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
Abruzzo (Abruzzi)	L'Aquila	4,156	10,763	1,338,898
Chieti	Chieti	999	2,587	396,852
L'Aquila	L'Aquila	1,944	5,034	309,264
Pescara	Pescara	473	1,225	321,192
Teramo	Teramo	752	1,948	311,590
Basilicata	Potenza	3,859	9,995	588,879
Matera	Matera	1,331	3,447	203,570
Potenza	Potenza	2,527	6,545	385,309
Calabria	Catanzaro	5,823	15,081	2,009,330
Catanzaro	Catanzaro	924	2,392	368,219
Cosenza	Cosenza	2,568	6,650	734,652
Crotone	Crotone	662	1,716	173,812
Reggio di Calabria	Reggio di Calabria	1,229	3,183	565,756
Vibo Valentia	Vibo Valentia	440	1,139	166,891
Campania	Naples	5,247	13,590	5,824,662
Avellino	Avellino	1,078	2,792	439,036
Benevento	Benevento	800	2,071	288,283
Caserta	Caserta	1,019	2,639	910,006
Napoli	Naples	452	1,171	3,079,685
Salerno	Salerno	1,900	4,922	1,107,652
Emilia-Romagna	Bologna	8,539	22,117	4,377,435
Bologna	Bologna	1,429	3,702	984,342
Ferrara	Ferrara	1,016	2,632	358,972
Forlì-Cesena	Forlì	969	2,510	392,329
Modena	Modena	1,039	2,690	694,579
Parma	Parma	1,332	3,449	437,349
Piacenza	Piacenza	1,000	2,589	288,003
Ravenna	Ravenna	718	1,859	389,509
Reggio nell'Emilia	Reggio nell'Emilia	885	2,292	525,267
Rimini	Rimini	154	400	307,085
Lazio	Rome	6,655	17,236	5,681,868
Frosinone	Frosinone	1,251	3,239	497,849
Latina	Latina	869	2,251	551,217
Rieti	Rieti	1,061	2,749	159,979
Roma	Rome	2,066	5,352	4,154,684
Viterbo	Viterbo	1,395	3,612	318,139
Liguria	Genoa	2,093	5,422	1,615,986
Genova	Genoa	709	1,836	883,180
Imperia	Imperia	446	1,155	221,885
La Spezia	La Spezia	341	882	232,606
Savona	Savona	596	1,545	287,315
Lombardy <sup>5</sup>	Milan	9,213	23,863	9,826,141
Bergamo	Bergamo	1,051	2,722	1,087,204
Brescia	Brescia	1,846	4,782	1,242,923
Como	Como	497	1,288	590,050
Cremona	Cremona	684	1,771	362,061
Lecco	Lecco	315	816	337,912
Lodi	Lodi	302	783	225,825
Mantova	Mantova	903	2,339	412,606
Milano <sup>5</sup>	Milan	765	1,980	3,963,916
Pavia	Pavia	1,145	2,965	544,230
Sondrio	Sondrio	1,240	3,212	182,709
Varese	Varese	463	1,199	876,705
Marche <sup>5</sup>	Ancona	3,743	9,694	1,577,676
Ancona	Ancona	749	1,940	478,319
Ascoli Piceno <sup>5</sup>	Ascoli Piceno	806	2,087	391,066
Macerata	Macerata	1,071	2,774	324,369
Pesaro e Urbino	Pesaro	1,117	2,892	383,922
Molise	Campobasso	1,713	4,438	320,229
Campobasso	Campobasso	1,123	2,909	231,440
Isernia	Isernia	590	1,529	88,789
Piedmont	Turin	9,808	25,402	4,446,230
Alessandria	Alessandria	1,375	3,560	439,414
Asti	Asti	583	1,511	221,151
Biella	Biella	352	913	186,698
Cuneo	Cuneo	2,665	6,903	589,586
Novara	Novara	530	1,373	368,864
Torino	Turin	2,637	6,830	2,297,598
Verbania-Cusio-	Verbania	858	2,221	163,121
Ossola	Ossola	806	2,088	179,798
Vercelli	Vercelli	7,474	19,358	4,084,035
Puglia <sup>5</sup>	Bari	1,980	5,129	1,604,093
Bari <sup>5</sup>	Bari	710	1,838	403,096
Brindisi	Brindisi	2,774	7,185	682,765
Foggia <sup>5</sup>	Foggia	1,065	2,759	813,556
Lecce	Lecce	941	2,437	580,525
Taranto	Taranto	8,878	22,993	3,730,130
Tuscany	Florence	12,488	32,322	348,127
Arezzo	Arezzo	1,365	3,536	991,862
Firenze	Florence	1,739	4,504	227,063
Grosseto	Grosseto	468	1,213	341,453
Livorno	Livorno	684	1,773	392,182
Lucca	Lucca	447	1,157	203,642
Massa-Carrara	Massa	945	2,448	414,154
Pisa	Pisa	373	965	292,108
Pistoia	Pistoia	133	344	248,174
Prato	Prato	1,475	3,821	271,365
Siena	Siena	3,265	8,456	900,790
Umbria	Perugia	2,446	6,334	667,071
Perugia	Perugia	819	2,122	233,719
Terni	Terni			

### Area and population (continued)

Regions Provinces <sup>5</sup>	Capitals	area <sup>3</sup>		population 2010 <sup>4</sup> estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
Veneto	Venice	7,104	18,399	4,912,438
Belluno	Belluno	1,420	3,678	213,876
Padova	Padova	827	2,142	927,730
Rovigo	Rovigo	691	1,789	247,297
Treviso	Treviso	956	2,477	883,840
Venezia	Venice	950	2,460	858,915
Verona	Verona	1,195	3,096	914,382
Vicenza	Vicenza	1,051	2,722	866,398
<b>Autonomous regions</b>				
<b>Provinces</b>				
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Trieste	3,034	7,858	1,234,079
Gorizia	Gorizia	180	467	142,627
Pordenone	Pordenone	878	2,273	313,870
Trieste	Trieste	82	212	236,546
Udine	Udine	1,889	4,893	541,036
Sardinia	Cagliari	9,301	24,090	1,672,404
Cagliari	Cagliari	1,764	4,570	561,080
Carbonia-Iglesias	Carbonia, Iglesias	577	1,495	130,186
Medio Campidano	Sanluri, Villacidro	585	1,516	102,647
Nuoro	Nuoro	1,519	3,934	161,020
Ogliastra	Lanusei; Tortolì	716	1,854	58,006
Olbia-Tempio	Olbia	1,312	3,399	156,121
Oristano	Oristano	1,174	3,040	166,712
Sassari	Sassari	1,653	4,282	336,632
Sicily	Palermo	9,927	25,711	5,042,992
Agrigento	Agrigento	1,175	3,042	454,593
Caltanissetta	Caltanissetta	822	2,128	272,052
Catania	Catania	1,371	3,552	1,087,682
Enna	Enna	989	2,562	173,009
Messina	Messina	1,254	3,248	653,810
Palermo	Palermo	1,927	4,992	1,246,094
Ragusa	Ragusa	623	1,614	316,113
Siracusa	Siracusa	814	2,109	403,356
Trapani	Trapani	951	2,462	436,283
Trentino-Alto Adige	Trento (Trient)	5,254	13,607	1,028,260
(Trentino-Südtirol)	Bolzano (Bozen)	2,857	7,400	503,434
Bolzano (Bozen)	Trento (Trient)	2,401	6,218	524,826
Trento				
Valle d'Aosta	Aosta (Aoste)	1,260	3,263	127,866
(Vallée d'Aoste)				
TOTAL		116,346	301,336	60,340,328

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 60,487,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 519.9, persons per sq km 200.7.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 67.6%; rural 32.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>4</sup>): male 48.55%; female 51.45%.

**Age breakdown** (2008<sup>4</sup>): under 15, 14.1%; 15–29, 16.3%; 30–44, 23.8%; 45–59, 20.1%; 60–74, 16.1%; 75–84, 7.2%; 85 and over, 2.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 61,902,000; (2030) 62,353,000.

**Ethnolinguistic composition** (2000): Italian 96.0%; North African Arab 0.9%; Italo-Albanian 0.8%; Albanian 0.5%; German 0.4%; Austrian 0.4%; other 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 83%, of which practicing c. 28%; Muslim c. 2%; nonreligious/atheist c. 14%; other c. 1%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2010<sup>4</sup>/2007): Rome 2,743,796 (3,339,000); Milan 1,307,495 (2,945,000); Naples 962,940 (2,250,000); Turin 909,538 (1,652,000); Palermo 656,081 (863,000); Genoa 609,746; Bologna 377,220; Florence 368,901; Bari 320,150; Catania 295,591; Venice 270,801; Verona 264,475; Messina 242,864; Padua 212,989; Trieste 205,523; Taranto 193,136; Brescia 191,618; Prato 186,798; Reggio di Calabria 185,854; Parma 184,467; Modena 183,114.

**Households.** Average household size (2008<sup>4</sup>) 2.4; composition of households (2001): 1 person 24.9%, 2 persons 27.1%, 3 persons 21.6%, 4 persons 19.0%, 5 or more persons 7.4%. Family households (2001): 21,810,676, of which couple with children 41.5%, single family 24.9%, couple without children 20.8%, mother with children 7.3%, father with children 1.6%.

**Immigration** (2008<sup>4</sup>): resident foreigners 3,432,651, of which from EU countries 17.7%, other Europe 23.0%, North African countries 15.2%, other Africa 6.6%, Asian countries 7.7%, other/not stated 29.8%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.5 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2007) 79.3%; outside of marriage (2007) 20.7%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –0.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.37.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.0/(2007) 0.8.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 78.9 years; female 84.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 373.4; malignant neoplasms 286.2; diseases of the respiratory system 60.7; diseases of the digestive system 39.2.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 0.4%<sup>6</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population ages 25 to 64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 15%; lower secondary 33%; upper secondary 37%; university 13%; other 2%.

**Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2008): 34.6 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers (2007) for: nonfatal injury 2,647; fatal injury 4. Number of working days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 workers (2007): 52.6.

**Material well-being.** Rate per 100 households possessing (2008): mobile phone 88.5; personal computer 50.1; Internet access 42.0; satellite dish 30.7.

**Transport used for work** per 100 employees (includes double-counting; 2008): car 75.7%, walking 11.1%, bus 4.9%, motorcycle/motorbike 4.6%, bicycle 3.1%, train 2.9%, underground 2.5%, other 2.9%.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (April 2008): over 80%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2004): c. 30%. **Social deviance** (2007). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder/manslaughter 4.6; rape 8.2; theft 2,756; battery 132.2; robbery 86.2. **Access to services** (2002). Nearly 100% of dwellings have access to electricity, a safe water supply, and toilet facilities. **Leisure** (2006). Favourite leisure activities (attendance per 100 people age 6 and over): cinema 48.9; museum/art exhibition 27.7; sporting events 27.3; discotheque 24.8; archaeological sites/monuments 21.1.

## National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$2,112,492,000,000 (U.S.\$35,080 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$31,330 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2008	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	25,084	1.6	895,000	3.6
Mining	4,865	0.3	36,000	0.1
Manufacturing	220,602	14.5	4,805,000	19.1
Construction	85,932	5.7	1,970,000	7.9
Public utilities	31,327	2.1	144,000	0.6
Transportation and communications	99,599	6.5	1,294,000	5.2
Trade, hotels	203,946	13.4	4,719,000	18.8
Finance, real estate	393,893	25.9	3,271,000	13.0
Pub. admin., defense	93,207	6.1	1,436,000	5.7
Services	209,271	13.8	4,798,000	19.1
Other	153,144 <sup>7</sup>	10.1 <sup>7</sup>	1,728,000 <sup>8</sup>	6.9 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,520,870</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,096,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Budget** (2006)<sup>9</sup>. Revenue: €672,610,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 27.6%, social security contributions 27.6%, individual income taxes 24.4%, nontax revenue 6.7%, taxes on corporations 6.4%). Expenditures: €722,750,000,000 (social protection 37.2%, health 14.4%, economic affairs 12.0%, public debt 9.5%, education 9.2%, defense 2.8%). **Public debt** (May 2009): U.S.\$2,137,581,000,000.

Financial aggregates						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate, € per <sup>10</sup> :						
U.S. dollar	0.73	0.85	0.76	0.68	0.72	0.69
£	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.36	1.03	1.08
SDR	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.07	1.11	1.09
International reserves (U.S.\$) <sup>10</sup>						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	27,859	25,515	25,662	28,385	37,088	45,770
SDRs ('000,000)	145	229	272	331	261	9,414
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	3,703	1,758	977	735	1,520	1,835
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	24,011	23,528	24,413	27,319	35,306	34,521
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83
% world reserves	...	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.1
Interest and prices						
Central bank discount (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govt. bond yield (%)	4.26	3.56	4.05	4.49	4.68	4.31
Share prices <sup>11</sup> (2005 = 100)	84.0	100.0	115.7	127.0	88.1	63.0
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)						
Balance of visible trade	+10,893	+564	-12,511	+4,242	-51	+3,259
Imports, f.o.b.	-341,278	-371,814	-430,585	-498,142	-546,908	-403,900
Exports, f.o.b.	352,171	372,378	418,074	502,384	546,857	407,160
Balance of invisibles	-27,349	-30,277	-35,534	-55,274	-77,978	-69,458
Balance of payments, current account	-16,456	-29,713	-48,045	-51,032	-78,029	-66,199

**Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 316,719,000,000 ([2007] 360,171,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 158,000 (25,118,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 36,400,000 ([2007] 680,004,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 91,714,000 (75,191,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 9,103,000,000 ([2007] 84,927,000,000).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 12,000,000, grapes 8,242,500, corn (maize) 7,877,700, tomatoes 6,382,700, wheat 6,341,000, olives 3,600,500, sugar beets 3,307,700, oranges 2,478,200, apples 2,176,200, potatoes 1,753,200, peaches and nectarines 1,638,100, pig meat 1,588,444, cattle meat 1,055,006, pears 831,100, artichokes 486,600, kiwi fruit 436,300, hazelnuts (2008) 111,841; livestock (number of live animals) 9,252,400 pigs, 8,175,200 sheep, 6,124,000 cattle, (2008) 100,000,000 chickens; roundwood 7,580,994 cu m, of which fuelwood 66%; fisheries production (2008) 417,254 (from aquaculture 43%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 32,900,000; feldspar 4,700,000 [world rank: 2]; marble and travertine 4,600,000; pozzolana 4,000,000 [world rank: 2]. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): fabricated metal products 34,849; food products 21,119; general purpose machinery 19,782; paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals 14,945; special purpose machinery 13,548; bricks, cement, ceramics 12,684; printing and publishing 10,567; plastic products 9,205; textiles 9,063; motor vehicles and parts 8,533; wearing apparel 8,317; furniture 8,195; iron and steel 7,298; footwear and leather products 6,643.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 25,096,600; activity rate of total population 42.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63.0%; female 40.7%; unemployed [2009] 7.8%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	95.9	98.1	100.0	102.1	104.0	107.4
Earnings index	94.1	97.1	100.0	103.2	106.1	108.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 46,232; remittances (2009) 1,902; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 32,158. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 30,839; remittances (2008) 12,718; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 58,894.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008<sup>4</sup>) 2.4; average annual disposable income per household (2008) €19,342 (U.S.\$28,332); sources of income (1996): salaries and wages 38.8%, property income and self-employment 38.5%, transfer payments 22.0%; expenditure (2007<sup>4</sup>): housing and energy 31.4%, food and beverages 18.8%, transportation and communications 16.7%, clothing 6.3%, leisure 5.4%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 22.7%, left fallow 1.7%, in permanent crops 8.6%, in pasture 14.2%, forest area 34.6%.

## Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	-1,724	-11,879	-25,412	-11,619	-16,887
% of total	0.2%	1.6%	3.0%	1.1%	1.5%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$553,962,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 15.9%, of which nonelectrical machinery 7.7%; chemicals and chemical products 12.2%; crude petroleum 10.6%; road vehicles/parts 9.5%; food 6.5%; iron and steel 5.9%). **Major import sources:** Germany 15.7%; France 8.5%; China 6.3%; Netherlands 5.1%; Spain 3.9%; Belgium 3.8%; Libya 3.8%; U.S. 3.1%; Switzerland 3.0%; U.K. 2.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$537,075,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 21.0%, of which general industrial machinery 10.2%, specialized machinery for particular industries 6.3%; chemicals and chemical products 9.9%; road vehicles/parts 7.7%; iron and steel 5.4%; electrical machinery and apparatus 5.1%; food 4.9%; apparel and clothing accessories 4.7%; manufactures of metals 4.4%; refined petroleum 3.9%; furniture 2.6%; footwear 2.1%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 12.7%; France 11.1%; Spain 6.5%; U.S. 6.3%; U.K. 5.2%; Switzerland 4.0%; Russia 2.9%; Belgium 2.6%; Poland 2.6%; Austria 2.3%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 10,163 mi, 16,356 km; passenger-km 45,767,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,118,000,000. Roads (2005): total length 303,040 mi, 487,700 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2006) 795,700,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 179,411,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 35,680,000; trucks and buses 4,534,020. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 39,421,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,231,000,000.

Communications					
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date
Televisions	2001	28,153	494	PCs	2007
Telephones				Dailies	2009
Cellular	2009	90,613 <sup>16</sup>	1,514 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009
Landline	2009	21,300	356	Broadband	2009

## Education and health

**Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 98.9%; males literate 99.1%; females literate 98.6%.

Education (2005–06)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	264,378	2,790,254	10.6	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	426,822	4,531,571	10.6	94
Tertiary	99,595	2,029,023	20.4	67 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 215,000 (1 per 274 persons); hospital beds (2005) 234,428 (1 per 250 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 3.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 293,202 (army 36.9%, navy 11.6%, air force 14.7%, carabinieri 36.8%); U.S. military forces (September 2009) 9,707. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%<sup>17</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$516.

<sup>1</sup>Included 7 nonelective seats in June 2009 (4 presidential appointees and 3 former presidents serving ex officio). <sup>2</sup>In addition, German is locally official in the region of Trentino-Alto Adige and French is locally official in the region of Valle d'Aosta. <sup>3</sup>Region areas are based on an end-of-2002 survey; province areas are based on an older survey and therefore may not sum to the region area. <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>Three new provinces were formally established in June 2009. Monza and Brianza province was created from part of Milano province, Lombardy region; Fermo from part of Ascoli Piceno province, Marche region; and Barletta-Andria-Trani from parts of Bari and Foggia provinces, Puglia region. <sup>6</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>8</sup>Includes 1,692,000 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>According to the general government budget; for Italy this is the central government budget and some of the local government budget. <sup>10</sup>End of year. <sup>11</sup>Yearly average. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Pass. cars 693,000,000,000; buses 102,700,000,000. <sup>14</sup>Air One, Alitalia, Livingston S.P.A., and Meridiana airlines only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Includes military pensions.

## Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistical Institute <http://www.istat.it>
- Banca d'Italia <http://www.bancaditalia.it>

## Jamaica

**Official name:** Jamaica.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [21<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [60]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kingston.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Jamaican dollar

(J\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = J\$84.65; 1 £ = J\$130.77.



**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$13,541,000,000 (U.S.\$5,020 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$7,320 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value J\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture	58,768.1	5.4	232,900	16.6
Mining	8,955.8	0.8	6,400	0.5
Manufacturing	86,367.5	8.0	85,200	6.1
Construction	76,496.5	7.1	116,500	8.3
Public utilities	37,916.0	3.5	8,500	0.6
Transp. and commun.	101,204.4	9.3	79,300	5.6
Trade, hotels	233,407.2	21.5	330,400	23.5
Finance, real estate	199,881.0	18.5	77,800	5.5
Pub. admin., defense	133,291.7	12.3	55,600	4.0
Services	61,418.5	5.7	240,700	17.1
Other	85,741.6 <sup>8</sup>	7.9 <sup>8</sup>	171,700 <sup>9</sup>	12.2 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,083,448.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,405,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; April 2010): U.S.\$7,729,300,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 3.5; average annual income per household: n.a.; expenditure (2006)<sup>10</sup>: food and non-alcoholic beverages 37.5%, housing/energy 12.8%, transportation 12.8%, restaurants and hotels 6.2%, household furnishings 4.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,984; remittances (2009–10) 2,212; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,122; official development assistance (2008) 79. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 298; remittances (2009–10) 270; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 94.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,944	–2,581	–2,943	–3,841	–5,047	–3,123
% of total	37.8%	43.7%	40.8%	44.8%	50.2%	53.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$8,465,000,000 (refined petroleum 29.5%; chemicals and chemical products 11.5%; food 10.5%; machinery and apparatus 10.2%; crude petroleum 10.2%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 39.4%; Trinidad and Tobago 17.5%; Venezuela 11.6%; China 3.8%; Brazil 2.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$2,439,000,000 (alumina 50.5%; refined petroleum 17.9%; food 10.6%, of which raw sugar 4.3%, coffee 1.1%; undenatured ethyl alcohol 6.2%; rum 1.8%; beer 1.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 40.3%; Canada 10.6%; U.K. 9.2%; Neth. 7.8%; France 5.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 27 mi, 43 km<sup>12</sup>. Roads (2007): total length 13,745 mi, 22,121 km (paved [2005] 74%). Vehicles: passenger cars (2006) 373,742; trucks and buses (2004) 128,239. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 3,027,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 12,400,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,006	374	PCs	2005	179	68
Telephones				Dailies	2009	115 <sup>14</sup>	43 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,971 <sup>15</sup>	1,093 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,581	582
Landline	2009	302	111	Broadband	2009	112 <sup>15</sup>	41 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 0.9%; primary education 25.5%; secondary 55.5%; higher 12.3%, of which university 4.2%; unknown 5.8%. **Literacy** (2008): population age 15 and over literate 85.9%; males 80.6%; females 90.8%.

#### Education (2004–05)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	11,793	326,411	27.7	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	13,336	246,332	18.5	78
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	2,006	45,770	22.8	19 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 2,253 (1 per 1,176 persons); hospital beds (2006) 5,326 (1 per 500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 16.7; undernourished population (2004–06) 140,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 2,830 (army 88.3%, coast guard 6.7%, air force 5.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$33.

<sup>1</sup>All seats appointed by Governor-General. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>The parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew are jointly administered from the Half Way Tree section of Saint Andrew. <sup>4</sup>Includes numerous denominations. <sup>5</sup>Urban population of the amalgamated Kingston and St. Andrew parishes. <sup>6</sup>April. <sup>7</sup>October. <sup>8</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Includes 25,900 not adequately defined and 145,800 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>12</sup>Only operable railway transported bauxite. <sup>13</sup>Air Jamaica. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2002–03.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistical Institute of Jamaica <http://www.statinja.gov.jm>
- Bank of Jamaica <http://www.boj.org.jm>

### Area and population

Parishes	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Clarendon	May Pen	462	1,196	246,518
Hanover	Lucea	174	450	69,926
Kingston	3	9	22	3
Manchester	Mandeville	320	830	190,920
Portland	Port Antonio	314	814	82,245
Saint Andrew	3	166	431	666,182 <sup>3</sup>
Saint Ann	Saint Ann's Bay	468	1,213	173,414
Saint Catherine	Spanish Town	460	1,192	498,451
Saint Elizabeth	Black River	468	1,212	151,122
Saint James	Montego Bay	230	595	184,412
Saint Mary	Port Maria	236	611	114,317
Saint Thomas	Morant Bay	287	743	94,245
Trelawny	Falmouth	338	875	75,618
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	312	807	144,988
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,244</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>2,692,358</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 2,702,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 636.7, persons per sq km 245.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 52.0%; rural 48.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>2</sup>): male 49.28%; female 50.72%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>2</sup>): under 15, 27.9%; 15–29, 25.0%; 30–44, 23.8%; 45–59, 12.4%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75 and over, 3.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 2,767,000; (2030) 2,805,000.

**Doubling time:** 67 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2001): black 91.6%; mixed race 6.2%; East Indian 0.9%;

Chinese 0.2%; white 0.2%; other/unknown 0.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Protestant 61.2%, of which Church of God 23.8%<sup>4</sup>, Seventh-day Adventist 10.8%, Pentecostal 9.5%; Roman Catholic 2.6%; other Christian 1.7%; Rastafarian 0.9%; nonreligious 20.9%; other 12.7%.

**Major cities** (2006): Kingston 585,300<sup>5</sup>; Spanish Town 148,800; Portmore 103,900; Montego Bay 82,700; Mandeville 47,700; May Pen 44,800.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.30.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.9/0.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 71.3 years; female 77.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): circulatory diseases 321, of which cerebrovascular disease 135; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 130; communicable diseases 106; diabetes 81.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: J\$300,193,300,000 (tax revenue 88.6%, nontax revenue 7.0%, grants and other revenue 4.4%). Expenditures: J\$421,458,500,000 (interest 44.8%, wages and salaries 30.0%, capital expenditures 8.2%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 1,968,000, fruit (2007) 415,000 (of which oranges 142,000), coconuts 265,600, goat's milk 165,000, bananas 125,000, chicken meat (2009) 107,000, yams 102,284, pumpkins, squash, and gourds 34,119, pimiento and allspice (2005) 10,400, coffee 3,300; livestock (number of live animals) 440,000 goats, 14,100,000 chickens; roundwood 829,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 67%; fisheries production 19,123 (from aquaculture 31%). Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 14,697,000; alumina 3,991,000; limestone (2007) 2,950,000; gypsum 238,000. Manufacturing (2008): cement 724,600,000; animal feeds (2005) 367,600; sugar 140,000; flour 132,561; molasses 62,654; beer 859,870 hectolitres; rum [and other distilled spirits] 265,349 hectolitres; cigarettes (2005) 724,313,000 units. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 7,782,000,000 (7,782,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (36,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (6,267,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 838,000 (4,418,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 16.1%, in permanent crops 10.2%, in pasture 21.1%, forest area 31.2%.

**Population economically active** (2010<sup>6</sup>): total 1,242,000; activity rate of total population 46.0% (participation rates: ages 14 and over, 62.0%; female 45.1%; unemployed 11.4%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	76.6	86.9	100.0	108.4	118.6	144.7	158.6



## Japan

**Official name:** Nihon, or Nippon (Japan).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with a national Diet consisting of two legislative houses (House of Councillors [242]; House of Representatives [480]).

**Symbol of state:** Emperor.

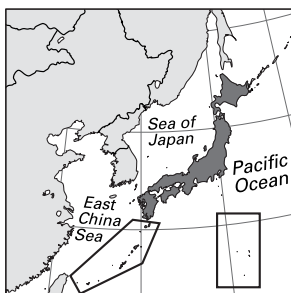
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Tokyo.

**Official language:** Japanese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** yen (¥); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = ¥84.47; 1 £ = ¥130.49.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq. mi.	sq. km.	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate
<b>Prefectures</b>				
Chūbu		25,786	66,786	21,772,516
Aichi	Nagoya	1,991	5,156	7,414,098
Fukui	Fukui	1,617	4,189	808,589
Gifu	Kanazawa	4,092	10,598	2,086,590
Ishikawa	Kanazawa	1,616	4,185	1,166,656
Nagano	Nagano	5,245	13,585	2,160,602
Niigata	Niigata	4,858	12,582	2,383,650
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	3,003	7,779	3,787,982
Toyama	Toyama	1,640	4,247	1,095,217
Yamanashi	Kofu	1,724	4,465	869,132
Chūgoku		12,322	31,913	7,578,288
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	3,273	8,477	2,866,571
Okayama	Okayama	2,746	7,112	1,943,655
Shimane	Matsue	2,590	6,707	720,112
Tottori	Tottori	1,354	3,507	591,150
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	2,359	6,110	1,456,800
Hokkaidō		32,221	83,453	5,517,449
Hokkaidō	Sapporo	32,221	83,453	5,517,449
Kantō		12,522	32,432	42,333,117
Chiba	Chiba	1,991	5,156	6,183,743
Gumma	Maebashi	2,457	6,363	2,006,903
Ibaraki	Mito	2,354	6,096	2,967,404
Kanagawa	Yokohama	932	2,415	9,005,176
Saitama	Saitama	1,466	3,797	7,170,362
Tochigi	Utsunomiya	2,474	6,408	2,010,732
Tokyo-to	Tokyo	848	2,197	12,988,797
Kinki		12,783	33,108	22,742,540
Hyōgo	Kōbe	3,240	8,392	5,599,359
Kyōto-fu	Kyōto	1,781	4,613	2,631,441
Mie	Tsu	2,230	5,776	1,862,575
Nara	Nara	1,425	3,691	1,400,951
Ōsaka-fu	Ōsaka	731	1,893	8,840,372
Shiga	Ōtsu	1,551	4,017	1,402,132
Wakayama	Wakayama	1,825	4,726	1,005,710
Kyūshū		17,157	44,436	14,595,361
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,919	4,971	5,066,856
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	3,547	9,187	1,711,746
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	2,859	7,404	1,815,985
Miyazaki	Miyazaki	2,986	7,734	1,132,768
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	1,580	4,092	1,432,236
Ōita	Ōita	2,447	6,338	1,197,220
Okinawa	Naha	877	2,271	1,385,725
Saga	Saga	942	2,439	852,825
Shikoku		7,259	18,802	3,994,507
Ehime	Matsuyama	2,192	5,676	1,437,549
Kagawa	Takamatsu	724	1,876	1,000,169
Kōchi	Kōchi	2,743	7,105	767,520
Tokushima	Tokushima	1,600	4,145	789,269
Tohoku		25,825	66,886	9,383,924
Akita	Akita	4,483	11,612	1,097,626
Aomori	Aomori	3,709	9,606	1,382,637
Fukushima	Fukushima	5,321	13,782	2,042,816
Iwate	Morioka	5,899	15,278	1,340,852
Miyagi	Sendai	2,813	7,285	2,340,029
Yamagata	Yamagata	3,600	9,323	1,179,964
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>145,898<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>377,873<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>127,917,702</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 127,320,000<sup>3</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 872.5, persons per sq km 336.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 66.6%; rural 33.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>4</sup>): male 48.69%; female 51.31%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>4</sup>): under 15, 13.3%; 15–29, 15.9%; 30–44, 20.9%; 45–59, 19.1%; 60–74, 19.7%; 75–84, 8.1%; 85 and over, 3.0%.

**Population projection** (2020) 123,981,000; (2030) 117,725,000.

**Composition by nationality** (2006): Japanese 98.4%; Korean 0.5%; Chinese 0.4%; Brazilian 0.2%; other 0.5%.

**Immigration/Emigration** (2007<sup>5</sup>): permanent immigrants/registered aliens in Japan 2,152,973, from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, and China 28.2%, from North and South Korea 27.6%, from Brazil 14.7%, from the Philippines 9.4%, from Peru 2.8%, from the U.S. 2.4%, from Thailand 1.9%, from Vietnam 1.7%, other 11.3%. Japanese nationals living abroad 1,085,671, in the U.S. 34.5%, in China 11.8%, in the U.K. 5.9%, in Australia 5.8%, in Brazil 5.7%, in Canada 4.4%, in Thailand 3.9%, other 28.0%. Permanent expatriates (including those with dual nationality) 339,774, of which living in the U.S. 37.4%, in Brazil 17.6%, in Australia 9.0%, in Canada 8.8%.

**Major cities** (2010<sup>4</sup>): Tokyo 8,843,000; Yokohama 3,681,000; Ōsaka 2,668,000; Nagoya 2,259,000; Sapporo 1,910,000; Kōbe 1,538,000; Kyōto 1,464,000; Fukuoka 1,461,000; Kawasaki 1,420,000; Saitama 1,229,100; Hiroshima 1,173,000; Sendai 1,037,000; Kita-Kyūshū 981,000.

**Major metropolitan areas** (2009): Tokyo 36,507,000; Ōsaka-Kōbe 11,325,000; Nagoya 3,257,000; Fukuoka-Kita-Kyūshū 2,809,000; Sapporo 2,673,000; Sendai 2,362,000; Hiroshima 2,079,000; Kyōto 1,805,000.

## Other principal cities (2009<sup>1</sup>)

	population		population		population
Akita	325,837	Kasugai	302,929	Ōita	470,826
Amagasaki	462,561	Kawagoe	340,461	Okayama	704,189
Aomori	302,143	Kawaguchi	501,769	Okazaki	373,527
Asahikawa	349,331	Kōchi	343,776	Otsu	332,823
Chiba	955,279	Koriyama	338,835	Sagamihara	712,318
Fujisawa	407,287	Koshigaya	323,460	Sakai	837,853
Fukuyama	462,247	Kumamoto	729,739	Shizuoka	717,198
Funabashi	600,025	Kurashiki	473,983	Suita	355,083
Gifu	411,179	Kurume	304,124	Takamatsu	418,749
Hachioji	575,578	Machida	419,205	Takasaki	369,088
Hamamatsu	811,397	Maebashi	338,793	Takatsuki	353,919
Higashi-Ōsaka	505,415	Matsudo	484,194	Tokorozawa	339,696
Himeji	536,446	Matsuyama	515,772	Toyama	420,423
Hirakata	407,353	Miyazaki	398,407	Toyonashi	377,094
Ichikawa	475,751	Nagano	384,327	Toyonaka	388,544
Ichinomiya	378,915	Nagasaki	444,117	Toyota	424,681
Iwaki	345,310	Naha	314,897	Utsunomiya	510,068
Kagoshima	605,424	Nara	365,470	Wakayama	369,958
Kanazawa	457,273	Niigata	812,223	Yokkaichi	307,456
Kashiwa	397,446	Nishinomiya	480,980	Yokosuka	419,838

**Religious affiliation** (2003): Shintō and related beliefs 84.2%<sup>6</sup>; Buddhism and related beliefs 73.6%<sup>6</sup>; Christian 1.7%; Muslim 0.1%; other 7.8%.

**Households** (2007). Total households (2009) 48,013,000; average household size (2010<sup>4</sup>) 3.1; composition of households 1 person 28.2%, 2 persons 28.0%, 3 persons 18.5%, 4 persons 16.2%, 5 persons 6.1%, 6 or more persons 3.0%. Family households (2009) 32,823,000 (68.4%); nonfamily 15,189,000 (31.6%).

## Type of household (2008)

Total number of occupied dwelling units: 49,598,300

	number of dwellings	percentage of total
<b>by kind of dwelling</b>		
exclusively for living	48,281,000	97.3
mixed use	1,523,600 <sup>7</sup>	3.3 <sup>7</sup>
combined with nondwelling	81,400 <sup>7</sup>	0.2 <sup>7</sup>
detached house	27,450,000	55.3
apartment building	20,684,000	41.7
tenement (substandard or overcrowded building)	1,330,000	2.7
other	134,000	0.3
<b>by legal tenure of householder</b>		
owned	30,316,000	61.1
rented	17,770,000	35.8
other	1,512,300	3.1
<b>by kind of amenities</b>		
flush toilet	45,008,500	90.7
bathroom	47,386,200	95.5
<b>by year of construction</b>		
1950 and earlier	1,858,300	3.7
1951–70	5,052,400	10.2
1971–80	8,969,000	18.1
1981–90	9,957,600	20.1
1991–2000	11,582,800	23.3
2001–2008 (Sept.)	8,624,100	17.4
not reported/unknown	3,554,100	7.2

**Mobility** (2009). Percentage of total population moving: within a prefecture 1.9%; between prefectures 2.2%.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –0.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.37.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.6 (average age at first marriage, men 30.4 years; women 28.6 years)/2.0.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 79.6 years; female 86.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 269.8; heart disease 141.7; cerebrovascular disease 95.9; pneumonia 87.8; accidents 29.6; suicide 24.1; renal failure 17.8; diseases of the liver 12.5; pulmonary disease 12.0; diabetes mellitus 11.0.

## Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through upper secondary education 57%; higher vocational 19%; university 24%.

## Distribution of income (2000)

percentage of average household income by quintile				
1	2	3	4	5 (highest)
11.2	15.3	18.8	23.0	31.7

**Quality of working life.** Average hours worked per week (2010<sup>8</sup>): 40.6. Annual rate of deaths/nonfatal injuries per 100,000 workers (2008): 1.9/177.5. Proportion of labour force insured for damages or income loss resulting from injury, permanent disability, and death (2005): 53.1%. Average man-days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 workdays (2006): 1.8. Average duration of journey to work (2008): 27.8 minutes.

**Access to services** (2004). Proportion of households having access to: safe public water supply 96.9%; public sewage system c. 68%.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (August 2009): 69%. Adult population working as volunteers at least once



in the year (2006) 26.2%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2008): 15.8%.

**Social deviance** (2009). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: homicide 0.9; robbery 3.5; larceny and theft 101.9. Incidence in general population of: alcoholism per 100,000 population, n.a.; drug and substance abuse (2005) 0.1. Rate of suicide per 100,000 population: 24.1.

#### Leisure/use of personal time

##### Discretionary daily activities (2006)

(Population age 10 years and over)

	weekly average hrs./min.
Total discretionary daily time	6:23
of which	
Hobbies and amusements	0:45
Sports	0:15
Learning (except schoolwork)	0:12
Social activities	0:22
Radio, television, newspapers, and magazines	2:24
Rest and relaxation	1:25
Other activities	1:00

**Favourite sports** according to the rates of participation (2007): males—jogging/marathon 24.9%, bowling 24.1%, fishing 16.4%, baseball 15.9%, gymnastics 14.5%, swimming in pool 13.5%; females—gymnastics 24.1%, bowling 21.4%, jogging/marathon 16.5%, swimming in pool 14.5%, aerobics 7.8%, badminton 7.4%.

**Favourite amusements** according to the rates of participation (2007): males—lotteries 40.7%, karaoke 40.3%, home video games 32.2%; females—karaoke 37.8%, lotteries 36.1%, card games 28.5%.

**Favourite hobbies** according to the rates of participation (2007): average for both sexes—personal computer-related activities c. 37%, listening to music c. 34%, gardening c. 28%.

**Favourite excursions** according to the rates of participation (2007): average for both sexes—taking part in domestic sightseeing tours c. 52%, going for a drive c. 46%, visiting zoos, museums, aquariums, or botanical gardens c. 38%, visiting amusement parks c. 26%, picnicking/hiking c. 24%.

**Material well-being** (2007). Households possessing: automobile (2003–04) 81.6%; air conditioner (2002) 87.2%; personal computer 85.0%.

#### National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,830,313,000,000 (U.S.\$37,870 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$33,280 per capita).

#### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2010 <sup>9</sup>	
	in value ¥'000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,372.3	1.5	2,500,000	3.8
Mining and quarrying	407.8	0.1	...	...
Manufacturing	100,279.3	19.8	10,310,000	15.6
Construction	30,923.8	6.1	4,960,000	7.5
Public utilities	9,007.7	1.8	...	...
Transportation and communications	34,001.1	6.7	5,390,000	8.1
Trade, hotels	69,617.1	13.8	14,400,000	21.8
Finance, real estate	91,200.7	18.1	2,910,000	4.4
Pub. admin., defense	48,220.1	9.5	2,170,000	3.3
Services	124,867.6	24.7	18,880,000	28.5
Other	-10,785.4 <sup>10</sup>	-2.1 <sup>10</sup>	4,620,000 <sup>11</sup>	7.0 <sup>11</sup>
TOTAL	505,111.9 <sup>12</sup>	100.0	66,150,000 <sup>12</sup>	100.0

**Budget** (2009–10)<sup>13</sup>. Revenue: ¥92,299,000,000,000 (government bonds 48.0%; income tax 13.7%; VAT 10.4%; corporate taxes 6.4%; other 21.5%). Expenditures: ¥92,299,000,000,000 (social security 29.5%; debt service 22.4%; public works 6.3%; education and science 6.1%; national defense 5.2%).

**Public debt** (July 2010): U.S.\$10,461,800,000,000.

#### Financial aggregates

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate <sup>5</sup> , ¥ per:							
U.S. dollar	107.10	104.12	117.97	118.95	114.00	90.75	92.06
£	191.14	201.10	203.13	233.50	228.39	132.30	149.09
SDR	159.15	161.70	168.61	178.95	180.15	139.78	144.32
International reserves (U.S.\$)							
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	663,289	833,891	834,275	879,682	952,784	1,009,365	1,022,236
SDRs ('000,000)	2,766	2,839	2,584	2,812	3,033	3,032	20,968
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	7,733	6,789	2,877	1,934	1,395	2,658	4,313
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	652,790	824,264	828,813	874,936	948,356	1,003,674	996,955
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60
% world reserves	...	...	...	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Interest and prices							
Central bank discount (%) <sup>5</sup>	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.75	0.30	0.30
Govt. bond yield (%)	1.01	1.50	1.36	1.73	1.65	1.45	1.34
Share prices (2005 = 100)	72.3	88.1	100.0	128.2	131.1	93.5	68.4
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000,000)							
Balance of visible trade	+106.40	+132.13	+93.96	+81.30	+104.75	+38.13	+43.63
Imports, f.o.b.	-342.72	-406.87	-473.61	-534.51	-573.34	-708.34	-501.65
Exports, f.o.b.	449.12	539.00	567.57	615.81	678.09	746.47	545.28
Balance of invisibles	+29.82	+39.93	+71.82	+89.22	+105.74	+118.50	+98.56
Balance of payments, current account	+136.22	+172.06	+165.78	+170.52	+210.49	+156.63	+142.19

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2010)<sup>14</sup> 3.1; average annual disposable income per household (2009) ¥5,134,800 (U.S.\$55,668); sources of income (1994): wages and salaries 59.0%, transfer payments 20.5%, self-employment 12.8%, other 7.7%; expenditure (2010)<sup>14</sup>: food 23.8%, transportation and communications 14.5%, culture and recreation 11.7%, housing 6.9%, fuel, light, and water charges 6.8%, medical care

3.8%, furniture and household utensils 3.8%, clothing and footwear 3.0%, education 2.6%.

**Population economically active** (2010)<sup>9</sup>: total 66,150,000; activity rate of total population 52.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 74.3%; female 42.1%; unemployed [September 2009–August 2010] 5.1%).

#### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	100.3	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.3	101.7	100.3
Monthly earnings index	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.3	101.4	98.9

#### Retail and wholesale trade (2004)

	no. of establish- ments	avg. no. of em- ployees	annual sales (¥'000,000,000)
Retail trade	1,238,296	7,767,000	133,285
Food and beverages	444,693	3,154,000	41,434
Grocery	38,536	855,000	17,099
Liquors	60,194	177,000	3,330
General merchandise	5,555	541,000	16,897
Department stores	1,982	517,000	16,392
Motor vehicles and bicycles	87,009	542,000	16,189
Furniture and home furnishings	115,135	517,000	11,371
Apparel and accessories	177,881	698,000	11,009
Gasoline service stations	62,557	400,000	10,937
Books and stationery	54,338	636,000	4,745
Wholesale trade	375,378	3,805,000	405,646
Machinery and equipment	89,913	1,018,000	98,795
Motor vehicles and parts	18,078	180,000	15,109
General machinery except electrical	33,075	308,000	24,043
General merchandise	1,245	38,000	49,031
Farm, livestock, and fishery products	39,520	406,000	42,628
Food and beverages	45,069	482,000	43,819
Building materials	84,063	712,000	87,387
Minerals and metals	17,063	185,000	40,962
Chemicals	15,191	151,000	20,940
Textiles, apparel, and accessories	30,322	307,000	18,898
Drugs and toilet goods	18,709	245,000	22,023

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 10,592,500, sugar beets 3,649,000, potatoes 2,785,000, sugarcane 1,515,000, cabbages 1,300,000, dry onions 1,154,000, tangerines and mandarin oranges 1,066,000<sup>15</sup>, sweet potatoes 1,026,000, apples 840,100<sup>15</sup>, tomatoes 716,900, wheat 674,200, cucumbers 620,200, carrots and turnips 620,000, green onions 558,700<sup>15</sup>, lettuce 535,000, eggplant 349,200, pears 326,400<sup>15</sup>, spinach 288,000, persimmons 258,000, pumpkins 235,000, soybeans 229,900, grapes 209,100<sup>15</sup>, yams 190,000, taro 185,000, strawberries 185,000, peaches and nectarines 150,200<sup>15</sup>, chilies 142,700, apricots 120,600<sup>15</sup>, tea 86,000, mushrooms 67,000<sup>15</sup>, ginger 52,000, chestnuts 21,700, garlic 20,500, cherries 16,600<sup>15</sup>; cut flowers (number of flowers) 4,551,000; livestock (number of live animals) 9,899,000 pigs, 4,423,000 cattle, 285,349,000 chickens; roundwood 17,805,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 1%; fisheries production<sup>16</sup> 5,429,000, of which mackerel 471,000, squid 292,000, bonito 275,000, pollock 227,000, tuna 206,000 (from aquaculture [including aquatic plants] 23% [of which laver 344,000, oysters 209,000, yellowtail 153,000, wakame (sea-weed) 61,000, pearls 19,000]); whales caught (2009–10) 507. Mining and quarrying (2009): limestone 132,350,000; gypsum 5,800,000 (world rank: 6); silica (industrial sand and gravel) 4,500,000 (world rank: 9); dolomite<sup>15</sup> 3,370,000; pyrophyllite<sup>15</sup> 350,000; magnesium<sup>15</sup> 13,000; iodine 9,300 (world rank: 2); gold<sup>15</sup> 6,868 kg; silver<sup>15</sup> 5,000 kg.

#### Manufacturing enterprises (2005)

	avg. no. of persons engaged	annual wages as a % of avg. of all mfg. wages	value added (U.S.\$'000,000)
Food products	1,067,940	60.5	80,059
Paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals	203,164	148.4	65,407
Motor vehicle parts	533,865	142.9	61,424
Special purpose machinery	481,666	101.0	58,629
Motor vehicles	157,138	220.1	56,461
Iron and steel	136,210	167.6	47,941
General purpose machinery	376,192	117.2	45,210
Plastics	393,660	79.3	39,458
Fabricated metal products (not structural)	433,195	77.8	39,340
Electronic valves and tubes	247,858	148.4	37,958
Television and radio receivers, sound or video equipment	268,461	128.0	36,464
Base chemicals	105,820	174.1	33,896
Printing	328,159	76.0	29,260
Publishing	...	...	...
Structural metal products	259,709	66.5	24,878
Bricks, cement, and ceramics	220,148	63.8	24,306
Paper and paper products	197,817	90.7	23,363
Medical appliances and instruments	155,601	117.2	19,779
Beverages	64,097	97.0	18,609
Office machines and computers	118,012	142.7	15,170
Domestic appliances	83,741	115.5	12,493
Rubber products	108,272	108.8	11,985
Electricity distribution and control apparatus	114,290	107.8	10,216

**Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 924,330,000,000 (906,680,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 1,300,000<sup>17</sup> ([2007] 186,983,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 5,778,080 ([2009] 1,552,630,500); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 171,212,000 ([170,147,000]; natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 3,549,000,000 (94,000,000,000). Composition of energy supply by source (2007): crude oil and petroleum products 43.9%; coal 22.1%; natural gas 17.9%; nuclear power 10.2%; hydroelectric power 2.8%; other, including solar and geothermal power, 3.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 10,820; remittances (2009) 1,846; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 19,638. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 27,901; remittances (2008) 4,743; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 92,089.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 10.2%, in permanent crops 0.9%, in pasture 1.7%, forest area 68.2%.

## Foreign trade<sup>18</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
¥'000,000,000	+12,023	+8,810	+8,213	+9,505	+1,951	+2,816
% of total	10.9%	7.2%	5.7%	6.1%	1.2%	2.7%

**Imports** (2008): ¥78,815,000,000,000 (mineral fuels 35.1%, of which crude petroleum 20.4%, LNG 5.9%, coal 3.9%, refined petroleum 3.1%; machinery and apparatus 17.9%, of which nonelectrical machinery/apparatus/parts 4.6%, office machines/computers/parts 3.2%, microcircuits and transistors 3.1%; chemicals and chemical products 7.2%; food 7.0%; metal ores and metal scrap [particularly iron and copper] 4.4%; apparel and clothing accessories 3.4%; nonferrous base metals [particularly aluminum and platinum-group] 3.1%; road vehicles 2.1%). *Major import sources:* China 18.8%; U.S. 10.4%; Saudi Arabia 6.7%; U.A.E. 6.2%; Australia 6.2%; Indonesia 4.3%; South Korea 3.9%; Qatar 3.5%; Malaysia 3.0%; unspecified Asia (probably Taiwan) 2.9%.

**Exports** (2008): ¥80,766,000,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 37.2%, of which machinery specialized for particular industries 6.4%, microcircuits, transistors, photosensitive devices 5.7%, general industrial machinery 5.5%, telecommunications, sound recording, and reproducing equipment 4.4%, power-generating machinery 3.8%, office machines/computers/parts 3.1%; road vehicles 21.8%, of which passenger cars 14.8%, parts for road vehicles 3.9%; chemicals and chemical products 8.8%; iron and steel 5.6%; professional, scientific, and controlling instruments 2.8%). *Major export destinations:* U.S. 17.8%; China 16.0%; South Korea 7.6%; unspecified Asia (probably Taiwan) 5.9%; Hong Kong 5.2%; Thailand 3.8%; Germany 3.4%; Singapore 3.1%; Netherlands 2.7%; Australia 2.2%.

### Trade by commodity group (2007)

SITC group	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
00 Food and live animals	45,475	7.3	...	...
01 Beverages and tobacco	5,852	0.9	...	...
02 Crude materials, excluding fuels	49,539	8.0	8,953	1.3
03 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	172,785	27.8	9,280	1.3
04 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	...	...	...	...
05 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	45,521	7.3	65,191	9.1
06 Basic manufactures	60,475	9.7	83,628	11.7
07 Machinery and transport equipment	150,712	24.2	451,952	63.3
08 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	79,539	12.8	52,492	7.3
09 Goods not classified by kind/remainder	12,345	2.0	42,831	6.0
TOTAL	622,243	100.0	714,327	100.0

### Direction of trade (2007)

	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
Africa	14,768	2.4	11,492	1.6
Asia	383,453	61.6	374,138	52.4
Eastern Asia	176,592	28.4	247,800	34.7
Southeastern Asia	87,134	14.0	87,168	12.2
Western Asia	101,513	16.3	28,345	4.0
Australia	31,252	5.0	14,203	2.0
Europe (excl. Russia)	72,021	11.6	108,971	15.2
Russia	10,563	1.7	10,770	1.5
North America	82,464	13.2	156,223	21.9
Latin America and Caribbean	22,797	3.7	33,266	4.7
REMAINDER	4,925	0.8	5,264	0.7
TOTAL	622,243	100.0	714,327	100.0

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length (2009) 16,426 mi, 26,435 km; passengers carried 22,976,000; passenger-km 404,590,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 22,260,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 747,991 mi, 1,203,777 km (paved 80%); passenger-km 905,910,000,000<sup>19</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 346,420,000,000. Vehicles (2010<sup>20</sup>): passenger cars 58,005,000; trucks and buses 15,751,000. Air transport (2009–10): passengers carried (2009) 99,300,000; passenger-km 124,865,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,398,519,000.

### Distribution of traffic (2008)

	cargo carried ('000,000 tons)	% of national total	passengers carried ('000,000)	% of national total
Road	4,718	91.7	66,774	74.2
Rail (intercity)	46	0.9	22,976	25.6
Inland water	379	7.4	99	0.1
Air	1	0.0	91	0.1
TOTAL	5,144	100.0	89,940	100.0

**Urban transport** (2000)<sup>21</sup>: passengers carried 57,719,000, of which by rail 34,020,000, by road 19,466,000, by subway 4,233,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	107,527	842	PCs	2005	86,389	675
Telephones				Dailies	2009	50,353 <sup>22</sup>	395 <sup>22</sup>
Cellular	2009	114,917 <sup>23</sup>	904 <sup>23</sup>	Internet users	2009	99,144	780
Landline	2009	44,364	349	Broadband	2009	31,709 <sup>23</sup>	249 <sup>23</sup>

**Radio and television broadcasting** (2007): total radio stations 1,703, of which commercial 807; total television stations 15,386, of which commercial 8,115. Commercial broadcasting hours (by percentage of programs): reports—radio 12.7%, television 19.9%; education—radio 2.3%, television 12.4%; culture—radio 12.6%, television 25.1%; entertainment—radio 69.8%, television 36.2%. Advertisements (daily average): radio 137, television 500.

### Other communications media (2008–09)

	titles		titles
<b>Print (2007–08)</b>		<b>Cinema (2008)</b>	
Books (new)	78,013	Feature films	806
of which		Domestic	418
Social sciences	16,196	Foreign	388
Fiction	12,759		
Arts	10,921		traffic ('000)
Engineering	8,623		
Natural sciences	6,563	<b>Post</b>	
History	5,131	Postal offices	24,539
Philosophy	3,933	Mail	20,114,000 <sup>12</sup>
Magazines/journals (2006–07)	4,511	Domestic	20,054,000
Weekly	133	International	59,800
Monthly	2,620	Parcels	2,806,200
		Domestic	2,804,700
		International	1,500

## Education and health

**Literacy:** total population age 15 and over literate, virtually 100%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	391,967	7,166,285	18.3	100
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	607,062	7,355,678	12.1	98
Tertiary	516,232	3,938,632	7.6	58 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 283,915 (1 per 450 persons); dentists 98,063 (1 per 1,302 persons); nurses and assistant nurses 1,252,224 (1 per 102 persons); pharmacists 249,251 (1 per 512 persons); midwives 27,789 (1 per 4,595 persons); hospital beds 1,609,403 (1 per 79 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 2.4; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 230,010 (army 60.2%, navy 18.4%, air force 15.1%, central staff 1.0%, coast guard 5.3%); reserve 41,800. U.S. troops (September 2009) 35,965<sup>24</sup>. *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2009): 1.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$412.

<sup>1</sup>October 1. <sup>2</sup>Region areas do not sum to total given because of particular excluded inland water areas; total area per 2008 survey equals 145,925 sq mi (377,944 sq km). <sup>3</sup>July 1 estimate. <sup>4</sup>August 1. <sup>5</sup>End of year. <sup>6</sup>Many Japanese practice both Shintoism and Buddhism. <sup>7</sup>2003. <sup>8</sup>July. <sup>9</sup>August. <sup>10</sup>Statistical discrepancy and import duties less imputed bank service charges and less consumption taxes for gross capital formation. <sup>11</sup>Includes 1,250,000 not adequately defined and 3,370,000 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>13</sup>Budgeted funds for General Account. <sup>14</sup>Households with two or more persons. <sup>15</sup>2008. <sup>16</sup>Fisheries production (2008) 4,981,071 (from aquaculture 15%); aquatic plants production (2008) 560,100 (from aquaculture 81%). <sup>17</sup>All major coal mines were closed by 2002 but 8 smaller mines were still operational in 2008. <sup>18</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>19</sup>Passenger cars 769,080,000,000; trucks and buses 136,830,000,000. <sup>20</sup>June 1. <sup>21</sup>Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka metropolis traffic range only. <sup>22</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>23</sup>Subscribers. <sup>24</sup>Includes 2,700 troops deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Japan <http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm>
- Statistics Bureau and Statistical Research and Training Institute <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm>

# Jersey

**Official name:** Bailiwick of Jersey.  
**Political status:** crown dependency (United Kingdom) with one legislative house (Assembly of the States of Jersey [58<sup>1</sup>]).  
**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Lieutenant Governor.  
**Head of government:** Chief Minister<sup>2</sup> assisted by the Council of Ministers.  
**Capital:** Saint Helier.  
**Official language:** English<sup>3</sup>.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Jersey pound (£J); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 Jersey pound = U.S.\$1.54; at par with the British pound.



**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 2.3; average/median annual gross household income (2009–10) £J 44,720 (U.S.\$70,876)/£J 34,684 (U.S.\$54,970); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2004–05): housing 29.2%, recreation 14.2%, transportation 11.6%, food 9.8%, restaurants and hotels 5.8%, household furnishings 5.5%.  
**Population economically active** (2008): total 54,210; activity rate of total population c. 59% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [male], 15–59 [female] c. 85%; female c. 48%; unemployed [2009] 1.7%).

## Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumer price index <sup>13</sup>	96.5	100.0	102.9	107.3	113.4	113.0	116.2
Weekly earnings index	96.2	100.0	103.8	109.4	113.2	116.6	117.9

**Public debt:** none.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 441; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI) n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; FDI, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007)<sup>4</sup>: in temporary crops or left fallow c. 18%; in permanent crops, n.a.; in pasture c. 20%; forest area c. 4%.

## Foreign trade

**Imports:** <sup>14</sup>Major import sources (2007): significantly the United Kingdom.  
**Exports:** <sup>14</sup>agricultural and marine exports (2007): £J 34,435,000 (potatoes 67.7%, greenhouse tomatoes 11.9%, lobsters 5.5%, flowers 3.3%, zucchini 2.0%). **Major export destinations:** significantly the United Kingdom.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (1995): total length 346 mi, 557 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 74,007; trucks and buses 12,957. Air transport (2009): 733,822 passenger arrivals.

## Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2006 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	PCs	2006 <sup>16</sup>	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2008	20 <sup>17</sup>	220 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2006	102 <sup>18</sup>	1,148 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	29	320
Landline	2009	74	802	Broadband	2009	...	...

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008)<sup>5</sup>. Percentage of male population (16–64), female population (16–59) having: no formal degree/unknown c. 20%; primary education, n.a.; secondary c. 55%; higher c. 25%. **Literacy** (2008): virtually 100%.

## Education (2009)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	...	6,956	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	...	6,305	...	...
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2001) 174 (1 per 500 persons); hospital beds (2010) 433<sup>19</sup> (1 per 215 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.8; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel:** none; defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom.

Parishes	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Grouville	3.0	7.8	4,702
St. Brelade	4.9	12.8	10,134
St. Clement	1.6	4.2	8,196
St. Helier	4.1	10.6	28,310
St. John	3.4	8.7	2,618
St. Lawrence	3.7	9.5	4,702
St. Martin	3.8	9.9	3,628
St. Mary	2.5	6.5	1,591
St. Ouen	5.8	15.0	3,803
St. Peter	4.5	11.6	4,293
St. Saviour	3.6	9.3	12,491
Trinity	4.7	12.3	2,718
TOTAL	45.6	118.2	87,186

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 93,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 2,039, persons per sq km 786.8.  
**Urban-rural** (2009)<sup>4</sup>: urban 31.3%; rural 68.7%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.03%; female 50.97%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 17.0%; 15–29, 21.1%; 30–44, 20.3%; 45–59, 21.3%; 60–74, 13.6%; 75–84, 4.8%; 85 and over, 1.9%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 98,000; (2030) 101,000.  
**Population by place of birth** (2008)<sup>5</sup>: Jersey 48.5%; United Kingdom, Guernsey, or Isle of Man 39.7%; Portugal 3.7%; Poland 0.8%; other 7.3%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000)<sup>4</sup>: Christian 86.0%, of which Anglican 44.1%, Roman Catholic 14.6%, other Protestant 6.9%, unaffiliated Christian 20.1%; nonreligious/atheist 13.4%; other 0.6%.  
**Major towns** (2001)<sup>6</sup>: St. Helier 28,310; St. Saviour 12,491; St. Brelade 10,134.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.9 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 2.7 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.57.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2007) 6.5/(2001) 3.2.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 77.1 years; female 82.3 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004–08 avg.): diseases of the circulatory system c. 270; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 223; diseases of the respiratory system c. 100; diseases of the digestive system c. 33.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: £J 660,000,000 (income tax 75.6%, import duties 7.6%, VAT 4.8%, stamp duties 3.6%, other 8.4%). Expenditures: £J 665,000,000 (current expenditure 78.5%, capital expenditure 21.5%).  
**Production.** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (value of export crops in £J '000; 2008): potatoes 24,500, tomatoes 3,400, zucchini 678, narcissus 585, narcissus bulbs 500, cow's milk (2009) 20,900 metric tons; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 5,092 cattle (of which 3,050 dairy heifers), 772 horses, 25,741 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (metric tons; 2008) 2,549 (including brown crabs 481, scallops 331, whelks 298, spider crabs 179; from aquaculture 38% [including oysters 830]). Mining and quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing: light industry, mainly electrical goods, textiles, and clothing. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 38,390,600 (651,821,000); crude petroleum, none (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) n.a. (102,586); natural gas, none (n.a.).  
**Gross national income** (2009): U.S.\$5,757,000,000 (c. U.S.\$62,474 per capita).

Structure of gross value added <sup>7</sup> and labour force				
	2009			
	in value £J '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	62	1.7	2,210	3.9
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...
Construction	226	6.3	5,240	9.1
Manufacturing	53	1.5	1,360	2.4
Public utilities	37	1.0	530	0.9
Transp. and commun.	167	4.6	2,810 <sup>8</sup>	4.9 <sup>8</sup>
Trade, hotels, restaurants	378	10.4	14,540	25.4
Finance, real estate, services <sup>9, 10</sup>	1,859	51.3	22,810	39.9
Pub. admin., defense	304	8.4	6,750	11.8
Other	535 <sup>11</sup>	14.8 <sup>11</sup>	960 <sup>12</sup>	1.7 <sup>12</sup>
TOTAL	3,621	100.0	57,210	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes 53 elected officials and 5 ex officio members (4 of the 5 ex officio members have no voting rights). <sup>2</sup>The first chief minister of Jersey was elected in December 2005. <sup>3</sup>Until the 1960s French was an official language of Jersey and is still used by the court and legal professions; Jerriais, a Norman-French dialect, is spoken by a small number of residents. <sup>4</sup>Includes Guernsey. <sup>5</sup>Based on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2008, comprising 1,859 people. <sup>6</sup>Population of parishes. <sup>7</sup>Gross value added total includes subsidies but excludes taxes. <sup>8</sup>Includes storage. <sup>9</sup>Includes trust and funds management, legal support, and accountancy. <sup>10</sup>In 2009 Jersey was an international finance centre with 47 banks and 1,287 administered investment funds; about U.S.\$275,000,000,000 was deposited in the banks. <sup>11</sup>Rental income. <sup>12</sup>Unemployed. <sup>13</sup>June. <sup>14</sup>Customs ceased recording imports and exports as of 1980. <sup>15</sup>In 2006 98% of households had a television. <sup>16</sup>In 2006 76% of households had a computer. <sup>17</sup>Circulation of the *Jersey Evening Post*. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers. <sup>19</sup>The main hospital (Jersey General Hospital) only.

## Internet resource for further information:

• States of Jersey: Statistics  
<http://www.gov.je/statistics>



## Jordan

**Official name:** Al-Mamlakah al-Urduniyah al-Hāshimiyah (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [55<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [120<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:** King assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Amman.

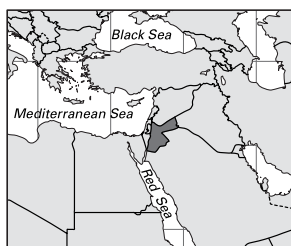
**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Jordanian dinar

(JD); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

JD 1.00 = U.S.\$1.41 = £0.91.



### Area and population

Governorates	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
'Ajlūn	'Ajlūn	162	420	137,500
'Ammān	Amman	2,926	7,579	2,315,600
Al-'Aqabah	Al-'Aqabah	2,664	6,900	130,300
Al-Balqa'	Al-Salt	432	1,119	400,600
Irbid	Irbid	607	1,572	1,064,400
Jarash	Jarash	158	410	179,400
Al-Karak	Al-Karak	1,349	3,495	233,200
Ma'an	Ma'an	12,677	32,832	113,700
Mādabā	Mādabā	363	940	149,500
Al-Mafraq	Al-Mafraq	10,248	26,541	281,100
Al-Tafilah	Al-Tafilah	853	2,209	83,700
Al-Zarqa'	Al-Zarqa'	1,838	4,761	891,000
TOTAL		34,277	88,778	5,980,000

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 6,046,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 176.4, persons per sq km 68.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 78.5%; rural 21.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.05%; female 48.95%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 37.2%; 15–29, 28.9%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 4.2%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 6,867,000; (2030) 8,125,000.

**Doubling time:** 32 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 97.8%, of which Jordanian 32.4%, Palestinian 32.2%, Iraqi 14.0%, Bedouin 12.8%; Circassian 1.2%; other 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Sunni Muslim c. 95%; Christian c. 3%; other (mostly Shi'i Muslim and Druze) c. 2%.

**Major cities** (2004): Amman (2009) 1,088,000; Al-Zarqa' 395,227; Irbid 250,645; Al-Ruṣayfah 227,735; Al-Quwaysimah 135,500; Wādī al-Sīr 122,032.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 29.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.50.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.4/2.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 71.6 years; female 74.4 years.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: JD 3,971,500,000 (tax revenue 75.4%, of which taxes on goods and services 39.5%, taxes on corporations 10.0%, customs duties 9.3%, property taxes 7.7%; nontax revenue 15.5%; grants 8.6%). Expenditures: JD 4,540,100,000 (social protection 28.0%; defense 16.7%; education 13.9%; public order 8.8%; economic affairs 7.6%; health 7.1%; public debt 7.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$5,304,200,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): tomatoes 653,693, cow's milk 244,600, olives 140,719, cucumbers and gherkins 137,681, potatoes 118,705, eggplants 106,793, watermelons 106,323, cauliflower/broccoli 80,320, hen's eggs 45,900, tangerines and mandarin oranges 32,544; livestock (number of live animals) 2,070,940 sheep, 919,740 goats, (2008) 25,000,000 chickens; roundwood 289,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production (2008) 1,040 (from aquaculture 52%). Mining and quarrying (2009): phosphate ore 5,152,900; potash (crude salts) 1,122,700; bromine (2008) 106,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): bricks, cement, and ceramics 472; food products 295; wearing apparel 273; tobacco products 265; base chemicals 182; iron and steel 156. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 12,682,000,000 ([2007] 12,870,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 15,604 ([2007] 29,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 3,821,000 (4,701,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 210,000,000 ([2007] 2,581,600,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 1.1%, left fallow 0.5%, in permanent crops 0.9%, in pasture 8.4%, forest area 0.9%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,983,000<sup>5</sup>; activity rate of total population 32.3%<sup>5</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 52.3%<sup>5</sup>; female 22.8%<sup>5</sup>; unemployed 12.7%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.5	96.6	100.0	106.3	112.0	128.7	127.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$22,264,000,000 (U.S.\$3,740 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$5,840 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2003	
	in value JD '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	312	2.8	39,000	3.0
Mining	312	2.8	14,000	1.1
Manufacturing	1,890	16.8	137,000	10.6
Construction	478	4.3	71,000	5.5
Public utilities	208	1.9	18,000	1.4
Transp. and commun.	1,510	13.5	110,000	8.5
Trade, hotels	1,016	9.1	224,000	17.3
Pub. admin., defense	1,673	14.9	184,000	14.2
Finance, real estate	2,198	19.6	59,000	4.5
Services	578	5.1	246,000	19.1
Other	1,050 <sup>6</sup>	9.4 <sup>6</sup>	191,000 <sup>7</sup>	14.8 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	11,225	100.0 <sup>8</sup>	1,293,000	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,943; remittances (2008) 3,604; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,612; official development assistance (2008) 742. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,004; remittances (2008) 472; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 44.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 5.4; income per household (2006) JD 6,220 (U.S.\$8,770); sources of income (2006): wages and salaries 45.3%, transfer payments 21.7%, rent and property income 18.4%, self-employment 14.6%; expenditure (2006): food and beverages 33.0%, housing and energy 26.8%, transp. and commun. 15.8%, education 7.0%, clothing and footwear 5.0%, alcohol and tobacco 3.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-4,252	-6,176	-6,280	-7,831	-9,090	-8,002
% of total	35.3%	41.9%	37.8%	40.7%	36.9%	38.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$16,872,000,000 (crude petroleum 16.1%; machinery and apparatus 16.0%; food 14.2%, of which cereals 5.7%; chemicals and chemical products 9.5%; road vehicles/parts 6.9%; iron and steel 5.1%). **Major import sources:** Saudi Arabia 21.6%; China 10.4%; Germany 6.0%; United States 4.6%; Egypt 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$7,782,000,000 (fertilizers [all types] 24.3%; apparel/accessories 13.4%; food products 10.8%, of which vegetables 5.1%; machinery and apparatus 10.7%; medicines 6.6%; inorganic chemicals 5.8%). **Major export destinations:** Iraq 16.5%; India 16.5%; U.S. 13.5%; free zones 8.5%; Saudi Arabia 7.0%; U.A.E. 4.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 314 mi, 506 km; (2006) passenger-km 600,000; (2006) metric ton-km cargo 400,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 4,827 mi, 7,768 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 536,665; trucks and buses 248,058. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 7,669,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 197,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,065	198	PCs	2007	383	67
Telephones				Dailies	2009	320 <sup>11</sup>	47 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	6,014 <sup>12</sup>	952 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	5,300	339
Landline	2009	501	79	Broadband	2009	1,368 <sup>12</sup>	88 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling: illiterate 14.0%, literate 4.8%; primary/lower secondary education 36.6%; upper secondary 19.4%; some higher 25.1%, of which advanced degree 2.1%; unknown 0.1%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 92.3%; males 95.9%; females 88.6%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	39,441 <sup>13</sup>	817,160	19.9 <sup>13</sup>	89
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	34,294 <sup>13</sup>	700,342	17.9 <sup>13</sup>	82
Tertiary	9,681	254,752	26.3	41 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 15,280 (1 per 375 persons); hospital beds (2008) 11,200 (1 per 517 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 19.0; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 100,500 (army 84.6%, navy 0.5%, air force 14.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 11.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$386.

<sup>1</sup>Appointed by the king. <sup>2</sup>Includes 9 seats reserved for Christians and 3 seats reserved for Circassians. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Includes roughly 2.0 million registered Palestinian refugees of whom c. 350,000 reside in camps; excludes 500,000 Iraqi refugees. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>6</sup>Net taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Including 4,000 not adequately defined and 187,000 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Royal Jordanian and Jordan Aviation only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2002–03.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Dept. of Statistics <http://www.dos.gov.jo>
- Central Bank of Jordan <http://www.cbj.gov.jo>



## Kazakhstan

**Official name:** Qazaqstan Respublikasy (Kazakh); Respublika Kazakhstan (Russian) (Republic of Kazakhstan).

**Form of government:** unitary republic<sup>1</sup> with a Parliament consisting of two chambers (Senate [47<sup>2</sup>] and House of Representatives [107<sup>3</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:**

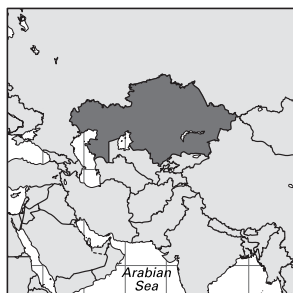
President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Astana.

**Official languages:** Kazakh; Russian<sup>3</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** tenge (T); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = T 147.15; 1 £ = T 227.32.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2009 <sup>4</sup> estimate		sq km	2009 <sup>4</sup> estimate
<b>Provinces</b>			<b>Provinces</b>		
Almaty	224,000	1,667,143	Qostanay	196,000	889,368
Aqmola	146,200	741,897	Qyzylorda <sup>5</sup>	226,000	641,563
Aqtöbe	300,600	712,130	Shyghys Qazaqstan		
Atyrau	118,600	501,623	(Eastern Kazakhstan)		
Batys Qazaqstan			283,200	1,417,764	
(Western Kazakhstan)	151,300	618,785	Soltüstik Qazaqstan		
Mangghystau	165,600	425,684	(Northern Kazakhstan)	98,000	648,236
Ongtüstik Qazaqstan			Zhambyl	144,300	1,031,144
(Southern Kazakhstan)	117,300	2,381,543	<b>Cities</b>		
Pavlodar	124,800	748,823	Almaty	300	1,365,105
Qaraghandy	428,000	1,346,373	Astana	700	639,311
			TOTAL	2,724,900	15,776,492

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 16,310,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 15.5, persons per sq km 6.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 54.0%; rural 46.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.25%; female 51.75%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>4</sup>): under 15, 24.3%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 21.0%; 45–59, 17.3%; 60–74, 7.7%; 75–84, 2.1%; 85 and over, 0.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 17,317,000; (2030) 17,854,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009): Kazakh 63.1%; Russian 23.7%; Uzbek 2.8%; Ukrainian 2.1%; Uighur 1.4%; Tatar 1.3%; German 1.1%; other 4.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 42.7%; nonreligious 29.3%; Christian 16.7%, of which Orthodox 8.6%; atheist 10.9%; other 0.4%.

**Major cities** (2009): Almaty 1,365,105; Astana 639,311; Shymkent (Chimkent) 566,996; Qaraghandy (Karaganda) 465,634; Taraz 347,486.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 22.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.88.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.8/2.5.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 63.6 years; female 73.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 416.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 112.8; accidents, poisoning, and violence 108.4; diseases of the respiratory system 48.5.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: T 2,895,975,900,000 (tax revenue 81.4%, transfers 8.9%, capital revenue 3.2%). Expenditures: T 2,678,280,300,000 (social security 18.8%, education 17.0%, health 11.2%, transportation and communications 10.8%, public order 9.0%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$3,369,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 8,457,900; activity rate of total population 52.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2008] 78.2%; female 49.4%; unemployed [March 2010] 6.2%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.0	93.0	100.0	108.6	120.3	140.9	151.2
Monthly earnings index	68.1	83.4	100.0	120.4	154.3	179.3	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 17,052,000, cow's milk 5,267,000, potatoes 2,755,600, barley 2,519,000, corn (maize) 417,000; livestock (number of live animals) 16,770,400 sheep and goats, 5,991,600 cattle, 148,300 camels; roundwood 247,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 20%; fisheries production (2008) 55,902 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007): iron ore 13,600,000; bauxite 4,800,000; chromite 3,687,200 (world rank: 2); copper (metal content) 405,000; zinc (metal content) 386,000; silver 800,000 kg; gold 22,000 kg. Manufacturing (value of production in T '000,000; 2008): base metals 1,408,325; food products 757,757; machinery and apparatus 297,501; coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel 235,309. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 77,556,000,000 ([2008] 80,603,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 95,011,000 ([2007] 71,706,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008–09) 4,478,000 ([2007] 3,903,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 515,758,000 ([2008] 59,461,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 12,996,000 (10,284,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 11,273,000,000 (588,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$107,125,000,000 (U.S.\$6,740 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$10,270 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value T '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	842	5.3	2,370,000	28.2
Mining and quarrying	3,004	18.8	200,000	2.4
Manufacturing	1,853	11.6	573,000	6.8
Public utilities	273	1.7	165,000	2.0
Construction	1,304	8.2	549,000	6.5
Transp. and commun.	1,623	10.2	589,000	7.0
Trade, hotels	2,112	13.3	1,253,000	14.9
Finance, real estate	3,280	20.6	474,200	5.6
Pub. admin., defense	268	1.7	353,000	4.2
Services	990	6.2	1,330,400	15.8
Other	388 <sup>6</sup>	2.4 <sup>6</sup>	558,100 <sup>7</sup>	6.6 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	15,937	100.0	8,415,100 <sup>8</sup>	100.0

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size (2004) 3.8; sources of income: salaries/wages 77.4%, pensions 11.5%, agriculture 4.1%; expenditure: food and beverages 42.5%, clothing 10.6%, housing 10.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,012; remittances (2009) 117; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 13,173. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,022; remittances (2008) 3,559; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 2,421.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 8.4%, in permanent crops 0.04%, in pasture 68.6%, forest area 1.2%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+7,290	+10,497	+14,581	+14,999	+33,357	+15,430
% of total	22.4%	23.2%	23.6%	18.6%	30.6%	21.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$37,815,000,000 (mineral fuels 14.4%; iron and steel 11.0%; general industrial machinery 10.0%; machinery specialized for particular industries 6.9%; road vehicles 6.4%; food 6.0%). **Major import sources:** Russia 36.4%; China 12.1%; Germany 6.8%; Ukraine 5.6%; U.S. 5.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$71,172,000,000 (crude petroleum 61.1%; iron and steel 8.3%; nonferrous metals 6.3%, of which refined copper 3.4%; metal ore and metal scrap 5.0%; food 4.0%, of which wheat 3.2%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 16.7%; Switzerland 15.9%; China 10.8%; Russia 8.7%; France 7.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 8,827 mi, 14,205 km; passenger-km 14,719,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 214,900,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 58,160 mi, 93,600 km (paved 90%); passenger-km 106,878,000,000<sup>10</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 63,500,000,000. Vehicles (2008<sup>4</sup>): passenger cars 2,183,131; trucks and buses 442,566. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 5,495,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 70,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	5,106	338	PCs	2005	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	320 <sup>11</sup>	20 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	14,995 <sup>12</sup>	959 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	5,300	339
Landline	2009	3,763	241	Broadband	2009	1,368 <sup>12</sup>	88 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1999). Population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/some primary education 9.1%; primary education 23.1%; secondary/some postsecondary 57.8%; higher 10.0%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 99.7%; males 99.8%; females 99.5%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	57,962	950,976	16.4	89
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17)	179,237	1,740,549	9.7	89
Tertiary	37,814	635,241	16.8	41 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 58,945 (1 per 266 persons); hospital beds 120,840 (1 per 130 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 18.2; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 49,000 (army 61.2%, navy 6.1%, air force 24.5%, Ministry of Defense staff 8.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$84.

<sup>1</sup>No election since independence in 1991 has been deemed free and fair by international standards. <sup>2</sup>Includes 15 nonelective seats. <sup>3</sup>Russian has official equal status per article 7.2 of the constitution. <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>Includes an area of 6,700 sq km (2,600 sq mi) enclosing the Bayqongyr (Baykonur) space launch facilities and the city of Bayqongyr (formerly Lenininsk) leased to Russia in 1995 until 2050. The estimated 70,000 residents of Bayqongyr are excluded from the Qyzylorda population total. <sup>6</sup>Taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Includes 558,000 unemployed and 100 undefined. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Passenger cars only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Bank of Kazakhstan <http://www.nationalbank.kz>
- Agency of Statistics of Kazakhstan <http://www.eng.stat.kz>

## Kenya

**Official name:** Jamhuri ya Kenya (Swahili); Republic of Kenya (English).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house<sup>1</sup> (National Assembly [224<sup>2</sup>]).

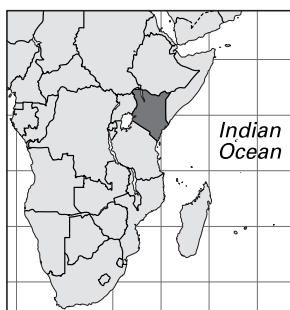
**Head of state and government:** President assisted by the Prime Minister<sup>3</sup>.

**Capital:** Nairobi.

**Official languages:** Swahili; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Kenyan shilling (K Sh); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = K Sh 80.55; 1 £ = K Sh 124.43.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Provincial headquarters	sq mi	sq km	2009 census
Central	Nyeri	5,087	13,176	4,383,743
Coast	Mombasa	32,279	83,603	3,325,307
Eastern	Embu	61,734	159,891	5,668,123
North Eastern	Garissa	48,997	126,902	2,310,757
Nyanza	Kisumu	6,240	16,162	5,442,711
Rift Valley	Nakuru	67,131	173,868	10,006,805
Western	Kakamega	3,228	8,360	4,334,282
<b>Special area</b>				
Nairobi	—	264	684	3,138,369
<b>TOTAL</b>		224,961 <sup>4</sup>	582,646	38,610,097

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 40,863,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 181.6, persons per sq km 70.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 21.9%; rural 78.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.90%; female 51.10%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 30.2%; 30–44, 15.2%; 45–59, 7.0%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 52,034,000; (2030) 63,199,000.

**Doubling time:** 25 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2004): Kikuyu c. 21%; Luhya c. 14%; Luo c. 13%; Kalenjin c. 11%; Kamba c. 11%; Gusii c. 6%; Meru c. 5%; other c. 19%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006)<sup>6</sup>: Protestant/independent Christian c. 66%; Roman Catholic c. 23%; Muslim c. 8%; nonreligious c. 2%; traditional beliefs c. 1%.

**Major cities** (2006): Nairobi (2009) 3,138,369; Mombasa (2009) 939,370; Nakuru 266,500; Eldoret 227,800; Kisumu 220,000; Ruiru 120,900; Thika 102,300.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 38.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 27.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 4.9.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 54.3 years; female 54.2 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 7.1–8.5% (world avg. 0.8%).

## National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: K Sh 511,355,000,000 (tax revenue 85.5%, of which income and profit taxes 39.9%, VAT 24.8%, excise tax 13.7%; nontax revenue 11.0%; grants 3.5%). Expenditures: K Sh 621,909,000,000 (current expenditure 74.3%, of which interest payments 8.4%; development expenditure 25.7%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 5,610,702, cow's milk 4,070,000, corn (maize) 2,439,000, sweet potatoes 930,784, cassava 819,967, cabbages and other brassicas (2008) 609,292, plantains (2008) 593,370, bananas (2008) 593,370, tomatoes (2008) 559,680, pineapples (2008) 429,065, potatoes 400,000, cattle meat 375,000, tea 314,100, dry beans (2008) 265,006, wheat 129,200, pigeon peas (2008) 84,168, coffee 57,000, supplier of cut flowers for EU; livestock (number of live animals) 12,490,130 cattle, 9,903,300 sheep; roundwood 22,386,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 94%; fisheries production (2008) 137,738 (from aquaculture 3%). Mining and quarrying (2008): soda ash 513,415; fluorspar 98,248; salt 24,345; tourmaline 7,000 kg; ruby 4,500 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): food products 473; coke oven products (nearly all soda ash) 268; glass and glass products 244; beverages 175; iron and steel 106. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 5,694,000,000 (5,301,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (110,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (11,700,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,579,000 (3,193,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.5; average annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2005): food and beverages c. 44%, transportation c. 9%, housing and energy c. 8%, cafés and hotels c. 5%, clothing and footwear c. 3%, unspecified c. 22%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 18,181,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 46.9%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 83.2%<sup>7</sup>; female 46.5%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed 40%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	81.2	90.7	100.0	114.5	125.6	158.6	173.2

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$30,686,000,000 (U.S.\$770 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,570 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2006	
	in value K Sh '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	499,421	23.8	334,600 <sup>8</sup>	3.9 <sup>8</sup>
Mining	14,630	0.7	6,000 <sup>8</sup>	0.1 <sup>8</sup>
Manufacturing	223,353	10.6	253,800 <sup>8</sup>	2.9 <sup>8</sup>
Construction	80,135	3.8	79,900 <sup>8</sup>	0.9 <sup>8</sup>
Public utilities	30,805	1.5	19,500 <sup>8</sup>	0.2 <sup>8</sup>
Transp. and commun.	214,983	10.2	132,900 <sup>8</sup>	1.5 <sup>8</sup>
Trade, hotels	234,535	11.2	185,900 <sup>8</sup>	2.2 <sup>8</sup>
Finance, real estate	206,029	9.8	90,400 <sup>8</sup>	1.0 <sup>8</sup>
Pub. admin., defense	104,828	5.0	755,400 <sup>8</sup>	8.7 <sup>8</sup>
Services	263,306	12.5	6,814,900 <sup>10</sup>	78.6 <sup>10</sup>
Other	227,774 <sup>9</sup>	10.8 <sup>9</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,099,798<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8,673,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$6,268,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 752; remittances (2009) 1,686; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 292; official development assistance (2008) 1,360. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 266; remittances (2008) 16; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 35.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 9.1%, in permanent crops 0.9%, in pasture 37.4%, forest area 6.1%.

## Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
K Sh '000,000	–148,209	–220,763	–278,969	–330,525	–423,829	–443,148
% of total	25.8%	31.2%	36.0%	37.6%	38.0%	39.1%

**Imports** (2008): K Sh 769,766,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.4%, refined petroleum 15.9%, chemicals and chemical products 13.1%, crude petroleum 10.6%, road vehicles 7.3%, food 6.2%). **Major import sources:** U.A.E. 14.9%; India 11.8%; China 8.4%; South Africa 6.1%; Japan 5.8%.

**Exports** (2008): K Sh 345,937,000,000 (tea 18.6%, cut flowers 8.9%, vegetables 5.5%, apparel/accessories 5.1%, inorganic chemicals 4.4%, petroleum 3.8%, coffee 2.9%). **Major export destinations:** Uganda 12.3%; U.K. 11.0%; Tanzania 8.5%; Neth. 7.6%; U.S. 6.0%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2005): route length (2008) 1,817 mi, 2,924 km; passenger-km 489,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,358,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 39,311 mi, 63,265 km (paved 14%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 562,376; trucks and buses 230,976. Air transport (2008)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 8,829,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 238,451,000.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2000	758	25	PCs	2007	529
Telephones				Dailies	2009	310 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	19,365 <sup>14</sup>	487 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,996
Landline	2009	664	17	Broadband	2009	8.3 <sup>14</sup>
						0.2 <sup>14</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1998–99). Percentage of population age 6 and over having: no formal schooling 16.4%; primary education 59.0%; secondary 19.7%; university 1.1%; other/unknown 3.8%. **Literacy** (2008): total population over age 15 literate 86.5%; males literate 90.3%; females literate 82.8%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	147,596	6,868,810	46.5	82
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	103,956	3,106,919	29.9	49
Tertiary	...	167,983 <sup>15</sup>	...	4 <sup>15</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 6,271 (1 per 5,886 persons); hospital beds (2006) 51,481 (1 per 714 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 59.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 10,800,000 (30% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 24,120 (army 82.9%, navy 6.7%, air force 10.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$17.

<sup>1</sup>A new constitution promulgated Aug. 27, 2010, provides for the establishment of a 68-seat Senate; elections are expected in 2012. <sup>2</sup>Includes 12 nonelective seats and 2 ex officio members. <sup>3</sup>The 2010 constitution abolishes the post of Prime Minister effective from the 2012 presidential election. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. <sup>6</sup>Based on 2006 survey that excludes the mostly Muslim North Eastern province. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>8</sup>Formally employed only. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imported bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes informally employed, small-scale farmers and pastoralists, unemployed, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Kenya Airways and African Express. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2008–09.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Kenya <http://www.centralbank.go.ke>
- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://www.knbs.or.ke>



## Kiribati

**Official name:** Republic of Kiribati.<sup>1</sup>  
**Form of government:** unitary republic with a unicameral legislature (House of Assembly [46]).

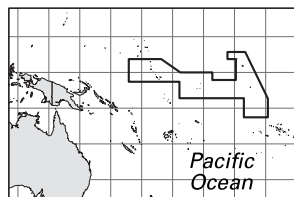
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Seats of government:** islet villages of Bairiki (executive), Ambo (legislative), Betio (judicial) on South Tarawa.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Australian dollar (\$A); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 U.S.\$ = \$A 1.10; 1 £ = \$A 1.70.



### Area and population

Island/Atoll Groups	area <sup>3</sup>	population	Island/Atoll Groups	area <sup>3</sup>	population
Islands/Atolls <sup>4</sup>	sq km	2005 census	Islands/Atolls <sup>4</sup>	sq km	2005 census
Gilbert Group (Kiribati)	285.55	83,683	Tamana	4.7	875
Abaiang	17.5	5,502	Tarawa, North	15.3	5,678
Abemama	27.4	3,404	Tarawa, South	15.8	40,311
Aranuka	11.6	1,158	Line and Phoenix Group	525.05	8,850
Arae	9.5	1,256	Northern Line	431.7	8,809
Banaba <sup>6</sup>	6.3	301	Kiritimati (Christmas)	388.4	5,115
Beru	17.7	2,169	Tabuaeran (Fanning)	33.7	2,539
Butaritari	13.5	3,280	Teraia (Washington)	9.6	1,155
Kuria	15.5	1,082	Southern Line <sup>7</sup> and Phoenix Group <sup>8</sup>	93.4	41
Maiana	16.7	1,908	Kanton (Canton) in Phoenix Group	9.2	41
Makin	7.9	2,385	TOTAL	810.5	92,533
Marakei	14.1	2,741			
Nikunau	19.1	1,912			
Nonouti	19.9	3,179			
Onotia	15.6	1,644			
Tabiteuea, North	25.8	3,600			
Tabiteuea, South	11.9	1,298			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 99,500.

**Density** (2010)<sup>9</sup>: persons per sq mi 355.4, persons per sq km 137.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 43.9%; rural 56.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.20%; female 50.80%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 35.2%; 15–29, 29.3%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 11.5%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 112,000; (2030) 123,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Micronesian 98.8%; Polynesian 0.7%; European 0.2%; other 0.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 55.3%; Kiribati Protestant (Congregational) 35.7%; Mormon 3.1%; Baha'i 2.2%; other/nonreligious 3.7%.

**Major villages** (2005)<sup>10</sup>: Betio 12,509; Bikenibeu 6,170; Teaoareke 3,939; Bairiki 2,766.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 23.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.00.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 61.3 years; female 66.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 90.7; infectious and parasitic diseases 75.6; perinatal conditions 68.0; diseases of the respiratory system 67.0; diseases of the digestive system 59.4; endocrine and metabolic disorders 52.9; unspecified 137.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: \$A 161,700,000 (grants 57.5%, fishing license fees 19.9%, tax revenue 18.4%, other 4.2%). Expenditures: \$A 183,000,000 (development expenditure 50.9%, current expenditure 49.1%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 131,300, roots and tubers 10,400 (of which taro 2,200), vegetables 6,200, bananas 5,800, pig meat 888; livestock (number of live animals) 12,600 pigs, 480,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 34,305 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants (all seaweed) production 2,000 (from aquaculture 100%). Mining and quarrying: small amounts of salt. Manufacturing: copra (9,135 metric tons produced in 2008), processed fish, clothing, and handicrafts. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2009) 22,000,000 (21,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (11,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2001) 3.2; remittances (2009) 9; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) –1; official development assistance (2008) 27. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1999) 2.0; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 2%, in permanent crops c. 43%, in pasture, none, forest area c. 3%.

**Population economically active** (2005): total 36,969; activity rate of total population 38.8% (participation rates: over age 15, 63.4%; female 45.9%; unemployed 6.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index <sup>11</sup>	101.3	100.3	100.0	98.6	102.7	113.9	123.4

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$185,000,000 (U.S.\$1,890 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,350 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2005	
	in value \$A '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	41.1	25.8	22,518 <sup>12</sup>	60.9 <sup>12</sup>
Mining	0.1	0.1	...	...
Manufacturing	8.6	5.4	305	0.8
Construction	3.2	2.0	511	1.4
Public utilities	–0.1	–0.1	293	0.8
Transp. and commun.	17.2	10.8	1,473	4.0
Trade, hotels	9.3	5.8	1,873	5.1
Finance, real estate	29.3	18.4	356	1.0
Pub. admin., defense	25.1	15.7	6,953	18.8
Services	21.9	13.7	433	1.2
Other	3.9 <sup>13</sup>	2.4 <sup>13</sup>	2,254 <sup>14</sup>	6.1 <sup>14</sup>
TOTAL	159.7 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	36,969	100.0 <sup>5</sup>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): U.S.\$10,100,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2006)<sup>15</sup>. Average household size 6.3; average annual household income U.S.\$8,745; sources of income: wages 35.4%, rent 13.9%, agriculture 10.9%, remittances 9.6%; expenditure: food 46.8%, housing 16.7%, household operations 15.1%, transportation 6.6%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
\$A '000,000	–75.0	–77.4	–94.4	–79.0	–71.5	–79.1	–79.2
% of total	89.4%	92.0%	89.3%	92.1%	74.7%	81.8%	85.5%

**Imports** (2005): \$A 96,900,000 (food 29.6%, of which rice 10.7%, meat 6.4%; refined petroleum 16.8%; machinery and apparatus 14.6%, of which starting equipment/generators 6.2%; road vehicles 5.7%). **Major import sources** (2009): Fiji c. 40%; Australia c. 26%; Japan c. 11%; New Zealand c. 5%; China c. 3%.

**Exports** (2007): \$A 11,655,000 (domestic exports 81.0%, of which crude coconut oil 45.7%, copra/copra cake 14.4%, fish 10.7%, handicrafts 8.3%, seaweed 1.9%; reexports 19.0%). **Major export destinations** (2005): free zones c. 34%; Australia c. 22%; Fiji c. 17%; other Asia (probably Taiwan) c. 14%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Roads (2000): total length 416 mi, 670 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 9,600; trucks and buses 4,480. Air transport: n.a.<sup>16</sup>

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	4	44	PCs	2005	1	11
Telephones				Dailies	2007	0	0
Cellular	2009	1.0 <sup>17</sup>	10 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	2.0	20
Landline	2009	4	41	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 5 and over having: no schooling/unknown 9.2%; primary education 40.3%; secondary 47.6%; higher 2.9%. **Literacy** (2005): population age 15 and over literate 91.0%; males literate, n.a.; females literate, n.a.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	645	16,123	25.0	97 <sup>18</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	664	11,583	17.4	68 <sup>19</sup>
Tertiary <sup>20</sup>	5	300	60.0	... (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 30 (1 per 3,120 persons); hospital beds (2005) 140 (1 per 681 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 41.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 5,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2008): none; defense assistance is provided by Australia and New Zealand.

<sup>1</sup>Ribaberikin Kiribati in Gilbertese (also known as I-Kiribati). <sup>2</sup>Includes two nonelective members. <sup>3</sup>Includes uninhabited islands in Southern Line and Phoenix Group. <sup>4</sup>Administratively Kiribati has six district councils; in addition, each of the 21 inhabited islands have their own island councils. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Banaba is actually an isolated island to the west of the Gilbert Group. <sup>7</sup>Includes Caroline (Millennium), Malden, Starbuck, Vostok, and Flint islands. Total area is c. 64 sq km. <sup>8</sup>Includes Birnie, Enderbury, McKean, Manra, Nikumaroro, Orona, Rawaki (Phoenix), and Kanton (Canton) islands. Total area is c. 29 sq km. <sup>9</sup>Based on inhabited island areas (726 sq km [280 sq mi]) only. <sup>10</sup>All on South Tarawa. <sup>11</sup>Urban Tarawa only. <sup>12</sup>Includes 21,582 persons engaged in "village work" (subsistence agriculture or fishing). <sup>13</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>14</sup>Unemployed. <sup>15</sup>Based on the 2006 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, comprising 1,161 households. <sup>16</sup>Air Kiribati operates scheduled services to outer islands. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2001–02. <sup>19</sup>2004–05. <sup>20</sup>2006–07; Kiribati campus, University of the South Pacific.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific**  
[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key\\_Indicators/2010](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2010)
- **Kiribati Statistics Office** <http://www.spc.int/prism/Country/KI/Stats>

## Korea, North

**Official name:** Chosŏn Minjujuŭi In'min Konghwaguk (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

**Form of government:** unitary single-party republic with one legislative house (Supreme People's Assembly [687]).

**Head of state and government:** Supreme Leader<sup>1</sup>/Chairman of the National Defense Commission.

**Capital:** P'yŏngyang.

**Official language:** Korean.

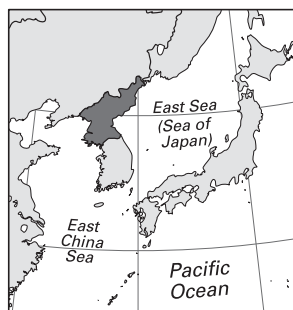
**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** ([new] North Korean)

won (W); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = 1.43 [new] won;

1 £ = 2.21 [new] won<sup>2</sup>.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2008 census
Chagang-do	Kanggye	6,551	16,968	1,299,830
Kangwŏn-do	Wŏnsan	4,306 <sup>3</sup>	11,152 <sup>3</sup>	1,477,582 <sup>3</sup>
North Hamgyŏng (Hamgyŏng-pukdo)	Ch'ŏngjin	6,784 <sup>4</sup>	17,570 <sup>4</sup>	2,327,362 <sup>4</sup>
North Hwanghae (Hwanghae-pukdo)	Sariwŏn	3,576 <sup>5</sup>	9,262 <sup>5</sup>	2,113,672 <sup>5</sup>
North P'yŏngan (P'yŏngan-pukdo)	Sinŭiju	4,707	12,191	2,728,662
South Hamgyŏng (Hamgyŏng-namdo)	Hamhŭng	7,324	18,970	3,066,013
South Hwanghae (Hwanghae-namdo)	Haeju	3,090	8,002	2,310,485
South P'yŏngan (P'yŏngan-namdo)	P'yŏngsŏng	4,761	12,330	4,051,696
Yanggang-do	Hyesan	5,528	14,317	719,269
<b>Special districts</b>				
Kaesŏng (industrial region)	...	5	5	5
Kŭmgang-san (tourist region)	...	3	3	3
<b>Special cities</b>				
P'yŏngyang	—	772	2,000	3,255,288
Rasŏn (Nasŏn)	—	4	4	4
MILITARY CAMPS	—	...	...	702,372
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>47,399</b>	<b>122,762</b>	<b>24,052,231</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 24,249,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 511.6, persons per sq km 197.5.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 61.6%; rural 38.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.73%; female 51.27%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 22.1%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 25.6%; 45–59, 15.5%; 60–74, 11.0%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 25,069,000; (2030) 25,573,000.

**Ethnic composition** (1999): Korean 99.8%; Chinese 0.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): mostly nonreligious/atheist; autonomous religious activities almost nonexistent.

**Major cities** (2008): P'yŏngyang 2,581,076; Hamhŭng 703,610; Ch'ŏngjin 614,892; Sinŭiju 334,031; Wŏnsan 328,467; Namp'o 310,531.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.96.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (1987): 9.3/0.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 61.2 years; female 66.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 288; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 90; diseases of the respiratory system 62; injuries, violence, and accidents 62.

## National economy

**Budget** (1999). Revenue: 19,801,000,000 [old] won (turnover tax and profits from state enterprises). Expenditures: 20,018,200,000 [old] won (1994; national economy 67.8%, social and cultural affairs 19.0%, defense 11.6%).

**Population economically active** (2006)<sup>6</sup>: total 12,305,000; activity rate of total population 51.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.7%; female 44.0%; unemployed, n.a.).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 2,862,000, potatoes 1,520,300, corn (maize) 1,411,400, cabbages 700,000, apples 635,000, soybeans 345,000, dry beans 300,000, sweet potatoes 280,000, wheat 175,000, pears 125,000, peaches and nectarines 120,000, green onions 98,000, garlic 95,000, pumpkins, squash, and gourds 80,000, cucumbers and gherkins 66,000, barley 65,000, tomatoes 65,000, tobacco leaves 63,000, rye 60,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,441,000 goats, 2,178,000 pigs, 576,000 cattle, 167,000 sheep; roundwood 7,410,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 80%; fisheries production 268,700 (from aquaculture 24%); aquatic plants production 444,300 (from aquaculture 100%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore (metal content) 1,488,000; phosphate rock 300,000; magnesite 150,000; zinc (metal content) 70,000; sulfur 42,000; lead (metal content) 13,000; copper (metal content) 12,000; silver 20; gold 2,000 kg. Manufacturing (2007): cement 6,415,000; coke 2,000,000; crude steel 1,279,000; pig iron 900,000; fertilizers 479,000; synthetic fibres 30,000; textile fabrics (2004) 100,000,000 sq m; automobiles 4,700 vehicles. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 25,460,000,000 ([2006] 22,436,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 25,060,000 (20,267,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 7,000,000 (6,478,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (3,218,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 422,000 (838,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (1999) 4.6.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2001): U.S.\$12,500,000,000.

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$24,815,000,000 (U.S.\$1,033 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2007		2004	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	3,688	25.0	3,202,000	27.2
Mining	2,066	14.0		
Public utilities	2,803	19.0		
Manufacturing	1,372	9.3		
Construction			8,549,000	72.8
Transp. and commun.				
Trade	4,819	32.7		
Finance				
Pub. admin., defense				
Services	5	—		
Other				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,753</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,751,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 38; official development assistance (2007) 98. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 23.3%, in permanent crops 1.7%, in pasture 0.4%, forest area 49.3%.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–837	–817	–1,380	–1,102	–1,104	–1,512
% of total	35.0%	28.6%	34.0%	36.8%	37.5%	26.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$3,574,000,000 ([2002] food, beverages, and other agricultural products 19.3%, mineral fuels and lubricants 15.5%, machinery and apparatus 15.4%, textiles and clothing 10.4%<sup>7</sup>). **Major import sources** (2008): China c. 57%; South Korea c. 25%; Russia c. 3%; Singapore c. 3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$2,062,000,000 ([2002] live animals and agricultural products 39.3%, textiles and wearing apparel 16.7%, machinery and apparatus 11.6%, mineral fuels and lubricants 9.5%<sup>7</sup>). **Major export destinations** (2008): China c. 42%; South Korea c. 38%; India c. 5%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 2,796 mi, 4,500 km<sup>8</sup>; passenger-km 3,400,000,000<sup>9</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 9,100,000,000<sup>9</sup>. Roads (2007): total length 16,033 mi, 25,802 km (paved [2006] 3%). Vehicles (1990): passenger cars 248,000. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 42,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 2,000,000.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2003	3,563	160	PCs	2007	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	4,500 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009 <sup>11</sup>	69 <sup>12</sup>	2.9 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	—
Landline	2009	1,180	49	Broadband	2009	—

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1987–88). Percentage of population age 16 and over having attended or graduated from postsecondary-level school: 13.7%. **Literacy** (1997): 95%.

Education (2000)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	...	1,609,865	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–15)	...	2,181,524	...	...
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 16–20)

**Health:** physicians (2003) 74,597 (1 per 299 persons); hospital beds, n.a.; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 51.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 7,500,000 (32% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,106,000 (army 85.9%, navy 4.2%, air force 9.9%); reserve 4,700,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GNP** (2004): 8.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$80.

<sup>1</sup>Per constitutional revision of April 2009. <sup>2</sup>Currency revalued on Dec. 1, 2009; as of this date, 100 [old] North Korean won = 1 [new] North Korean won. The approximate value of the [new] won on the black market at the beginning of February 2010 was about 1 U.S.\$ = 530 [new] won; 1 £ = 807 [new] won. <sup>3</sup>Kangwŏn-do includes Kŭmgang-san special district. <sup>4</sup>North Hamgyŏng includes Rasŏn. <sup>5</sup>North Hwanghae includes Kaesŏng special district. <sup>6</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>7</sup>Data for commodities (imports U.S.\$1,525,400,000; exports U.S.\$735,000,000) exclude trade with South Korea. <sup>8</sup>Estimate figure excludes some narrow-gauge railways. <sup>9</sup>At last report; year unknown. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>The ban on cellular phones, which began in 2004, was lifted in 2008, and service began in January 2009. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• Ministry of Unification

<http://eng.unikorea.go.kr/eng/default.jsp?pgname=ENGhome>



## Korea, South

**Official name:** Taehan Min'guk (Republic of Korea).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [299]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Seoul.

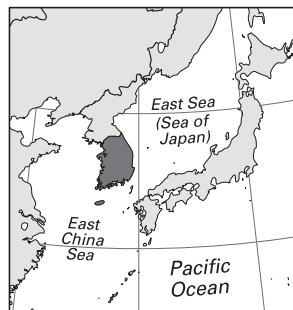
**Official language:** Korean.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** (South Korean) won

(W); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = W 1,185; 1 £ = W 1,831.



Area and population					
	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2005 census <sup>1</sup>	Metropolitan cities	sq km	2005 census <sup>1</sup>
<b>Provinces</b>					
Cheju <sup>2</sup>	1,849	531,887	Inch'ŏn	1,002	2,531,280
Kangwŏn	16,613	1,464,559	Kwangju	501	1,417,716
Kyŏnggi	10,132	10,415,399	Pusan	765	3,523,582
North Chŏlla	8,055	1,784,013	Sŏul (Seoul)		
North Ch'ungch'ŏng	7,432	1,460,453	special city	605	9,820,171
North Kyŏngsang	19,026	2,607,641	Taegu	884	2,464,547
South Chŏlla	12,095	1,819,819	Taejŏn	540	1,442,856
South Ch'ungch'ŏng	8,600	1,889,495	Ulsan	1,057	1,049,177
South Kyŏngsang	10,522	3,056,356	TOTAL	99,678	47,278,951

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 49,169,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,278, persons per sq km 493.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 82.7%; rural 17.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.23%; female 49.77%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 18.6%; 15–29, 22.5%; 30–44, 26.0%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 10.7%; 75–84, 2.5%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 50,166,000; (2030) 50,326,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Korean 97.7%; Japanese 2.0%; U.S. white 0.1%; Han Chinese 0.1%; other 0.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian c. 43%, of which Protestant c. 17%, independent Christian c. 16%, Roman Catholic c. 9%; traditional beliefs c. 15%; Buddhist c. 14%; New Religionist c. 14%; Confucianist c. 10%; other c. 4%.

**Major cities** (2009): Seoul 10,456,051; Pusan 3,574,340; Inch'ŏn 2,758,431; Taegu 2,509,187; Taejŏn 1,498,665.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.15.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.3/2.5.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 76.5 years; female 83.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 142.2; cerebrovascular diseases 52.7; diseases of the heart 45.5.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: W 178,649,200,000,000 (tax revenue 93.7%, of which income tax 42.3%, VAT 24.5%; nontax revenue 6.3%). Expenditures: W 170,762,900,000,000 (public services 25.1%; education 20.9%; defense 14.7%; health 0.4%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): hen's eggs 10,292,000, rice 6,919,250, fresh vegetables 3,386,000, cabbages 2,901,939, cow's milk 2,200,000, pig meat 1,056,000, onions 1,035,076, watermelons 856,755, tangerines, mandarins, satsumas 636,413, garlic 375,463, strawberries 203,227; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 9,153,460 pigs, 2,893,518 cattle, 119,784,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 5,176,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 48%; fisheries production 2,417,664 (from aquaculture 20%); aquatic plants production 934,890 (from aquaculture 99%). Mining and quarrying (2008): feldspar 344,257; zinc (metal content) 3,6723; cadmium 3,0904; silver (metal content) 1,462 kg<sup>3</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): televisions, radios, telecommunications equipment, and electronic parts 70,085; transportation equipment 52,349, of which automobiles 20,987, automobile parts 16,175, ship and boat construction 12,771; machinery and apparatus 30,704; chemicals and chemical products 27,076; iron and steel 20,064; food and food products 19,928; fabricated metal products 19,172; textiles and wearing apparel 16,913; refined petroleum products 12,161. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 425,174,000,000 ([2008] 385,100,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 2,604,000 ([2007] 88,558,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) none (3,486,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 329,850 (868,150,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 102,023,000 (54,754,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 380,000,000 (37,150,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 2.9; annual income per household W 39,618,000 (U.S.\$31,477); sources of income: wages 64.5%, self-employment 22.4%, transfers 7.9%; expenditure: transportation and communications 19.4%, food and beverages 15.2%, hotels and restaurants 6.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9,078; remittances (2009) 3,815; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 5,627. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 17,125; remittances (2008) 3,472; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 15,045.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$966,600,000,000 (U.S.\$19,830 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$27,310 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2009	
	in value W '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	23,982	2.7	1,788,000	7.3
Mining and quarrying	2,839	0.3	23,000	0.1
Manufacturing	223,324	24.8	3,761,000	15.3
Construction	71,118	7.9	1,681,000	6.9
Public utilities	18,051	2.0	2,741,000	11.2
Transp. and commun.	57,451	6.4		
Trade, hotels	74,351	8.2	5,495,000	22.4
Finance, real estate	173,077	19.2	8,131,000	33.1
Pub. admin., defense	51,422	5.7		
Services	104,689	11.6	905,000 <sup>6</sup>	3.7 <sup>6</sup>
Other	100,885 <sup>5</sup>	11.2 <sup>5</sup>		
TOTAL	901,189	100.0	24,525,000	100.0

**Public debt** (June 2010): U.S.\$255,287,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 24,525,000; activity rate 50.7% (participation rates: ages 15 and older 61.1%; female 41.3%; unemployed [October 2009–September 2010] 3.7%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.9	97.3	100.0	102.2	104.8	109.7	112.8
Monthly earnings index	84.5	92.5	100.0	105.7	114.5	115.5	114.4

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 16.1%, left fallow 0.4%, in permanent crops 1.9%, in pasture 0.6%, forest area 64.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+29,382	+23,181	+16,082	+14,643	–13,267	+38,771
% of total	6.1%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	–1.5%	5.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$435,274,737,000 (mineral fuels 32.7%, of which crude petroleum 24.1%, natural gas 5.7%; machinery and apparatus 23.5%, of which electrical machinery 11.2%; chemicals and chemical products 8.4%; iron and steel 7.7%). **Major import sources:** China 17.7%; Japan 14.0%; U.S. 8.8%; Saudi Arabia 7.8%; U.A.E. 4.4%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$422,007,328,000 (machinery and apparatus 34.0%, of which telecommunications equipment 11.7%, electrical equipment 11.7%; transportation equipment 21.4%; chemicals and chemical products 10.1%; crude and refined petroleum 9.1%; professional and scientific equipment 6.0%). **Major export destinations:** China 21.7%; U.S. 11.0%; Japan 6.8%; Hong Kong 4.9%; Singapore 3.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): length 2,101 mi, 3,381 km; passenger-km 54,997,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 11,566,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 64,019 mi, 103,029 km (paved 78%); passenger-km (2006) 97,854,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 12,545,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 12,408,000; trucks and buses 4,260,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>8</sup>: passenger-km 79,575,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 12,235,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	22,915	477	PCs	2007	27,736	578
Telephones				Dailies	2009	12,800 <sup>9</sup>	261 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	47,944 <sup>10</sup>	992 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	39,440	816
Landline	2009	19,289	399	Broadband	2009	16,349 <sup>10</sup>	338 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population ages 15 and older having: no formal schooling through lower secondary education 31.7%; upper secondary/higher vocational 39.2%; college 9.1%; university 20.0%. **Literacy** (2002): total population age 15 and over literate 97.9%; males 99.2%; females 96.6%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	152,891	3,679,629	24.1	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	129,288	3,958,781	18.1	95
Tertiary	208,262	3,204,310	15.4	98 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 95,013 (1 per 507 persons); hospital beds (2006) 417,387 (1 per 114 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 3.2; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 692,000 (army 80.9%, navy 9.8%, air force 9.3%); reserve 4,500,000; <sup>11</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$507.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes usual residents who were abroad on census date. <sup>2</sup>Specifically a special autonomous province. <sup>3</sup>Excluding smelted metals. <sup>4</sup>Smelted only. <sup>5</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies. <sup>6</sup>Unemployed. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Korean Air and Asiana Airlines. <sup>9</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>U.S. troops (2009) 25,374.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Statistics Korea <http://kostat.go.kr>

## Kosovo

**Official name:** Republika e Kosovës (Albanian); Republika Kosovo (Serbian) (Republic of Kosovo)<sup>1</sup>.

**Form of government/Political status:** multiparty transitional republic<sup>2</sup> with one legislative body (Assembly of Kosovo [1203]).

**International authority:** UN Interim Administrator<sup>4</sup>.

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Pristina.

**Official languages:** Albanian; Serbian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.<sup>5</sup>



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2008 estimate <sup>7</sup>	Regions <sup>6</sup>	sq km	2008 estimate <sup>7</sup>
Ferizaj	1,022	181,501	Pejë	1,367	287,883
Gjakovë	1,237	118,423	Prishtinë (Pristina)	2,165	676,723
Gjilan	1,333	218,982	Prizren	1,730	401,335
Mitrovicë (Mitrovica)	2,053	268,292	TOTAL	10,908 <sup>8</sup>	2,153,139

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,815,000<sup>9</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 430.9, persons per sq km 166.4.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 37%; rural 63%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.50%; female 49.50%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 28.2%; 15–64, 64.0%; 65 and over, 7.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,933,000<sup>9</sup>; (2030) 2,066,000<sup>9</sup>.

**Doubling time:** 56 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2008): Albanian 92.0%; Serb 5.3%; other 2.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Muslim (including nominal population) c. 91%; Orthodox c. 5.5%; Roman Catholic c. 3%; Protestant c. 0.5%.

**Major cities** (2010)<sup>10</sup>: Pristina 197,000; Prizren 131,000; Ferizaj 88,400; Gjakovë 81,000; Pejë 78,600; Mitrovicë (Mitrovica) 76,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 60.3%; outside of marriage 39.7%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2003): 3.0.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.3/0.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2004)<sup>11</sup>: male 69.8 years; female 71.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system c. 143; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 32; perinatal conditions c. 14; accidents c. 8; unspecified c. 145.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: €1,146,700,000 (tax revenue 71.1%, of which border taxes [including customs duties and VAT] 55.3%, domestic taxes [mostly income and corporate taxes] 15.8%; nontax revenue 24.7%; other 4.2%). Expenditures: €1,232,400,000 (current expenditure 67.5%; capital expenditure 32.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding): n.a.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007): wheat 207,189, hay 174,298, potatoes 95,125, corn (maize) 74,451, peppers 35,959, cabbage 15,424, tomatoes 14,697, onions 10,936, plums 7,963, apples 6,307, grapes 6,283, beans 3,033; livestock (number of live animals) 321,624 cattle, 139,334 sheep, 2,059,000 chickens; roundwood 482,945 cu m, of which fuelwood 97%; fisheries production, n.a. Mining and quarrying (2009): lead 4,570<sup>12</sup>; zinc 3,690<sup>12</sup>; limestone 4,776,000 cu m. Manufacturing (2006): cement, bricks, and tiles for reconstruction of housing; food; beverages. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 5,349,000,000 (3,201,000,000); hard coal, none (none); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 7,871,000 (n.a.); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products, none (n.a.); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$4,940,000,000 (U.S.\$2,752 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2006 <sup>13</sup>	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	413.6	12.0	81,100	11.9
Mining	25.2	0.7	5,700	0.8
Manufacturing	384.8	11.2	27,700	4.1
Public utilities	342.4	10.0	13,600	2.0
Construction	349.2	10.2	30,700	4.5
Trade, hotels	122.7	3.6	72,800	10.7
Transp. and commun.	574.9	16.7	14,000	2.1
Finance, real estate	454.3	13.2	13,300	2.0
Pub. admin., defense	182.3	5.3	24,600	3.6
Services	584.2 <sup>14</sup>	17.0 <sup>14</sup>	91,300	13.4
Other	3,433.6	100.0 <sup>8</sup>	305,200 <sup>15</sup>	44.9 <sup>15</sup>
TOTAL			680,000	100.0

**Population economically active** (2007): total c. 633,000<sup>13</sup>; activity rate of total population c. 30% (participation rates: ages 15–64 c. 47%; female c. 28%<sup>13</sup>; unofficially unemployed [2009] 45.4%).

### Price index (December 2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.6	105.0	114.8	112.1

**Household income and expenditure** (2009). Average household size 5.9; sources of income: wages and salaries 52%, self-employment 14%, remittances 12%, pensions 10%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 35.7%, housing 35.5%, transportation 5.3%, clothing 5.2%, alcohol and tobacco 3.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 42; remittances (2009) 702; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 510. **Disbursements** for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 82; remittances (2006) 126; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 15.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 12.2%, left fallow 2.0%, in permanent crops 0.5%, in pasture 9.1%, forest area 41.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>16</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–1,006.8	–1,101.2	–1,195.1	–1,411.1	–1,732.0	–1,736.1
% of total	89.9%	90.7%	83.7%	81.0%	81.6%	84.2%

**Imports** (2008): €1,927,900,000 (food and live animals 24.6%, mineral fuels 20.1%, machinery and apparatus 12.2%, base metals 9.3%, chemical products 7.2%, transport equipment 6.7%). **Major import sources:** Macedonia 18.0%; Serbia 11.1%; Germany 10.2%; Turkey 6.6%; China 6.3%.

**Exports** (2008): €195,900,000 (iron and steel [all forms] 63.3%<sup>17</sup>, food products 11.0%, mineral fuels 9.1%). **Major export destinations:** Belgium 14.3%; Italy 13.0%; India 12.0%; Albania 10.8%; Macedonia 9.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length<sup>18</sup> 207 mi, 333 km. Roads (2008): total length 1,196 mi, 1,924 km (paved 87%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 146,744; trucks and buses 20,850. Air transport (2007)<sup>19</sup>: passenger arrivals 483,330; passenger departures 506,962.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2005	...	...	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	2005	...	...	Dailies	2009	32 <sup>20</sup>	18 <sup>20</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,220 <sup>21</sup>	676 <sup>21</sup>	Internet users	2008	377	209
Landline	2009	76	42	Broadband	2009	115 <sup>21</sup>	64 <sup>21</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003). Percentage of population ages 25–49 having: no formal schooling c. 3.5%; incomplete/complete primary c. 46.0%; incomplete/complete secondary c. 45.0%; higher c. 5.5%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 94.1%; males literate 97.3%; females literate 91.3%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–15) <sup>22</sup>	16,433	322,281	19.6	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 16–19) <sup>23</sup>	4,857	88,974	18.3	...
Tertiary	1,059	27,274	25.8	... (age 20–24)

**Health** (2006): physicians 1,534 (1 per 1,368 persons); hospital beds (2005) 5,308 (1 per 387 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 8.4.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (February 2010): NATO-led Kosovo Force 9,923 troops<sup>24</sup>; local Albanian paramilitary (Kosovo Security Force; March 2010) 2,500.

<sup>1</sup>Alternate short-form names in Albanian include Kosova and Kosovë. <sup>2</sup>Independence was declared Feb. 17, 2008, and the new constitution became effective on June 15, 2008. Serbia continued to claim Kosovo as an integral part despite a ruling by the International Court of Justice in July 2010 supporting Kosovo's independence. <sup>3</sup>20 seats are reserved for minority communities. <sup>4</sup>Assisted by the EU special envoy from February 2008. A 2,000-member EU mission to Kosovo (headed by the special envoy) is expected to eventually replace the UN as international administrative authority. <sup>5</sup>Kosovo uses the euro as its official currency even though it is not a member of the EU. The Serb-populated area of Kosovo uses the Serbian dinar. <sup>6</sup>Statistical/planning regions; actual local government is based on 30 municipalities. <sup>7</sup>January 1; official estimate. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (December 2008 update). <sup>10</sup>January 1; unofficial estimate. <sup>11</sup>Albanian population only. <sup>12</sup>Metal content. <sup>13</sup>Ages 15–64 only. <sup>14</sup>Taxes on products less very small statistical discrepancy. <sup>15</sup>Unemployed. <sup>16</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>17</sup>Nearly all scrap metal. <sup>18</sup>Of which 40% functional in 2009. <sup>19</sup>Pristina airport. <sup>20</sup>Circulation. <sup>21</sup>Subscribers. <sup>22</sup>Includes lower secondary. <sup>23</sup>Excludes lower secondary. <sup>24</sup>Troops providing security and stability from 30 nations including 7 non-NATO nations.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistical Office of Kosovo**  
<http://esk.rks-gov.net/eng/>
- **Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo**  
<http://www.bqk-kos.org/>



## Kuwait

**Official name:** Dawlat al-Kuwayt (State of Kuwait).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative body (National Assembly [50]).

**Head of state and government:** Emir assisted by the Prime Minister.

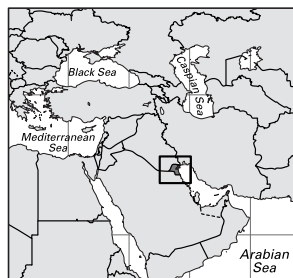
**Capital:** Kuwait (city).

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Kuwaiti dinar (KD);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 KD = U.S.\$3.48 = £2.25.



Area and population		area		population
Governorates	Capitals	sq. mi.	sq. km.	2005 estimate
Al-Ahmadī	Al-Ahmadī	1,977	5,120	494,715
Al-ʿAsimah	Kuwait (city)			
	(Al-Kuwayt)			
Al-Farwāniyah	Al-Farwāniyah	77	200	458,548
Hawallī	Hawallī	73	190	764,601
Al-Jahraʾ	Al-Jahraʾ	31	80	607,027
Mubārak al-Kabīr	...	4,336	11,230	349,611
		39	100	185,922
Islands <sup>2</sup>	—	347	900	6,464 <sup>3</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,880</b>	<b>17,818<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2,866,888<sup>5</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,524,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 512.2, persons per sq km 197.8.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 98.3%; rural 1.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 59.34%; female 40.66%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 24.3%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 34.2%; 45–59, 11.6%; 60–74, 2.7%; 75–84, 0.3%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,412,000; (2030) 5,523,000.

**Doubling time:** 36 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2005): Arab 57%, of which Kuwaiti 35%; Bedouin 4%; non-Arab (primarily Asian) 39%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005)<sup>6</sup>: Muslim 74%, of which Sunni 59%, Shīʿī 15%; Christian 13%, of which Roman Catholic 9%; Hindu 10%; Buddhist 3%.

**Major cities** (2005)<sup>7</sup>: Qalīb al-Shuyūkh 179,264; Al-Sālimīyah 145,328; Hawallī 106,992; Kuwait (city) 32,403 (urban agglomeration [2007] 2,063,000).

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 21.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 2.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 19.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.81.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.5/2.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 76.4 years; female 78.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): circulatory diseases 94.5; accidents and violence 36.4; neoplasms (cancers) 29.1; respiratory diseases 11.7; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases 8.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006–07). Revenue: KD 15,509,300,000 (oil revenue 93.6%, assorted taxes 1.9%). Expenditures: KD 12,568,700,000 (social security and welfare 29.1%, general public administration 15.8%, oil/electricity 13.4%, defense 10.3%, education 10.1%, health 5.3%).

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$174,780,000,000 (U.S.\$59,874 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force		2008	2007
		in value KD '000,000	% of total value
Agriculture		71.9	0.2
Mining		47.4	0.1
Oil and natural gas		23,608.1	59.3
Manufacturing		2,222.4 <sup>8</sup>	5.6 <sup>8</sup>
Construction		589.7	1.5
Public utilities		325.6	0.8
Transp. and commun.		2,179.2	5.5
Trade, hotels		1,377.1	3.5
Finance, real estate		5,972.1	15.0
Pub. admin., defense		4,870.1	12.2
Services		—	—
Other		–1,476.2 <sup>9</sup>	–3.7 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>39,787.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
		labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture		35,600	1.7
Mining		6,300	0.3
Oil and natural gas		115,100	5.5
Manufacturing		169,500	8.1
Construction		12,600	0.6
Public utilities		62,800	3.0
Transp. and commun.		311,800	14.9
Trade, hotels		100,400	4.8
Finance, real estate		973,000	46.5
Pub. admin., defense		305,400 <sup>10</sup>	14.6 <sup>10</sup>
Services		2,092,500	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): tomatoes 55,500, cucumbers and gherkins 35,000, potatoes 23,500, hen's eggs 22,000, eggplants 15,500, dates 14,500, chilies and peppers 8,000; livestock (number of live animals) 900,000 sheep, 160,000 goats, 28,000 cattle, 5,750 camels; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 4,733 (from aquaculture 8%). Mining and quarrying (2009): sulfur 830,000; lime 45,000. Manufacturing (value added in KD '000,000; 2006): refined petroleum products 829; basic chemicals 230; bricks, cement, tiles 98; food products 57; structural metal products 51; wearing apparel 40. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 48,753,000,000 (48,753,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 979,300,000 ([2007] 346,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 38,667,000 (11,765,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 13,305,000,000 (13,305,000,000).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$7,719,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 2,092,509, of which Kuwaiti 15.5%, non-Kuwaiti 84.5%; activity rate of total population 61.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2005] 70.8%<sup>11</sup>; female [2005] 25.2%<sup>11</sup>; unemployed [2006] 4.0%<sup>12</sup>).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	96.0	100.0	103.0	108.7	120.2	123.6

**Household income and expenditure.** Average Kuwaiti household size (2004) 4.8; average non-Kuwaiti household size (2004) 5.0; sources of income, n.a.; expenditure (2000)<sup>13</sup>: housing and energy 26.8%, food 18.3%, transportation and communications 16.1%, household furnishings 14.7%, clothing and footwear 8.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 256; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 100. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,571; remittances (2008) 5,558; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 8,972.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.8%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 7.6%, forest area 0.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
KD '000,000	+2,888	+4,705	+8,488	+11,252	+11,742	+16,774
% of total	30.6%	38.7%	47.9%	52.9%	49.2%	55.6%

**Imports** (2007): KD 6,069,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.6%, road vehicles 15.1%, food 11.5%, iron and steel 9.3%). **Major import sources** (2008): U.S. c. 12%; Japan c. 9%; Germany c. 8%; China c. 8%; Saudi Arabia c. 7%.

**Exports** (2007): KD 17,811,000,000 (crude petroleum 61.6%, refined petroleum 29.8%, liquefied propane and butane 3.1%, polyethylene 1.7%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Japan c. 19%; South Korea c. 15%; India c. 11%; Taiwan c. 10%; U.S. c. 9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008): total length 3,941 mi, 6,342 km (paved [2004] 85%). Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 1,098,251; trucks and buses 225,474. Air transport (2008)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 7,447,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 280,346,000.

Communications		units	per 1,000			units	per 1,000
Medium	date	number in '000s	persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	persons
Televisions	2004	1,040	392	PCs	2007	779	237
Telephones				Dailies	2009	961 <sup>16</sup>	485 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2008	2,907 <sup>17</sup>	850 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,100	369
Landline	2009	554	185	Broadband	2009	45 <sup>17</sup>	15 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling: illiterate 6.2%, literate 37.9%; primary education 12.7%; lower secondary 20.8%; upper secondary 11.7%; some higher 4.1%; completed undergraduate 6.6%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 94.5%; males literate 95.2%; females literate 93.1%.

Education (2007–08)			
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio
Primary (age 6–10)	22,895	208,608	9.1
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	27,496	249,784	9.1
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	1,986	37,521	18.9
			18 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2006): physicians 4,775 (1 per 646 persons); hospital beds 5,760 (1 per 535 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.2; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,950 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 15,500 (army 71.0%, navy/coast guard 12.9%, air force 16.1%); reserve 23,700; U.S. troops for Iraqi support (May 2009) c. 15,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 5.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,932.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes 15 cabinet ministers not elected to National Assembly serving ex officio.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Būbiyān Island 333 sq mi (863 sq km) and Warbah Island 14 sq mi (37 sq km).

<sup>3</sup>Figure represents remainder (probably the combined populations of Būbiyān and Warbah islands).

<sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Of which 973,286 Kuwaitis and 1,893,602 non-Kuwaitis; more narrowly defined April 2005 census total excluding Kuwaitis residing abroad equals 2,213,403 (Kuwaitis equal 880,774, non-Kuwaitis 1,332,629).

<sup>6</sup>Includes noncitizens. <sup>7</sup>Preliminary, unadjusted census figures.

<sup>8</sup>Manufacturing includes oil products. <sup>9</sup>Import duties less imputed bank and insurance service charges. <sup>10</sup>Unclassified. <sup>11</sup>2005 census data are based on only about one-half of the non-Kuwaiti population economically active. <sup>12</sup>Kuwaiti nationals only. <sup>13</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>14</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>15</sup>Kuwait Airways.

<sup>16</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2005–06.

**Internet resources for further information:**

- Central Bank of Kuwait <http://www.cbk.gov.kw>
- Central Statistical Office <http://mopweb4.mop.gov.kw>

# Kyrgyzstan

**Official name:** Kyrgyz Respublikasy (Kyrgyz); Respublika Kirgizstan (Russian) (Kyrgyz Republic).

**Form of government:** interim regime<sup>1</sup> with one legislative house (Jogorku Kenesh, or Supreme Council [120]).

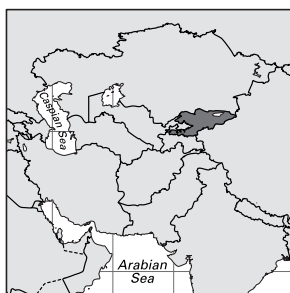
**Head of state and government:** President (interim)<sup>1</sup>.

**Capital:** Bishkek.

**Official languages:** Kyrgyz; Russian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Kyrgyzstan som (KGS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = KGS 46.74; 1 ₸ = KGS 72.21.



## Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 census
Batken	Batken	6,564	17,000	380,300
Chüy	Bishkek <sup>2</sup>	7,795	20,189	790,500
Jalal-Abad	Jalal-Abad	12,991	33,648	938,600
Naryn	Naryn	17,453	45,202	245,300
Osh	Osh	11,251	29,139	1,000,000
Talas	Talas	4,419	11,446	219,600
Ysyk-Köl	Ysyk-Köl	16,658	43,144	425,100
<b>City Districts</b>				
Bishkek <sup>2</sup>	—	49	127	865,100
Osh	—	19	50	243,200
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>77,199</b>	<b>199,945</b>	<b>5,107,700<sup>3</sup></b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,141,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 66.6, persons per sq km 25.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 34.6%; rural 65.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.34%; female 50.66%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 31.3%; 15–29, 29.3%; 30–44, 19.9%; 45–59, 12.2%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75–84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,414,000; (2030) 5,700,000.

**Doubling time:** 41 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2008<sup>4</sup>): Kyrgyz 69.2%; Uzbek 14.5%; Russian 8.7%; Hui 1.2%; Uighur 1.0%; other 5.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 60.8%; Christian 10.4%, of which Russian Orthodox 7.7%; nonreligious 21.6%; atheist 6.3%; other 0.9%.

**Major cities** (2009): Bishkek 865,100; Osh 243,200; Jalal-Abad 92,100; Karakol 63,700; Tokmok 53,100.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 24.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1994) 83.2%; outside of marriage (1994) 16.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.80.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 8.4/(2006) 1.3.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 64.6 years; female 72.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 363.9; diseases of the respiratory system 70.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 58.4; diseases of the digestive system 54.5; accidents 49.7.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: KGS 45,479,000,000 (tax revenue 79.0%, of which VAT 36.4%, customs duties 10.2%, personal income tax 8.6%; nontax revenue 17.9%; grants 3.1%). Expenditures: KGS 36,944,000,000 (education 26.0%; general administration 18.3%; defense/public order 14.8%; social security 12.6%; health 11.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2010<sup>5</sup>): U.S.\$2,245,100,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,379,900; activity rate of total population 46.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2006] 70.4%; female 43.0%; unemployed 8.2%).

## Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.0	95.8	100.0	105.6	116.3	144.8	154.8
Average earnings index	74.3	85.8	100.0	119.0	155.0	211.3	243.5

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): potatoes 1,393,135; wheat 1,056,656; corn (maize) 486,636; barley 289,670; tomatoes 194,161; apples 146,000; sunflower seeds 57,510; garlic 32,024; tobacco leaves 12,005; livestock (number of live animals) 3,605,787 sheep, 1,224,600 cattle, 362,433 horses; roundwood 27,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 66%; fisheries production (2008) 100 (from aquaculture 92%). Mining and quarrying (2009): mercury 250; gold 18,400 kg. Manufacturing (value of production in KGS '000,000; 2009): base metals and fabricated metal products 47,340; food, beverages, and tobacco products 13,933; cement, bricks, and ceramics 5,256; textiles and wearing apparel 4,498. Energy production (consumption): electricity (k-W-hr; 2009) 9,983,000,000<sup>6</sup> ([2007] 13,858,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 54,000<sup>6</sup> ([2007] 839,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 441,000<sup>6</sup> ([2007] 468,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 458,737<sup>6</sup> ([2007] 923,290); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 121,000 (624,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 13,710,445<sup>6</sup> ([2008] 750,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.3; income per capita of household (2003) KGS 9,270 (U.S.\$212); sources of income

(1999): wages and salaries 29.2%, self-employment 25.6%, other 45.2%; expenditure (2005): food and nonalcoholic beverages 46.4%; transport 10.4%; alcohol, tobacco products, and narcotics 9.5%; clothing and footwear 9.0%; housing and energy 8.0%; household furnishings 3.4%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,613,000,000 (U.S.\$870 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,200 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value KGS '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	43,372.8	22.1	743,000	31.2
Mining and quarrying	1,232.7	0.6	13,300	0.6
Manufacturing	24,577.0	12.5	178,000	7.5
Public utilities	3,334.0	1.7	37,800	1.6
Construction	11,235.3	5.7	221,900	9.3
Transp. and commun.	17,931.0	9.1	133,800	5.6
Trade, hotels	34,900.2	17.8	385,600	16.2
Finance, real estate	9,573.9	4.9	61,900	2.6
Public admin., defense	12,322.3	6.3	101,700	4.3
Services	16,083.9	8.2	307,400	12.9
Other	21,860.0 <sup>7</sup>	11.1 <sup>7</sup>	195,600 <sup>8</sup>	8.2 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>196,423.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,379,900<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 514; remittances (2009) 882; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 178; official development assistance (2008) 360. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 304; remittances (2009) 178; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 1.0.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 6.7%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 48.9%, forest area 4.6%.

## Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	−222.2	−435.8	−924.1	−1,282.8	−2,454.9	−1,597.9
% of total	13.4%	24.5%	36.8%	36.1%	43.1%	35.7%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$2,417,000,000 (refined petroleum 25.2%, machinery and apparatus 14.4%, food products 11.6%, chemicals and chemical products 10.6%, road vehicles/parts 4.8%). **Major import sources** (2009): Russia 37.2%; China 18.9%; Kazakhstan 10.9%; Uzbekistan 3.8%; U.S. 3.6%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$1,134,200,000 (refined petroleum 20.8%, gold 19.8%, machinery and apparatus 6.2%, women's/girls' outerwear 5.5%, vegetables 4.2%, glass 3.5%, portland cement 3.5%). **Major export destinations** (2009): Switzerland 31.7%; Russia 13.4%; Uzbekistan 11.9%; Kazakhstan 9.7%; U.A.E. 7.2%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 292 mi, 470 km; passenger-km 90,200,000; metric ton-km cargo 945,500,000. Roads (2007): total length 21,127 mi, 34,000 km (paved, n.a.); passenger-km 6,468,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 902,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 229,735; trucks and buses, n.a. Air transport (2009–10): passenger-km 484,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,160,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	955	185	PCs	2007	99	19
Telephones	2004	955	185	Dailies	2009	65 <sup>11</sup>	13 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,487 <sup>12</sup>	819 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	2,194	400
Landline	2009	498	91	Broadband	2009	5.2 <sup>12</sup>	1.0 <sup>12</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1999). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: primary education 6.3%; some secondary 18.3%; completed secondary 50.0%; some postsecondary 14.9%; higher 10.5%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate, virtually 100%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	16,524	399,833	24.2	84
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	52,614 <sup>13</sup>	696,833	13.6 <sup>13</sup>	80
Tertiary	17,810	296,267	16.6	52 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 12,395 (1 per 408 persons); hospital beds 26,345 (1 per 192 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 30.6; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 10,900 (army 78.0%, air force 22.0%)<sup>14</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$9.

<sup>1</sup>Interim regime from April 7, 2010; new constitution approved June 27, 2010. <sup>2</sup>Bishkek is the capital of Chüy province, even though it is not part of the province. <sup>3</sup>De facto population; de jure population including residents temporarily abroad equals 5,362,800. <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>July 1. <sup>6</sup>Excludes November production. <sup>7</sup>Taxes on products. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2006–07. <sup>14</sup>Russian troops (November 2009) c. 500.

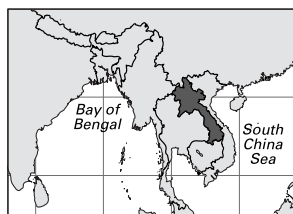
## Internet resource for further information:

• **National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic** <http://www.nbkr.kg>



## Laos

**Official name:** Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxôn Lao (Lao People's Democratic Republic).  
**Form of government:** unitary single-party people's republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [115]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Vientiane (Viangchan).  
**Official language:** Lao.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** kip (KN); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = KN 8,043; 1 £ = KN 12,425.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Provinces	sq km	2007 <sup>1</sup> estimate		Provinces	sq km	2007 <sup>1</sup> estimate	
Attapu	10,320	118,000		Savannakhet	21,774	859,000	
Bokéo	6,196	153,000		Viangchan	18,526	442,000	
Bolikhambai	14,863	241,000		Xaignabouli	16,389	353,000	
Champasak	15,415	626,000		Xékong	7,665	90,000	
Houaphan	16,500	295,000		Xiangkhoang	20,386	252,000	
Khammouan	16,315	353,000					
Louangnamtha	9,325	153,000		<b>Municipality</b>			
Louangphrabang	16,875	423,000		Vientiane	3,920	726,000	
Oudomxay	15,370	279,000		(Viangchan)			
Phongsali	16,270	170,000		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236,800</b>	<b>5,873,000<sup>2</sup></b>	
Salavan	10,691	341,000					

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 6,258,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 68.4, persons per sq km 26.4.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 32.0%; rural 68.0%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.90%; female 50.10%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 37.8%; 15–29, 29.3%; 30–44, 17.4%; 45–59, 10.0%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 7,440,000; (2030) 8,609,000.  
**Doubling time:** 30 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2005): Lao 54.6%; Khmou 10.9%<sup>3</sup>; Hmong 8.0%; Tai 3.8%<sup>4</sup>; Phu Tai (Phouthay) 3.3%<sup>4</sup>; Lue 2.2%<sup>4</sup>; Katang 2.1%<sup>3</sup>; Makong 2.1%<sup>3</sup>; other 13.0%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs c. 49%; Buddhist c. 43%; Christian c. 2%; nonreligious/other c. 6%.  
**Major cities** (2003): Vientiane 194,200 (urban agglomeration [2009] 799,000); Savannakhet 58,200; Pakxé 50,100; Xam Nua 40,700; Muang Khammouan 27,300; Louangphrabang 26,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 27.2 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.4 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.8 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.32.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 59.8 years; female 63.5 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): communicable diseases 673; cardiovascular diseases 210; injuries, accidents, and violence 112; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 73; chronic respiratory diseases 58.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: KN 8,065,000,000,000 (tax revenue 78.6%, of which excise tax 17.8%, turnover tax 16.7%, tax on mining sector 12.6%, import duties 10.3%; nontax revenue 12.1%; grants 9.3%). Expenditures: KN 9,783,000,000,000 (current expenditure 58.3%; capital expenditure 36.5%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,931,000,000.  
**Population economically active** (2008): total 3,000,000<sup>5</sup>; activity rate of total population 48.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 81.0%; female 50.5%; unofficially unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	84.5	93.3	100.0	106.8	111.6	120.1	120.2

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 3,144,800, corn (maize) 848,745, fresh vegetables 750,000, sugarcane 433,500, cassava 152,590, sweet potatoes 120,000<sup>6</sup>, tobacco 48,355, bananas 48,000<sup>6</sup>, coffee 46,035, pineapples 45,780, pig meat 40,000, potatoes 36,000<sup>6</sup>, peanuts (groundnuts) 32,690<sup>6</sup>, oranges 28,000<sup>6</sup>, natural rubber (hectares; 2006) 11,778; livestock (number of live animals) 2,947,000 pigs, 1,426,000 water buffalo, 1,337,000 (2007) cattle, 22,521,000 chickens; roundwood 6,138,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 97%; fisheries production<sup>6</sup> 104,925 (from aquaculture 74%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 775,000; limestone 750,000; copper (metal content) 100,000; tin (metal content) 700; gold 4,300 kg. Manufacturing (2009): nails 2,312,500; plastic products 7,750; plywood 1,009,000 sheets; bricks 269,000,000 units; cigarettes 136,600,000 packs; garments 51,375,000 pieces; beer 1,391,300 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 3,705,000,000 ([2006] 1,021,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008) 392,000 ([2006] 305,000); lignite (metric tons;

2006) 319,000 (96,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (133,000); natural gas, none (none).  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$5,550,000,000 (U.S.\$880 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,210 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2003	
	in value KN '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture	14,511	30.5	2,150,000	78.5
Mining	3,289	6.9		
Manufacturing	4,833	10.2		
Construction	2,265	4.8		
Public utilities	1,281	2.7		
Transp. and commun.	2,310	4.9		
Trade, hotels	9,664	20.3		
Finance, real estate	3,114	6.5		
Pub. admin., defense	3,472	7.3		
Services	817	1.7		
Other	2,006 <sup>8</sup>	4.2 <sup>8</sup>	589,000	21.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,739,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 5.9; average annual income per household (1995) KN 3,710 (U.S.\$371); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2002–03)<sup>9</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 37.0%, transportation and communications 16.5%, housing 12.1%, household furnishings 5.7%, energy 5.7%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 276; remittances (2009) 1.0; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 236; official development assistance (2008) 496. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism 16; remittances (2008) 1.0.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.1%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 3.8%, forest area 69.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–314.2	–520.4	–573.6	–456.7	–835.4	–1,177.5
% of total	25.0%	32.7%	29.2%	16.8%	24.0%	26.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$2,816,100,000 (capital goods 41.6%, petroleum 15.0%, materials for garment assembly 5.1%). **Major import sources:** Thailand 68.6%; China 11.3%; Vietnam 4.7%; South Korea 2.5%; Japan 2.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,638,600,000 (copper 37.9%, garments 11.6%, timber 8.0%, gold 7.3%, electricity 7.2%). **Major export destinations:** Thailand 34.7%; Vietnam 13.2%; China 8.6%; South Korea 4.5%; U.K. 3.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009): total length 24,586 mi, 39,568 km (paved 14%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 12,822; trucks and buses 115,395. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 368,500,000; metric ton-km cargo 200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	321	59	PCs	2007	110	18
Telephones				Dailies	2009	10 <sup>11</sup>	1.6 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,235 <sup>12</sup>	512 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	300	48
Landline	2009	132	21	Broadband	2009	8.4 <sup>12</sup>	1.3 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 32.8%; incomplete primary education 21.6%; complete primary 18.2%; lower secondary 11.4%; upper secondary 6.2%; higher 9.8%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 15 and over literate 72.7%; males literate 82.5%; females literate 63.2%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	29,541	900,817	30.5	82
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–16)	18,117	412,375	22.8	36 <sup>13</sup>
Tertiary	3,042	89,457	29.4	13 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 5,000 (1 per 1,129 persons); hospital beds (2009) 6,425<sup>14</sup> (1 per 956 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 62.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,100,000 (19% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,690 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 29,100 (army 88.0%, air force 12.0%); paramilitary 100,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>A principal ethnic group of the Lao-Theung (Mon-Khmer) peoples. <sup>4</sup>A principal ethnic group of the Lao-Tai (tribal Tai) peoples. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>6</sup>2008. <sup>7</sup>Excludes registered unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Taxes/import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Per an expenditure and consumption survey of 8,100 households. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2006–07. <sup>14</sup>Includes 2,076 beds in dispensaries.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistics Centre <http://www.nsc.gov.la>
- Bank of the Lao PDR <http://www.bol.gov.la>

## Latvia

**Official name:** Latvijas Republika (Republic of Latvia).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative body (Parliament, or Saeima [100]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Riga.

**Official language:** Latvian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** lats (Ls; plural lati);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010):  
1 Ls = U.S.\$1.79 = £1.16.



### Area and population<sup>1</sup>

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2009 estimate		sq km	2009 estimate
<b>Planning region</b>			<b>Planning region</b>		
Kurzeme	13,601	302,292	Rīga	307	715,606
<b>Cities</b>			<b>City</b>		
Liepāja	61	85,121	Rīga	307	715,606
Ventspils	55	43,087	Vidzeme	15,258	235,863
<b>Amalgamated Municipalities (17)</b>	13,485	174,084	<b>City</b>		
Latgale	14,547	343,827	Valmiera	18	27,440
<b>Cities</b>			<b>Amalgamated Municipalities (25)</b>	15,240	208,423
Daugavpils	72	104,809	Zemgale	10,742	282,528
Rēzekne	18	35,568	<b>Cities</b>		
<b>Amalgamated Municipalities (19)</b>	14,457	203,450	Jēkabpils	26	26,573
Pierīga	10,134	386,801	Jelgava	60	65,597
<b>City</b>			<b>Amalgamated Municipalities (20)</b>	10,656	190,358
Jūrmala	100	56,054	<b>TOTAL</b>	64,589	2,266,917
<b>Amalgamated Municipalities (28)</b>	10,034	330,747			

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 2,238,000.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 89.7, persons per sq km 34.6.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 67.7%; rural 32.3%.

**Sex distribution (2009):** male 46.14%; female 53.86%.

**Age breakdown (2010):** under 15, 13.7%; 15–29, 22.2%; 30–44, 20.8%; 45–59, 20.7%; 60–74, 15.2%; 75–84, 6.0%; 85 and over, 1.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 2,143,000; (2030) 2,025,000.

**Ethnic composition (2010):** Latvian 59.4%; Russian 27.6%; Belarusian 3.6%; Ukrainian 2.5%; Polish 2.3%; Lithuanian 1.3%; Jewish 0.4%; other 2.9%.

**Religious affiliation (2005):** Orthodox c. 29%, of which Russian c. 16%; Roman Catholic c. 19%; Lutheran c. 14%; nonreligious c. 26%; atheist/other c. 12%.

**Major cities (2010):** Riga 706,413; Daugavpils 103,922; Liepāja 84,074; Jelgava 64,898; Jūrmala 55,858.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 56.9%; outside of marriage (2008) 43.1%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.45.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.4/2.3.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 68.3 years; female 78.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 713.0; neoplasms (cancers) 267.3; accidents 66.2; diseases of the digestive system 46.3.

### National economy

**Budget (2009)<sup>3</sup>.** Revenue: Ls 4,589,000,000 (indirect taxes 29.7%, social security contributions 22.1%, personal income taxes 15.7%, nontax revenue 14.7%, EU grants 12.2%, other taxes 5.6%). Expenditures: Ls 6,279,000,000 (current expenditure 91.3%, capital expenditure 8.7%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 1,036,000, cow's milk 828,060, potatoes 525,400, barley 265,500, rapeseed 204,700, rye 162,200, cabbages 61,856<sup>4</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 384,000 pigs, 380,000 cattle; roundwood 10,409,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 17%; fisheries production (2008) 158,500 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): peat 865,500; limestone 515,900; gypsum 349,100. Manufacturing (value added in Ls '000,000; 2009): food products 276.4; wood products (excluding furniture) 222.3; printing and publishing 87.1; fabricated metal products 84.3; chemicals and chemical products 75.0; furniture 60.0. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 4,895,000,000 (7,276,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) none (137,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) none (1,377,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) none (1,573,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2010)<sup>2</sup> 2.5; annual disposable income per household (2007) Ls 7,164 (U.S.\$14,917); sources of income (2007): wages and salaries 76.7%, pensions and transfers 17.9%, self-employment 3.7%; expenditure (2008): food, beverages, and tobacco 28.7%, transportation and communications 19.3%, housing and energy 11.9%, clothing and footwear 7.8%, household furnishings 6.2%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 803; remittances (2009) 599; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,218. Disbursements from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,142; remittances (2008) 58; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 196.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$27,936,000,000 (U.S.\$12,390 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$16,510 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value Ls '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	388.4	3.0	89,100	7.3
Mining and quarrying	56.1	0.4	2,800	0.2
Manufacturing	1,171.4	8.9	171,000	14.1
Public utilities	425.8	3.3	21,300	1.8
Construction	780.9	6.0	125,500	10.3
Transp. and commun.	1,341.9	10.3	105,800	8.7
Trade, restaurants	1,955.6	14.9	217,000	17.9
Finance, real estate	3,076.2	23.5	97,700	8.0
Pub. admin., defense	980.7	7.5	86,600	7.1
Services	1,611.5	12.3	202,500	16.7
Other	1,294.3 <sup>5</sup>	9.9 <sup>5</sup>	96,500 <sup>6</sup>	7.9 <sup>6</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,082.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,215,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (central government; June 2010): U.S.\$9,729,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,215,800; activity rate of total population 53.7% (participation rates: ages 15–74, 67.7%; female 48.9%; unemployed [May 2009–April 2010] 19.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	88.2	93.7	100.0	106.5	117.3	135.4	140.1
Annual earnings index	78.6	86.3	100.0	121.5	158.3	190.5	185.8

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 19.1%, left fallow 1.0%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 10.3%, forest area 47.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ls '000,000	–1,655	–1,979	–3,083	–3,742	–3,123	–1,045
% of total	27.8%	25.5%	31.9%	31.6%	25.9%	12.9%

**Imports** (2008): Ls 7,585,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.8%; mineral fuels 14.7%, of which refined petroleum 8.9%; food 9.4%; road vehicles 9.1%; iron and steel 5.3%; medicines and pharmaceuticals 3.9%). **Major import sources:** Lithuania 16.5%; Germany 13.0%; Russia 10.6%; Poland 7.2%; Estonia 7.1%.

**Exports** (2008): Ls 4,462,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 12.0%; food 10.9%; rough/sawn wood 9.9%; iron and steel 9.4%; chemicals and chemical products 9.1%; road vehicles/parts 6.0%; veneers/plywood/joinery 5.9%). **Major export destinations:** Lithuania 16.7%; Estonia 14.0%; Russia 10.0%; Germany 8.1%; Sweden 6.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: length (2009)<sup>2</sup> 1,406 mi, 2,263 km; (2008) passenger-km 951,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 19,581,000,000. Roads (2009)<sup>2</sup>: total length 31,876 mi, 51,300 km (paved 39%); (2006) passenger-km 18,800,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 12,344,000,000. Vehicles (2009)<sup>2</sup>: passenger cars 932,800; trucks and buses 140,300. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 3,498,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 15,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,992	857	PCs	2005	566	245
Telephones				Dailies	2009	220 <sup>9</sup>	192 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,243 <sup>10</sup>	997 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,503	668
Landline	2009	644	286	Broadband	2009	259 <sup>10</sup>	115 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15–74 having: none/unknown through complete primary education 26.1%; secondary 25.5%; vocational 30.1%; higher 18.3%. **Literacy** (2007): 99.8%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	10,541	117,129	11.1	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	18,575	182,805	9.8	...
Tertiary	7,348	127,760	17.4	69 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2010)<sup>2</sup>: physicians 7,964 (1 per 282 persons); hospital beds 14,434 (1 per 156 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 7.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,930 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 5,745 (army 18.4%, navy 10.2%, air force 5.6%, joint staff 55.7%, national guard 10.1%); reserve 10,866; paramilitary<sup>11</sup> 10,483. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$159.

<sup>1</sup>New administrative scheme from July 2009. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>General government. <sup>4</sup>Includes other brassicas. <sup>5</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>6</sup>Includes 91,600 unemployed. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Passenger cars 16,000,000,000; buses 2,800,000,000. <sup>9</sup>Circulation. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>Part-time national guard.

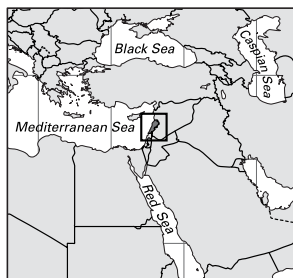
#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Latvia <http://www.bank.lv/eng/main/all>
- Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia <http://www.csb.gov.lv/en>



## Lebanon

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūriyah al-Lubnāniyah (Lebanese Republic).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [128]<sup>1</sup>).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Beirut.  
**Official language:** Arabic<sup>2</sup>.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Lebanese pound (LBP); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = LBP 1,507<sup>3</sup>; 1 £ = LBP 2,328.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2007 estimate
*Akkār <sup>4</sup>	Halba	304	788	5
Baalbek-Hermel <sup>4</sup>	Baalbek	1,091	2,825	6
Beirut (Bayrūt)	Beirut (Bayrūt)	8	20	361,366
Al-Bīqā' (Bekaa)	Zahleh	516	1,336	489,865 <sup>6</sup>
Mount Lebanon	B'abda'	760	1,969	1,484,475
Al-Nabaṭīyah	Al-Nabaṭīyah	424	1,098	7
North Lebanon	Tripoli (Tarabulus)	477	1,236	763,712 <sup>5</sup>
South Lebanon	Sidon (Sayda)	359	930	659,718 <sup>7</sup>
WATER AREA		66	170	
TOTAL		4,005	10,372	3,759,136

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,125,000<sup>8</sup>.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,030, persons per sq km 397.7.  
**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 86.6%; rural 13.4%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.97%; female 51.03%.  
**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 27.6%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 13.6%; 60–74, 7.7%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.3%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 4,243,000; (2030) 4,335,000.  
**Doubling time:** 44 years.  
**Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 84.5%, of which Lebanese 71.2%, Palestinian 12.1%; Armenian 6.8%; Kurd 6.1%; other 2.6%.  
**Religious affiliation** (c. 2005): Muslim c. 56%, of which Shī'ī c. 28%, Sunnī c. 28%; Maronite (Eastern-rite Roman Catholic) c. 22%; Greek Orthodox c. 8%; Druze c. 5%; Greek Catholic c. 4%; other c. 5%.  
**Major cities** (2003): Beirut 395,000 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,846,000; Tripoli 212,900; Sidon 149,000; Tyre (Ṣūr) 117,100; Al-Nabaṭīyah 89,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 21.4 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.3 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.1 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.21.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.6/1.4.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 69.9 years; female 74.2 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 305; injuries, accidents, and violence 87; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 67; communicable diseases 64; chronic respiratory diseases 33.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: LBP 8,390,000,000,000 (tax revenue 66.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 34.8%, customs duties 6.7%; nontax revenue 26.5%; grants 5.9%; social contributions 0.9%). Expenditures: LBP 12,599,000,000,000 (public debt 37.3%; fuel/electricity 11.2%; defense 9.2%; social protection 7.5%; education 6.9%; health 2.2%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; August 2010): U.S.\$20,990,000,000.  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$33,646,000,000 (U.S.\$7,970 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,230 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2007		2001	
	in value LBP '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,348	6.2	320,000	20.0
Mining	3,579	9.5	1,120,000	70.0
Manufacturing }				
Construction	4,052	10.7		
Public utilities	-507	-1.3		
Transp. and commun.	3,118	8.3		
Trade, hotels	10,092	26.7		
Finance, real estate	7,349	19.5		
Services	6,856	18.2		
Pub. admin., defense	3,553	9.4		
Other	-2,682	-7.1 <sup>9</sup>		
TOTAL	37,758	100.0 <sup>10</sup>	1,600,000	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): potatoes 514,600, tomatoes 305,300, oranges 228,700, cucumbers and gherkins 142,600, apples 125,200, grapes 118,900, lemons and limes 114,000, olives 76,200, cherries 30,000, almonds 29,400; livestock (number of live animals) 495,000 goats, 330,000 sheep, 77,400 cattle, 37,000,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 86,650 cu m, of which fuelwood 92%; fisheries production 4,614 (from aquaculture 17%). Mining and quarrying (2008): <sup>11</sup>Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 1998): food and food products 345; cement, bricks, and ceramics 212; wood and wood products 188; fabricated metal products 185; paints, soaps, and pharma-

ceuticals 94; wearing apparel 91. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 11,188,000,000 (11,142,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (200,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (3,382,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2007): total 1,228,800; activity rate of total population 32.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 47.6%; female 25.0%; unemployed 9.2%).

### Price index (December 2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index <sup>12</sup>	101.0	102.7	100.0	105.6	115.4	121.7	125.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.3; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2007)<sup>13</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 19.9%, housing 16.2%, transportation 12.3%, energy 9.5%, education 7.7%, health 6.8%, clothing 6.5%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,192; remittances (2009) 7,000; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 3,004; official development assistance (2008) 1,076. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,564; remittances (2008) 3,022; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 903.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 13.1%, in permanent crops 14.0%, in pasture 39.1%, forest area 13.6%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–6,708	–6,467	–6,613	–8,005	–12,659	–12,761
% of total	64.2%	60.0%	59.3%	55.6%	64.5%	64.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$16,137,000,000 (mineral products [significantly petroleum] 26.5%, food and live animals 13.2%, transportation equipment 10.6%, electrical equipment 10.5%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 11.5%; China 8.6%; France 8.3%; Italy 6.9%; Germany 6.4%; Turkey 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$3,478,000,000 (precious metal jewelry and stones [significantly gold and diamonds] 16.5%, electrical equipment 15.4%, base and fabricated metals [significantly scrap] 15.2%, chemicals and chemical products 12.5%). **Major export destinations:** U.A.E. 10.0%; Switzerland 9.5%; Iraq 7.7%; Syria 6.4%; Saudi Arabia 6.0%; Turkey 5.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: <sup>14</sup>. Roads (2005): total length 4,330 mi, 6,970 km<sup>15</sup> (paved, n.a.). Vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2008)<sup>16</sup>: passenger-km 2,748,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 38,524,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,269	320	PCs	2007	433	104
Telephones				Dailies	2009	259 <sup>17</sup>	87 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,526 <sup>18</sup>	361 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,000	237
Landline	2009	750	178	Broadband	2009	222 <sup>18</sup>	53 <sup>18</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 4 and over having: no formal education or unknown 13.7%; incomplete primary education 3.2%; primary 54.2%; secondary/vocational 15.5%; upper vocational 1.7%; higher 11.7%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 15 and over literate 88.3%; males literate 93.6%; females literate 83.4%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	33,302	464,442	13.9	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	42,492	391,087	9.2	75
Tertiary	24,302	199,656	8.2	53 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 10,234 (1 per 405 persons); hospital beds (2006) 12,037 (1 per 343 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 23.6; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 59,100 (army 96.4%, navy 1.9%, air force 1.7%); estimated strength of Hezbollah (November 2009) 2,000. UN peacekeeping troops (January 2010) 11,862. **Military expenditure as percent of GDP** (2009): 3.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$216.

<sup>1</sup>By law one-half of the membership is Christian and one-half Muslim/Druze. <sup>2</sup>A law determines French usage per article 11 of the constitution. In 2004 c. 20% of the population spoke French in their daily lives. <sup>3</sup>Rounded pegged rate. <sup>4</sup>Created in 2003; not officially implemented by parliamentary decree by February 2009. <sup>5</sup>North Lebanon includes \*Akkār. <sup>6</sup>Al-Bīqā' (Bekaa) includes Baalbek-Hermel. <sup>7</sup>South Lebanon includes Al-Nabaṭīyah. <sup>8</sup>Includes about 425,000 registered Palestinian refugees, of whom about 225,000 live in refugee camps. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Lebanon has between 300 and 400 rock and sand quarries (many of which are unlicensed). <sup>12</sup>As of December. <sup>13</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>14</sup>The 249 mi (401 km) network was unusable in 2010. <sup>15</sup>Roads were severely damaged and nearly all bridges destroyed by the Israeli military offensive against Hezbollah militants in 2006. <sup>16</sup>Middle East Airlines. <sup>17</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Administration for Statistics <http://www.cas.gov.lb>
- Central Bank of Lebanon <http://www.bdl.gov.lb>

## Lesotho

**Official name:** Musa oa Lesotho (Sotho); Kingdom of Lesotho (English).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [33 nonelected seats]; National Assembly [120]).

**Head of state:** King.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Maseru.

**Official languages:** Sotho; English.

**Official religion:** Christianity.

**Monetary unit:** loti (plural maloti [M]); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = M 7.26; 1 £ = M 11.22<sup>1</sup>.



Area and population		area		population
District Councils <sup>2</sup>	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2006 census <sup>3, 4</sup>
Berea	Teyateyaneng	858	2,222	250,006
Botha-Bothe	Botha-Bothe	682	1,767	110,320
Leribe	Hotse	1,092	2,828	293,369
Mafeteng	Mafeteng	818	2,119	192,621
Maseru	Maseru	1,652	4,279	431,998
Mohale's Hoek	Mohale's Hoek	1,363	3,530	176,928
Mokhotlong	Mokhotlong	1,573	4,075	97,713
Qacha's Nek	Qacha's Nek	907	2,349	69,749
Outhing	Outhing	1,126	2,916	124,048
Thaba-Tseka	Thaba-Tseka	1,649	4,270	129,881
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,720</b>	<b>30,355</b>	<b>1,876,633</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,920,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 163.8, persons per sq km 63.3.

**Urban-rural** (2006)<sup>4</sup>: urban 22.8%; rural 77.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2006)<sup>4</sup>: male 48.64%; female 51.36%.

**Age breakdown** (2006)<sup>4</sup>: under 15, 33.9%; 15–29, 32.5%; 30–44, 15.9%; 45–59, 10.0%; 60–74, 5.6%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.6%.

**Population projection**<sup>5</sup>: (2020) 1,969,000; (2030) 1,952,000.

**Doubling time:** 67 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Sotho 80.3%; Zulu 14.4%; other 5.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 91.0%, of which Roman Catholic 37.5%, unaffiliated Christian 23.9%, Protestant (mostly Reformed and Anglican) 17.7%, independent Christian 11.8%; traditional beliefs 7.7%; other 1.3%.

**Major urban centres** (2006): Maseru 197,907; Teyateyaneng 61,475; Mafeteng 32,148; Maputsoe 30,800; Mohale's Hoek 28,310.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 27.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.07.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 1.4/0.1

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 48.6 years; female 48.5 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 23.2%<sup>6</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 1,624; cardiovascular diseases c. 205; lower respiratory infections c. 89; diarrheal diseases c. 84.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: M 8,818,100,000 (tax revenue 88.0%, of which customs receipts 55.6%, VAT 11.2%, income tax 9.6%; nontax revenue 9.5%; grants 2.5%). Expenditures: M 6,462,200,000 (wages and salaries 36.0%; grants 11.9%; social benefits 3.5%; transfers 3.2%; debt service 1.8%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): potatoes (2008) 96,500, corn (maize) 57,126, sorghum 10,151, wheat 7,420, dry beans 3,452; livestock (number of live animals) 1,401,427 sheep, 1,009,297 goats, 616,496 cattle, 83,705 pigs, 75,060 horses; roundwood 2,076,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production (2008) 141 (from aquaculture 65%). Mining and quarrying (2009): diamonds 450,000 carats. Manufacturing (value added in M '000,000; 2008): textiles and clothing 393.7; food and beverages 64.8; leather and footwear 29.4. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 200,000,000 (223,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2003) none (100,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 788,541; activity rate of total population 38.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and older, 63.5%; female 55.3%; unemployed 22.7%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.1	96.7	100.0	106.0	114.6	126.8	135.9
Monthly earnings index <sup>7</sup>	...	96.6	100.0	103.6	112.2	120.7	...

**Household income and expenditure** (2002–03)<sup>8</sup>. Average household size (2004) 4.1; sources of income: wages and salaries 40.3%, agriculture 25.4%, remittances 10.7%; expenditure (2010)<sup>10</sup>: food 37.0%, clothing and footwear 17.5%, transportation and communications 10.4%, household furnishings 9.4%, energy 6.1%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 9.9%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 65.9%, forest area 0.3%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$2,115,000,000 (U.S.\$1,020 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,870 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		1996	
	in value M '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	789	6.7	105,250	18.4
Mining and quarrying	764	6.5	102,037 <sup>11</sup>	17.8 <sup>11</sup>
Manufacturing	2,015	17.1	21,087	3.7
Construction	575	4.9	19,202	3.4
Public utilities	497	4.2	2,486	0.4
Transp. and commun.	593	5.0	14,690	2.6
Trade, hotels	1,591	13.5	14,891	2.6
Finance, real estate	1,958	16.6	3,829	0.7
Pub. admin., defense	1,153	9.8	130,684	22.8
Services	1,238	10.5		
Other	605 <sup>12</sup>	5.1 <sup>12</sup>	158,908 <sup>13</sup>	27.7 <sup>13</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,778</b>	<b>100.0<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>573,064<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>14, 15</sup></b>

**Public debt** (external; January 2010): U.S.\$581,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 34; remittances (2009) 491; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 67; official development assistance (2008) 143. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 14; remittances (2008) 13.

## Foreign trade<sup>16</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
M '000,000	–3,917	–3,727	–4,176	–4,519	–5,629	–5,981
% of total	35.5%	28.7%	33.5%	32.3%	33.2%	29.2%

**Imports** (2008): M 13,237,230,000 ([2006] assorted manufactured goods c. 40%; food c. 24%; chemicals and chemical products c. 13%; machinery and transport equipment c. 13%). **Major import sources** (2007): other Southern African Customs Union (SACU) countries 85.4%; Taiwan 4.9%; Hong Kong 4.2%.

**Exports** (2008): M 7,256,070,000 (textiles and wearing apparel 50.4%; diamonds 24.0%; machinery and transportation equipment 14.0%; food, beverages, and tobacco 6.6%). **Major export destinations** (2007): U.S. 59.7%; other SACU countries 19.0%; Belgium 17.0%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 1.6 mi, 2.6 km<sup>17</sup>. Roads (2007): total length 1,473 mi, 2,371 km (paved 38%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 4,800; trucks and buses 13,000. Air transport (2009): n.a.<sup>18</sup>

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	80	41	PCs	2005	1	0.5
Telephones				Dailies	2009	0	0
Cellular	2009	661 <sup>19</sup>	320 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	77	37
Landline	2009	40	19	Broadband	2009	0.4 <sup>19</sup>	0.2 <sup>19</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004)<sup>20</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 18%; incomplete primary education 44%; complete primary 15%; secondary 20%; vocational and higher 3%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 89.5%; males literate 82.6%; females literate 95.1%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	11,285	395,089	35.0	73 <sup>21</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	4,102	98,580	24.0	25 <sup>21</sup>
Tertiary <sup>22</sup>	638	8,500	13.3	4 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 127 (1 per 15,093 persons); hospital beds (2006) 2,618 (1 per 769 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 57.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 290,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 2,000 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$18.

<sup>1</sup>The loti is pegged to the South African rand at 1 to 1; the rand is accepted as legal tender within Lesotho. <sup>2</sup>New effective local government system introduced in 2005.

<sup>3</sup>Final. <sup>4</sup>De jure figure including usual residents abroad (significantly absentee miners working in South Africa). <sup>5</sup>Estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (December 2009 update). <sup>6</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>7</sup>Minimum wage. <sup>8</sup>Data for 2002–03 based on the Household Budget Survey comprising 5,992 households. <sup>9</sup>March. <sup>10</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>Includes 94,190 mine workers in South Africa; the avg. number of mine workers in South Africa in 2007 equaled 50,100. <sup>12</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>13</sup>Includes 101,599 not adequately defined and military personnel and 57,309 unemployed, not previously employed. <sup>14</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>15</sup>Includes 132,609 workers outside Lesotho (nearly all in South Africa).

<sup>16</sup>Imports are f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>17</sup>Length of link to South African rail network. <sup>18</sup>Lesotho has no domestic airline. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>Based on 2004 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey of 32,747 people. <sup>21</sup>2006–07. <sup>22</sup>2005–06.

**Internet resources for further information:**

- Central Bank of Lesotho <http://www.centralbank.org.ls>
- Lesotho Bureau of Statistics <http://www.bos.gov.ls>



## Liberia

**Official name:** Republic of Liberia.  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative bodies (Liberian Senate [30]; House of Representatives [64]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Monrovia.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Liberian dollar (L\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = L\$72.00; 1 £ = L\$111.23.



**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$651,000,000 (U.S.\$160 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$290 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value U.S.\$'000,000 <sup>5</sup>	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture	182.5	36.0	176,326	59.7
Rubber	31.2	6.2		
Forestry	97.5	19.2		
Mining	0.8	0.2	2,508	0.8
Manufacturing	64.3	12.7	2,785	0.9
Construction	16.1	3.2	4,300	1.5
Public utilities	3.8	0.7	...	...
Transp. and commun.	34.8	6.9	11,178	3.8
Trade, hotels	36.7	7.2	18,928	6.4
Finance	11.9	2.3	18,321	6.2
Pub. admin., defense	11.3	2.2	47,681	16.2
Services	16.2	3.2	13,327	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>507.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>295,354<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): U.S.\$1,782,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2009<sup>8</sup>) 169; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 237; official development assistance (2008) 1,250. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2009<sup>8</sup>) 123; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 370.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 4.0%, in permanent crops 2.2%, in pasture 20.8%, forest area 31.5%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>8</sup>
U.S.\$'000,000	-233	-179	-309	-301	-571	-417
% of total	52.9%	40.5%	49.5%	42.9%	54.1%	58.5%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$565,000,000<sup>8</sup> (food 28.7%, of which rice 11.3%; machinery and transport equipment 23.0%; assorted manufactures 15.2%; petroleum products 13.1%). **Major import sources** (2008): South Korea c. 27%; Singapore c. 25%; Japan c. 12%; China c. 11%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$148,000,000<sup>8</sup> (rubber 62.4%; gold 6.5%; diamonds 5.0%; cocoa beans/coffee 2.4%; logs 1.5%; other [mostly scrap metals] 22.2%). **Major export destinations** (2008): India c. 21%; U.S. c. 19%; Poland c. 15%; Germany c. 11%; Belgium c. 7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none<sup>9</sup>. Roads (2007): total length, n.a. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 7,428; trucks and buses 3,326. Air transport: n.a.<sup>10</sup>

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	69	25	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	50 <sup>11</sup>	14 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	842 <sup>12</sup>	213 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	20	5.1
Landline	2009	2.0	0.5	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 55.3%; incomplete primary education 7.5%; complete primary 3.3%; incomplete secondary 16.2%; complete secondary 11.3%; vocational 1.2%; higher 5.2%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 54.0%; males literate 65.6%; females literate 42.6%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	22,610	539,887	23.9	75 <sup>13</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	12,794	158,242	12.4	20 <sup>13</sup>
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	443	6,120	13.8	17 <sup>13</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2009) 122 (1 per 32,418 persons); hospital beds (2001) 2,751 (1 per 1,075 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 78.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,300,000 (38% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 2,400; UN peacekeeping troops (January 2010) 10,947. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Final results. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>4</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>5</sup>At constant prices of 1992. <sup>6</sup>Formal employment only. <sup>7</sup>Excludes informal sector employment equaling 487,000 and an unknown number of unofficially unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Excludes December. <sup>9</sup>No railway lines were operational in early 2009. <sup>10</sup>Liberia had no domestic airline in 2009. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>1999–2000. <sup>14</sup>University of Liberia, two Monrovia-based colleges, and a Kakata-based college only.

#### Internet resource for further information:

- Central Bank of Liberia  
<http://www.cbl.org.lr>

### Area and population

Counties	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2008 census <sup>1</sup>
Bomi	Tubmanburg	746	1,932	84,119
Bong	Gbarnga	3,380	8,754	333,481
Gbarpolu	Bopulu	3,843	9,953	83,388
Grand Bassa	Buchanan	3,017	7,814	221,693
Grand Cape Mount	Robertsport	1,846	4,781	127,076
Grand Gedeh	Zwedru	4,191	10,854	125,258
Grand Kru	Barclayville	1,504	3,895	57,913
Lofa	Voinjama	3,854	9,982	276,863
Margibi	Kakata	1,039	2,691	209,923
Maryland	Harper	887	2,297	135,938
Montserrado	Bensonville	726	1,880	1,118,241
Nimba	Sanniquellie	4,460	11,551	462,026
River Cess	River Cess	2,183	5,654	71,509
River Gee	Fish Town	1,974	5,113	66,789
Sinoe	Greenville	3,770	9,764	102,391
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37,420</b>	<b>96,917<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,476,608</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,763,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 100.6, persons per sq km 38.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 47.4%; rural 52.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.05%; female 49.95%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 41.9%; 15–29, 29.1%; 30–44, 16.7%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,828,000; (2030) 5,986,000.

**Doubling time:** 32 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2008): Kpelle 20.3%; Bassa 13.4%; Grebo 10.0%; Gio (Dan) 8.0%; Mano 7.9%; Kru 6.0%; Loma (Lorma) 5.1%; Kissi 4.8%; Gola 4.4%; Krahn 4.0%; Vai 4.0%; other 12.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2008): Christian 85.6%; Muslim 12.2%; traditional beliefs 0.6%; other religion 0.2%; no religion 1.4%.

**Major urban areas** (2008): Monrovia 1,010,970; Ganta 41,106; Buchanan 34,270; Gbarnga 34,046; Kakata 33,945.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 38.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 27.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.30.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 54.3 years; female 57.3 years.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: L\$10,222,400,000 (customs and excise duties 44.3%; direct taxes 32.1%; indirect taxes 12.6%; maritime revenue 7.6%; petroleum sales tax 2.4%; other 1.0%). Expenditures: L\$9,498,000,000 (general administration 41.5%; social and community services 19.8%; economic services 6.9%; other 31.8%).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 1,455,000; activity rate 37.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2006] 70.7%<sup>3</sup>; female 40.2%; unemployed [2007] c. 80%).

#### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	81.8	90.3	93.5	100.0	107.2	119.4	140.3

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 560,000, rice 295,150, sugarcane 265,000, oil palm fruit 183,000, bananas 120,000, natural rubber 81,000, fresh vegetables 67,500, plantains 43,000, taro 30,000, sweet potatoes 21,000, yams 20,500, peanuts (groundnuts) 5,400, cacao beans 3,000; livestock (number of live animals) 285,000 goats, 241,000 sheep, 199,500 pigs, 6,250,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 6,922,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 94%; fisheries production 7,890 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): diamonds 60,536 carats; gold 624 kg. Manufacturing (value of sales in L\$'000; 2007): cement 1,308,767; beer 1,023,734; carbonated beverages 429,776; mattresses 200,391; paints and varnishes 41,313; candles 32,163. International maritime licensing (registration fees earned; 2007): more than U.S.\$12,000,000. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 353,000,000 (353,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (194,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 5.1; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2005)<sup>4</sup>: food 45.2%, housing and energy 12.0%, clothing 7.8%, transportation 6.1%, household furnishings 5.3%, restaurants and hotels 4.6%.

## Libya

**Official name:** Al-Jamāhīriyah al-'Arabīyah al-Lībīyah al-Sha'bīyah al-Ishtirākīyah al-'Uzmā (Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

**Form of government:** authoritarian with one policy-making body (General People's Congress [468]).

**Head of state (de facto)**<sup>1</sup>: Revolutionary Leader Muammar al-Qaddafi.

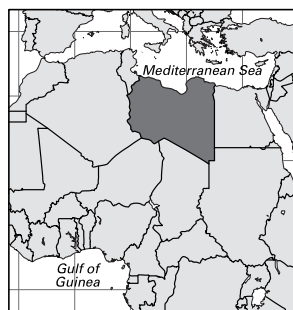
**Head of government:** Secretary of the General People's Committee (prime minister).

**Capital:** Tripoli<sup>2</sup>.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Libyan dinar (LD); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = LD 1.27; 1 £ = LD 1.96.



### Area and population

area			population		
2006			2006		
census			census		
Municipalities	sq km		Municipalities	sq km	
Banghāzī	11,372	670,797	Miṣrātah	29,172	550,938
Al-Buṭnān	84,996	159,536	Nālūt	67,191	93,224
Darnah	31,511	163,351	Al-Nuqāt al-Khams	6,089	287,662
Ghāt	68,482	23,518	Sabha	17,066	212,694
Al-Jabal al-Akhḍar	11,429	203,156	Surt	86,399	193,720
Al-Jabal al-Gharbi	76,717	304,159	Tripoli (Tarābulus)	835	1,065,405
Al-Jifarah	2,666	453,198	Wādī al-Hayāt	31,485	76,858
Al-Jufrah	139,038	...	Wādī al-Shaṭī	90,244	...
Al-Kufrah	433,611	50,104	Al-Wahāt	108,523	177,047
Al-Marj	13,515	185,848	Al-Zawīyah	2,753	290,993
Al-Marqab	6,796	432,202	REMAINDER	100,862	—
Marzūq	356,308	78,621	TOTAL	1,777,060	5,673,031 <sup>3</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 6,546,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 9.5, persons per sq km 3.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 77.7%; rural 22.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 51.21%; female 48.79%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 33.0%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 21.9%; 45–59, 10.1%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 1.4%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection**<sup>4</sup>: (2020) 7,699,000; (2030) 8,519,000.

**Doubling time:** 33 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 87.1%, of which Libyan 57.2%, Bedouin 13.8%, Egyptian 7.7%, Sudanese 3.5%, Tunisian 2.9%; Amazigh (Berber) 6.8%, of which Arabized 4.2%; other 6.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 96.1%; Orthodox 1.9%; Roman Catholic 0.8%; other 1.2%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2006/2007): Tripoli (Tarābulus) 1,065,405/2,189,000; Banghāzī 670,797/(2005) 1,113,000; Miṣrātah (2003) 121,669.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 25.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 21.7 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.08.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2002): 6.0/0.3.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 75.0 years; female 79.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 185, of which ischemic heart disease 98; infectious and parasitic diseases 72; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 44; accidents, injuries, and violence 43; chronic respiratory diseases 16.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: LD 72,741,200,000 (oil revenues 88.6%, other 11.4%). Expenditures: LD 44,115,000,000 (development expenditures 65.5%, administrative expenditures 26.9%).

**Public debt** (external outstanding; 2005): U.S.\$3,900,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): potatoes (2008) 290,000, watermelons 220,000, tomatoes 200,000, dry onions 182,000, olives 180,000, dates 150,000, wheat (2008) 104,000, almonds (2008) 25,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,500,000 sheep, 2,500,000 goats, 185,000 cattle, 50,000 camels, (2008) 27,000,000 chickens; roundwood 1,042,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 89%; fisheries production (2008) 47,885 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2008): lime 250,000; gypsum 250,000; salt 40,000. Manufacturing (value of production in LD '000,000; 1996): base metals 212; electrical equipment 208; petrochemicals 175; food products 79; cement and other building materials 68. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 25,694,000,000 (25,667,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (n.a.); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 643,800,000 ([2007] 114,806,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 15,860,000 (10,244,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 16,029,000,000 (6,307,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.0%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 7.7%, forest area 0.1%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,295,000<sup>5</sup>; activity rate of total population 36.5%<sup>5</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 54.3%<sup>5</sup>; female 21.9%<sup>5</sup>; unemployed [2004] 30.0%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.6	97.4	100.0	101.5	107.8	119.0	121.9

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$77,185,000,000 (U.S.\$12,020 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$16,430 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value LD '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	2,021	1.9	135,700	7.6
Petroleum and natural gas <sup>6</sup>	70,681	67.8	32,800	1.8
Other mining	4,747	4.6	23,700	1.3
Manufacturing <sup>7</sup>	5,995	5.7	141,800	7.9
Construction	1,256	1.2	42,400	2.4
Public utilities	3,884	3.7	56,400	3.1
Transp. and commun.	3,950	3.8	140,800	7.8
Trade, hotels	6,805	6.5	195,100	10.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	6,671	6.4	41,200	2.3
Pub. admin., defense	364	0.3	290,400	16.2
Services	–2,059 <sup>8</sup>	–2.0 <sup>8</sup>	694,200	38.7
Other	104,313 <sup>9</sup>	100.0 <sup>9</sup>	—	—
TOTAL			1,794,500	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 74; remittances (2009) 16; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 3,604; official development assistance (2008) 60. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,277; remittances (2008) 762.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 5.9; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2003)<sup>10</sup>: food and beverages 36.6%, housing 23.3%, transportation 11.2%, clothing and footwear 7.3%, education/culture/entertainment 6.4%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+7,447	+11,642	+20,175	+26,125	+27,122	+40,292
% of total	34.1%	39.9%	47.4%	50.0%	43.8%	48.2%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$17,401,000,000 (petroleum sector 17.7%; remainder 82.3%). **Major import sources** (2008): Italy c. 22%; China c. 9%; Germany c. 9%; Turkey c. 6%; Tunisia c. 6%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$44,523,000,000 (hydrocarbons [mostly crude petroleum] 97.5%; remainder 2.5%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Italy c. 38%; Germany c. 12%; Spain c. 7%; France c. 7%; U.S. c. 6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none.<sup>11</sup> Roads (2000): total length 51,100 mi, 83,200 km (paved 57%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,338,165; trucks and buses 401,838. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 1,260,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	717	133	PCs	2005	130	21
Telephones				Dailies	2009	100 <sup>13</sup>	24 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,004 <sup>14</sup>	779 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	354	55
Landline	2009	1,101	172	Broadband	2009	10 <sup>14</sup>	1.6 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2006): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 88.1%; males literate 93.0%; females literate 83.1%.

#### Education (2002–03)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	...	755,338 <sup>15</sup>	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	...	732,614 <sup>15</sup>	...	...
Tertiary	15,711	375,028	23.8	56 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 7,405 (1 per 775 persons); hospital beds (2002) 21,400 (1 per 256 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 267; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 76,000 (army 65.8%, navy 10.5%, air force 23.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$127.

<sup>1</sup>No formal titled office exists. <sup>2</sup>Tripoli was made the capital in the early 1970s. By 2005 most ministries had relocated to Surt (near Qaddafi's place of birth) and other cities as part of a radical decentralization plan. The policy-making body (General People's Congress) meets annually in Surt. <sup>3</sup>Final census results include 349,040 foreigners. <sup>4</sup>Per United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>6</sup>Includes refined petroleum. <sup>7</sup>Excludes refined petroleum. <sup>8</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>A Mediterranean coast rail line is to be built from the Egyptian border to the Tunisian border; the 554-km Surt to Banghāzī section was under way in 2010. <sup>12</sup>Afriqiyah Airways only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2005–06.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• Central Bank of Libya <http://www.cbl.gov.ly/en>

## Liechtenstein

**Official name:** Fürstentum Liechtenstein (Principality of Liechtenstein).  
**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Diet [25]).  
**Head of state:** Prince<sup>1</sup>.  
**Head of government:** Head of the Government (Prime Minister).  
**Capital:** Vaduz.  
**Official language:** German.  
**Official religion:** <sup>2</sup>.  
**Monetary unit:** Swiss franc (CHF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CHF 1.02; 1 £ = CHF 1.57.



Area and population		area	population
Regions			2010 <sup>3</sup>
Communes	sq mi	sq km	estimate
Oberland (Upland)			23,254
Balzers	7.6	19.7	4,517
Planken	2.0	5.3	422
Schaan	10.4	26.9	5,791
Triesen	10.2	26.5	4,807
Triesenberg	11.5	29.7	2,509
Vaduz	6.7	17.3	5,208
Unterland (Lowland)			12,650
Eschen	4.0	10.4	4,196
Gamprin	2.4	6.2	1,584
Mauren	2.9	7.5	3,887
Ruggell	2.9	7.4	1,965
Schellenberg	1.4	3.6	1,018
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>35,904</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 36,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 580.6, persons per sq km 224.3.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 13.9%; rural 86.1%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>3</sup>): male 49.43%; female 50.57%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 16.4%; 15–29, 18.5%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 22.8%; 60–74, 13.7%; 75–84, 3.9%; 85 and over, 1.4%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 39,000; (2030) 42,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2009<sup>3</sup>): Liechtensteiner 66.9%; Swiss 10.0%; Austrian 5.7%; German 3.5%; Italian 3.3%; other 10.6%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 83.9%, of which Roman Catholic 76.0%, Protestant 7.0%, Orthodox 0.8%; Muslim 4.1%; nonreligious/other/unknown 12.0%.  
**Major towns** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Schaan 5,791; Vaduz 5,208; Triesen 4,807; Balzers 4,517; Eschen 4,196.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 86.0%; outside of marriage 14.0%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.8 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.1 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.40.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.8/2.8.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 78.9 years; female 83.1 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system c. 183; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 158; diseases of the respiratory system c. 62; accidents, violence, and suicide c. 37.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CHF 1,140,000,000 (current revenue 96.8%, of which taxes and duties 71.4%, revenues from assets 20.0%, fees 3.6%; capital revenue 3.2%). Expenditures: CHF 1,268,100,000 (current expenditure 91.3%; capital expenditure 8.7%).  
**Public debt** (2010): none.  
**Tourism** (2009): 54,389 tourist arrivals; receipts from visitors, n.a.  
**Selected balance of payments data:** n.a.  
**Population economically active** (2009<sup>3</sup>): total 16,387<sup>4</sup>; activity rate of total population 45.8% (participation rates: age 15 and over, 55.1%; female [2004<sup>3</sup>] 41.4%; unemployed [2008] 1.6%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index <sup>5</sup>	97.8	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.8	104.3	103.8

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 2.5.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cow's milk 11,500; grapes 200; significantly market gardening, other crops include potatoes, corn (maize), and apples; livestock (number of live animals; 2009) 6,078 cattle, 3,963 sheep, 1,811 pigs; roundwood (2009) 25,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 52%; fisheries production, n.a. Mining and quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing (2007): small-scale precision manufacturing includes optical lenses, electron microscopes, electronic equipment, dentures, and high-vacuum pumps; metal manufacturing, construction machinery, and ceramics are important; dairy products and wine are also produced. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 72,273,000 ([2009] 377,600,000); crude petroleum, none (none); coal (metric tons; 2008) none (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2004) none (50,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$4,307,000,000 (U.S.\$121,509 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force			
	2008		2007 <sup>3</sup>
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force
Agriculture, forestry	60	1.2	398
Mining	113	2.2	45
Public utilities			0.1
Manufacturing	1,064	21.2	207
Construction	287	5.7	0.7
Transportation and communications	341	6.8	10,813
Trade, public accommodation	818	16.3	34.8
Finance, insurance, real estate			8.0
Consulting, trust management			1,123
Pub. admin., defense	2,513	50.0	3.6
Services			10.3
Other	–168	–3.4	16.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,390</b>
			<b>1,479</b>
			<b>3,722</b>
			<b>12.0</b>
			<b>100.0</b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops c. 25%; in pasture c. 13%; forest area c. 43%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7, 8</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CHF '000,000	+1,323	+1,318	+1,440	+1,766	+1,784	+1,157
% of total	26.0%	25.7%	25.0%	26.8%	26.6%	23.1%

**Imports** (2009): CHF 1,924,000,000 (machinery and electronic goods 36.6%, fabricated metals/iron and steel 23.5%, chemical and rubber products 8.8%, nonmetallic mineral products 6.7%). **Major import sources:** Germany 41.1%; Austria 35.0%; Italy 4.2%; U.S. 2.0%; Poland 1.8%.  
**Exports** (2009): CHF 3,081,000,000 (machinery and electronic goods 41.6%, fabricated metals/precision tools 18.7%, food and beverages 9.3%, transport equipment/parts 9.2%, glass and ceramic products [including lead crystal and specialized dental products] 6.5%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 23.6%; U.S. 11.3%; Austria 11.0%; France 10.1%; Italy 6.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 5.6 mi, 9 km; passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 328,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 235 mi, 380 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 25,909; trucks and buses 8,105<sup>9</sup>. Air transport: the nearest scheduled airport service is through Zürich, Switzerland.

Communications		units		units	
Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons	Medium	date
Televisions	2002	17	510	PCs	2005
Telephones				Dailies	2009
Cellular	2009	35 <sup>11</sup>	975 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2010
Landline	2009	20	546	Broadband	2009
					27 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000)<sup>12</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: incomplete compulsory education (schooling to age 16) 3.0%; complete compulsory 22.9%; lower vocational 44.5%; higher vocational, teacher training 13.8%; university 6.6%; unknown 9.2%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	332	2,158	6.5	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	326	3,213	9.9	83
Tertiary	...	800	...	37 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 62<sup>13</sup> (1 per 572 persons); hospital beds (1997) 108 (1 per 288 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 5.5; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel:** none; Liechtenstein has had no standing army since 1868; defense is the responsibility of Switzerland. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** none.

<sup>1</sup>In August 2004 the prince turned over most official day-to-day responsibilities to his son but did not rescind the role of head of state. <sup>2</sup>The designation of "state church" for Roman Catholicism per article 37 of the constitution was under review in 2010. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Residents employed within Liechtenstein only (including 10,794 Liechtensteiners resident in Liechtenstein and 5,593 other nationalities resident in Liechtenstein); 17,028 inward commuters are excluded along with 1,371 outward commuters. <sup>5</sup>Figures are derived from statistics for Switzerland. <sup>6</sup>Residents employed within Liechtenstein only plus inward commuters. <sup>7</sup>Excludes trade with Switzerland and transshipments through Switzerland. <sup>8</sup>Liechtenstein has formed a customs union with Switzerland since 1923. <sup>9</sup>Includes vans, motorcycles, and tractors. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Based on 14,211 Liechtensteiners and 8,855 foreigners. <sup>13</sup>Practicing physicians only.

**Internet resource for further information:**  
 • Liechtenstein Office of Economic Affairs  
<http://www.llv.li>



# Lithuania

**Official name:** Lietuvos Respublika (Republic of Lithuania).

**Form of government:** unitary multi-party republic with single legislative body (Seimas, or Parliament [141]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Vilnius.

**Official language:** Lithuanian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** litas (LTL); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = LTL 2.72; 1 £ = LTL 4.20.



## Area and population

Counties	Capitals	area		population 2010 <sup>1</sup> estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
Alytus	Alytus	2,095	5,425	173,426
Kaunas	Kaunas	3,123	8,089	666,309
Klaipėda	Klaipėda	2,011	5,209	376,549
Marijampolė	Marijampolė	1,723	4,463	178,365
Panevėžys	Panevėžys	3,043	7,881	278,426
Šiauliai	Šiauliai	3,297	8,540	341,687
Tauragė	Tauragė	1,703	4,411	124,755
Telšiai	Telšiai	1,680	4,350	171,132
Utena	Utena	2,780	7,201	168,066
Vilnius	Vilnius	3,757	9,731	850,324
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,212</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>3,329,039</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,297,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 130.8, persons per sq km 50.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009<sup>1</sup>): urban 66.9%; rural 33.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>1</sup>): male 46.55%; female 53.45%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>1</sup>): under 15, 15.1%; 15–29, 22.7%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 13.8%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 1.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,097,000; (2030) 2,946,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009<sup>1</sup>): Lithuanian 84.1%; Polish 6.1%; Russian 4.9%; Belarusian 1.1%; Ukrainian 0.6%; Jewish 0.1%; other/unknown 3.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2007): Roman Catholic 80.2%; Orthodox 4.9%, of which Old Believers 0.8%; Lutheran/Reformed 0.8%; other Christian c. 3%; Jewish 0.1%; Muslim 0.1%; nonreligious/other 10.9%.

**Major cities** (2010<sup>1</sup>): Vilnius 548,835; Kaunas 348,624; Klaipėda 182,752; Šiauliai 125,453; Panevėžys 111,959; Alytus 66,841.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 72.1%; outside of marriage 27.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –1.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.55.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.2/2.8.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 67.5 years; female 78.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 697.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 203.3; diseases of the digestive system 55.6; diseases of the respiratory system 39.1.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: LTL 30,067,000,000 (tax revenue 58.4%, of which tax on goods and services 36.8%, individual income tax 13.0%; social security contributions 30.4%; grants 5.8%; nontax revenue 5.4%). Expenditures: LTL 30,933,000,000 (social security and welfare 33.1%; general administration 23.7%; health 11.4%; economic affairs 11.1%; education 6.9%; defense 5.8%).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$38,095,000,000 (U.S.\$11,410 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$16,740 per capita).

## Structure of gross national product and labour force

	2008			
	in value LTL '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	4,500	4.0	119,800	7.4
Mining	400	0.4	4,100	0.3
Manufacturing	18,600	16.7	260,400	16.1
Construction	10,000	9.0	166,500	10.3
Public utilities	3,200	2.9	35,500	2.2
Transp. and commun.	12,700	11.4	120,800	7.5
Trade, restaurants	18,000	16.1	309,000	19.1
Finance, real estate	15,600	14.0	118,200	7.3
Pub. admin., defense	6,400	5.7	83,100	5.2
Services	10,500	9.4	302,700	18.8
Other	11,600	10.4	94,300 <sup>2</sup>	5.8 <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,614,300<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 2,100,200, cow's milk 1,786,949, barley 858,200, sugar beets 682,000, potatoes 662,500, triticale 426,000, rapeseed 415,800, rye 207,900, oats 142,500, cabbages 121,124, carrots and turnips 63,716, apples 53,259, hen's eggs 47,820; livestock (number of live animals) 897,100 pigs, 770,900 cattle; roundwood 5,459,531 cu m, of which fuelwood 33%; fisheries production (2008) 185,771 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2007): sand and gravel 9,181,600; cement 1,105,365; clays 384,850; peat 306,500. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): food and beverages

868, of which dairy products 242; wood products 636, of which furniture 324; bricks, tiles, and ceramics 275; wearing apparel 215; plastics 196; refined petroleum 125. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 13,101,000,000 ([2007] 12,635,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (379,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 938,000 ([2007] 34,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 5,612,000 (3,304,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (3,447,000,000).

**Public debt** (December 2009): U.S.\$8,043,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 1,641,000; activity rate of total population 49.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.8%; female 53.2%; registered unemployed 13.7%).

## Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.3	97.4	100.0	103.7	109.7	121.7	127.1
Annual earnings index	89.8	93.1	100.0	116.9	141.6	166.6	160.8

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 2.4; average annual per capita disposable household income LTL 11,748 (U.S.\$4,984); sources of income: wages and salaries 61.6%, transfers 24.3%, self-employment 10.4%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 34.8%, housing and energy 12.6%, transportation 9.8%, clothing and footwear 8.5%, hotels and cafés 5.5%, household furnishings 5.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,338; remittances (2009) 1,101; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,395. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,497; remittances (2008) 615; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 383.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 29.3%, left fallow 1.7%, in permanent crops 0.5%, in pasture 13.2%, forest area 34.0%.

## Foreign trade<sup>4</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–3,077	–3,634	–5,253	–7,283	–7,525	–1,777
% of total	14.2%	13.1%	15.7%	17.5%	13.7%	5.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$31,295,000,000 (mineral fuels 27.7%, of which crude petroleum 21.4%; machinery and apparatus 14.6%; chemicals and chemical products 11.3%; road vehicles 9.9%). **Major import sources:** Russia 30.1%; Germany 11.8%; Poland 10.0%; Latvia 5.2%; Italy 3.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$23,770,000,000 (refined petroleum 22.8%; food 13.3%; machinery and apparatus 10.5%; road vehicles/parts 6.7%; fertilizers 6.4%; furniture/parts 4.0%; apparel/clothing accessories 3.3%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 16.0%; Latvia 11.6%; Germany 7.2%; Poland 5.8%; Estonia 5.7%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009<sup>1</sup>): route length 1,097 mi, 1,765 km<sup>5</sup>; passenger-km (2008) 397,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 14,747,000,000. Roads (2009<sup>1</sup>): total length 50,350 mi, 81,030 km (paved 88%); passenger-km (2006) 42,700,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 20,417,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 1,671,065; trucks and buses 142,557. Air transport (2008<sup>7</sup>): passenger-km 1,502,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,300,000.

## Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,785	519	PCs	2007	618	183
Telephones	2004	1,785	519	Dailies	2009	574 <sup>8</sup>	172 <sup>8</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,962 <sup>9</sup>	1,510 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,964	598
Landline	2009	747	227	Broadband	2009	634 <sup>9</sup>	193 <sup>9</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no schooling through complete primary education 14.7%; lower secondary 18.0%; higher secondary 28.2%; vocational/technical 19.3%; higher 19.8%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 99.7%.

## Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	10,441	135,719	13.0	92
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	41,142	376,683	9.2	92
Tertiary	14,934	204,767	13.7	77 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2009<sup>1</sup>): physicians 13,403 (1 per 250 persons); hospital beds 27,362 (1 per 122 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 4.9; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,930 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 8,850 (army 83.4%, navy 5.3%, air force 11.3%); reserve 6,700; paramilitary 14,600. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$150.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Unemployed. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>5</sup>Operated lines only. <sup>6</sup>Passenger cars 39,000,000,000; buses 3,700,000,000. <sup>7</sup>FlyLAL only (operations suspended January 2009). <sup>8</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Lithuanian Department of Statistics <http://www.stat.gov.lt>
- Bank of Lithuania <http://www.lb.lt/home/default.asp?lang=eng>



## Luxembourg

**Official names**<sup>1</sup>: Groussherzogtum Lëtzebuerg (Luxembourgish); Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (French); Grossherzogtum Luxemburg (German) (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg).

**Form of government**: constitutional monarchy with one legislative body (Chamber of Deputies [60])<sup>2</sup>.

**Head of state**: Grand Duke.

**Head of government**: Prime Minister.

**Capital**: Luxembourg.

**Official languages**<sup>3</sup>: 1.

**Official religion**: none.

**Monetary unit**: € (euro); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Districts	Administrative centres	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Diekirch	Diekirch	447	1,157	77,319
Grevenermacher	Grevenermacher	203	525	60,242
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	349	904	364,505
TOTAL		999	2,586	502,066

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 506,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 506.5, persons per sq km 195.7.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 82.0%; rural 18.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>3</sup>): male 49.61%; female 50.39%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 17.9%; 15–29, 18.7%; 30–44, 24.0%; 45–59, 20.6%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75–84, 5.2%; 85 and over, 1.4%.

**Population projection**: (2020) 566,000; (2030) 633,000.

**Ethnic composition** (nationality; 2009<sup>3</sup>): Luxembourgish 56.3%; Portuguese 16.2%; French 5.8%; Italian 3.9%; Belgian 3.4%; German 2.4%; other 12.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic (including non-practicing) c. 90%; Protestant c. 3%; Muslim c. 2%; Orthodox c. 1%; other c. 4%.

**Major communes/urban agglomerations** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Luxembourg 90,848/132,835; Esch-sur-Alzette 30,147/74,638; Pétange 15,582/22,897; Differdange 21,530<sup>4</sup>; Dudelange 18,507.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 69.8%; outside of marriage (2008) 30.2%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.59.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.5/2.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 77.6 years; female 82.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 234.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 160.8; accidents and violence 47.1; diseases of the respiratory system 40.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008)<sup>5</sup>: Revenue: €15,864,000,000 (indirect taxes 33.2%, direct taxes 29.7%, social contributions 27.0%). Expenditures: €14,920,300,000 (social benefits 47.7%, development expenditure 9.7%).

**Public debt** (2007): negligible.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$37,056,000,000 (U.S.\$74,430 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$57,640 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	119.8	0.3	5,200	1.5
Mining	37.4	0.1	300	0.1
Manufacturing	3,090.9	7.9	35,700	10.0
Construction	1,951.7	5.0	38,300	10.7
Public utilities	379.4	1.0	1,700	0.5
Transp. and commun.	3,224.5	8.2	28,500	7.9
Trade, restaurants	3,924.7	10.0	60,800	17.0
Finance <sup>6</sup> , insurance	10,306.2	26.2	41,200	11.5
Real estate	7,111.5	18.1	60,000	16.7
Pub. admin., defense	1,724.1	4.4	17,800	5.0
Services	3,686.1	9.4	59,200	16.5
Other	3,790.47	9.67	9,900 <sup>8</sup>	2.8 <sup>8</sup>
TOTAL	39,348.49	100.0 <sup>9</sup>	358,600 <sup>10</sup>	100.0 <sup>9</sup>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 90,903, barley 54,398, triticale 25,415, potatoes 20,044, rapeseed 18,132, grapes 16,900, apples 10,190, oats 7,197, rye 6,924; livestock (number of live animals) 196,470 cattle, 80,217 pigs; roundwood 352,818 cu m, of which fuelwood 6%; fisheries production, n.a. Mining and quarrying (2007): limited quantities of limestone and slate. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2008): base metals 1,031.9; rubber and plastic products 320.8; fabricated metal products 304.9; cement, bricks, and ceramics 259.5; agricultural and food products 253.0; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 212.7; electrical machinery and electronics 189.2. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 3,508,000,000 ([2007] 7,962,000,000); coal (met-

ric tons; 2007) none (109,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (2,410,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (1,403,300,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 218,100<sup>11</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.0%; female 43.5%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 5.2%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.4	97.6	100.0	102.7	105.0	108.6	109.0
Annual earnings index	94.8	97.0	100.0	103.9	108.8	114.1	...

**Household income and expenditure**. Average household size (2005) 2.5; income per household (2002) €61,800 (U.S.\$55,600); sources of income (1992): wages and salaries 67.1%, transfer payments 28.1%, self-employment 4.8%; expenditure (2007): housing and energy 22.3%, transportation and communications 21.0%, food, beverages, and tobacco 17.9%, entertainment and culture 7.5%, hotels and restaurants 7.3%, household goods and furniture 6.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,488; remittances (2009) 1,699; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) –66. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,842; remittances (2008) 10,922; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 12,161.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 23.6%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 26.3%, forest area 33.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–3,923	–3,868	–4,337	–4,482	–5,296	–4,174
% of total	16.7%	15.8%	16.1%	16.0%	18.0%	18.6%

**Imports** (2008): €17,352,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 13.8%, road vehicles 11.8%, refined petroleum 11.0%, chemicals and chemical products 9.1%, iron and steel 7.0%, food 6.9%, ferrous waste and scrap 5.1%). **Major import sources** (2009): Belgium 36.0%; Germany 29.6%; France 11.8%; Neth. 6.9%; Italy 2.7%.

**Exports** (2008): €12,056,000,000 (iron and steel 27.8%, machinery and apparatus 15.3%, plastics [all forms/articles] 6.8%, road vehicles 6.0%, food 4.8%, aluminum 3.7%, rubber tires 3.6%). **Major export destinations** (2009): Germany 27.7%; France 17.2%; Belgium 13.3%; Neth. 5.3%; Italy 4.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport**. Railroads (2008): route length 275 km; passenger-km 316,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 294,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 1,798 mi, 2,894 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2006) 7,800,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 10,267,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>3</sup>): passenger cars 329,038; trucks and buses 30,116. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 1,368,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, negligible.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	70	156	PCs	2005	290	634
Telephones				Dailies	2009	113 <sup>14</sup>	282 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	719 <sup>15</sup>	1,479 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	425	873
Landline	2009	274	563	Broadband	2009	160 <sup>15</sup>	329 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 18%; lower secondary 9%; upper secondary/higher vocational 47%; higher 26%. **Literacy** (2008): virtually 100% literate.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	2,992	35,630	11.9	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	3,859	39,349	13.8	84
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	...	2,692	...	10 (age 19–23)

**Health**: physicians (2008) 1,485 (1 per 325 persons); hospital beds (2007) 2,743 (1 per 175 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 2.5; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 900 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$475.

<sup>1</sup>Luxembourgish is the national language; German and French are both languages of administration. <sup>2</sup>In addition, the 22-member Council of State (a 21-member body of unelected citizens appointed by the Grand Duke plus the hereditary Grand Duke) serves in an advisory capacity to the government. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Within Esch-sur-Alzette urban agglomeration. <sup>5</sup>General government (consolidated) budget figures. <sup>6</sup>In early 2009 total banking assets (at 152 banks) exceeded U.S.\$1,313,300,000,000. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>In 2008 included c. 201,500 Luxembourgers, c. 11,000 resident foreigners, and c. 146,100 workers from neighbouring countries; excludes Luxembourgers working abroad. <sup>11</sup>Luxembourgers and resident foreigners only, includes Luxembourgers working abroad. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Luxair only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2005–06.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Luxembourg <http://www.bcl.lu/en>
- Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg <http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr>

## Macau

**Official name:** Aomen Tebie Xingzhengqu (Chinese); Região Administrativa Especial de Macau (Portuguese) (Macau Special Administrative Region).

**Political status:** special administrative region (China) with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [291]).

**Head of state:** President of China.

**Head of government:** Chief Executive.

**Capital:** Macau.

**Official languages:** Chinese; Portuguese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** pataca (MOP)<sup>2</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = MOP 8.00; 1 £ = MOP 12.36.



### Area and population

Geographic areas	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Macau peninsula	3.6	9.3	462,900
islands (formerly separate)	5.6	14.4	77,700
Coloane	3.0	7.6	3,500
Taipa	2.6	6.8	74,200
CoTai <sup>4</sup> reclamation area	2.2	5.8	—
Hengqin island (part) <sup>5</sup>	0.4	1.1	—
marine	—	—	1,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>542,200</b>

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 542,000.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 45,932; persons per sq km 17,712.

**Urban-rural (2008):** urban, virtually 100%.

**Sex distribution (2010<sup>3</sup>):** male 49.07%; female 50.93%.

**Age breakdown (2010<sup>3</sup>):** under 15, 12.8%; 15–29, 24.9%; 30–44, 24.6%; 45–59, 25.8%; 60–74, 8.1%; 75 and over, 3.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 582,000; (2030) 605,000.

**Ethnic composition by place of birth (2006):** mainland China 47.1%; Macau 42.5%; Hong Kong 3.7%; Philippines 2.0%; Portugal 0.3%; other 4.4%.

**Religious affiliation (2006):** Buddhist c. 80%; Roman Catholic c. 4%; Protestant c. 1%; other/nonreligious c. 15%.

**Major city (2006):** Macau 502,133.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 8.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2004) 82.7%; outside of marriage (2004) 17.3%.

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 3.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 5.7 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007):** 0.90.

**Marriage/divorce rates per 1,000 population (2009):** 5.6/1.4.

**Life expectancy at birth (2006–09):** male 79.4 years; female 85.2 years.

**Major causes of death per 100,000 population (2009):** neoplasms (cancers) 101.3; diseases of the circulatory system 81.1; diseases of the respiratory system 41.5; accidents, poisoning, and violence 20.6; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases 17.6.

### National economy

**Budget (2009).** Revenue: MOP 57,641,000,000 (revenue from gambling tax 76.9%, other 23.1%). Expenditures: MOP 33,825,000,000 (current expenditure 87.6%, capital expenditure 12.4%).

**Land use as % of total land area (2009):** “green area” 26.1%.

**Gross national income (at current market prices; 2008):** U.S.\$23,230,000,000 (U.S.\$42,099 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2009	
	in value MOP '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	...	...	1,100	0.3
Mining, quarrying	...	...	17,000	5.2
Manufacturing	2,525	2.0	32,700	9.9
Construction	16,112	12.6	1,000	0.3
Public utilities	1,397	1.1	...	...
Transportation and communications	3,993	3.1	16,700	5.1
Trade, hotels	15,528	12.1	85,200	25.9
Finance, real estate	29,176	22.8	33,100	10.1
Public administration	6,921	5.4	20,300	6.2
Services	9,491	7.4	47,800	14.5
Gaming activities	47,554	37.2	62,700	19.0
Other	4,798 <sup>6</sup>	3.7 <sup>6</sup>	11,700 <sup>7</sup>	3.6 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,899</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>329,200<sup>8,9</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>8</sup></b>

**Production (metric tons except as noted).** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): small production of chicken eggs, pig meat, and vegetables; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 1,500 (from aquaculture, none). Quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing (value added in MOP '000,000; 2008): wearing apparel 905; food and beverages 259; textiles 234; publishing and printing 186. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 1,466,000,000 ([2007] 3,203,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (505,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) none (93,000,000).

**Public debt (2009):** n.a.

**Population economically active (2009):** total 329,200<sup>9</sup>; activity rate of total population 60.7% (participation rates: ages 20–64, 81.6%; female 48.0%; unemployed 3.6%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.8	95.9	100.0	105.2	111.0	120.6	122.0
Monthly earnings index	83.3	89.5	100.0	116.2	135.3	...	...

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 16,758; remittances (2009) 488; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,535. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 554; remittances (2008) 838; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 50.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2009) 2.9; average annual income per household (2007–08) MOP 303,000 (U.S.\$37,743); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2008–09)<sup>10</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 32.8%, housing (rent) 16.9%, transportation 7.9%, clothing and footwear 6.8%, energy 5.9%, recreation and culture 5.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–666	–2,040	–2,679	–3,502	–3,882	–3,661
% of total	10.6%	29.2%	34.4%	40.8%	49.3%	65.6%

**Imports (2008):** U.S.\$5,880,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.6%; apparel and clothing accessories 14.8%; mineral fuels 12.1%; food 6.6%; beverages and tobacco 4.9%). **Major import sources:** China 35.9%; Hong Kong 9.3%; Japan 7.7%; United States 5.7%; France 4.8%.

**Exports (2008):** U.S.\$1,998,000,000 (apparel and clothing accessories 52.7%, of which outerwear 32.2%; machinery and apparatus 10.5%; refined petroleum 9.6%; yarn and fabric 5.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 39.9%; Hong Kong 19.7%; China 12.3%; Germany 4.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009): total length 257 mi, 413 km (paved 100%). Vehicles: passenger cars (2009) 86,784; trucks and buses (2008) 5,649. Air transport (2008)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 2,586,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 98,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	130	292	PCs	2005	160	338
Telephones				Dailies	2009	190 <sup>13</sup>	349 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,037 <sup>14</sup>	1,907 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	281	522
Landline	2009	171	315	Broadband	2009	126 <sup>14</sup>	234 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2006).** Population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 6.2%; incomplete primary education 10.7%; completed primary 22.5%; incomplete secondary 24.9%; completed secondary 21.4%; higher technical 1.7%; university 12.6%. **Literacy (2006):** percentage of population age 15 and over literate 93.5%.

### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	1,585	27,483	17.3	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	2,294	39,328	17.1	76
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	1,826	25,407	13.9	57 (age 18–22)

**Health (2009):** physicians 1,283 (1 per 424 persons); hospital beds 1,109 (1 per 491 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2.1; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (2007):** up to 500 Chinese troops within Macau; another 500 troops are stationed in nearby Zhuhai, China. Macau residents are prohibited from entering military service. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 12 directly elected seats, 7 seats appointed by the chief executive, and 10 seats appointed by business and special-interest groups. <sup>2</sup>Pegged to the Hong Kong dollar at a rate of 1 HK\$ = MOP 1.03. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Name of landfilled casino and tourism district linking Coloane and Taipa. <sup>5</sup>A small part of eastern Hengqin island, China (adjacent to Macau), was ceded to Macau in June 2009 for construction of a new university campus. <sup>6</sup>Statistical discrepancy less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Nonresidents constituted c. 23% of the workforce in 2009. <sup>10</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Air Macau only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2007–08.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Macau Statistics and Census Service**  
<http://www.dsec.gov.mo>
- **Monetary Authority of Macao**  
<http://www.amcm.gov.mo>



## Macedonia

**Official name**<sup>1</sup>: Republika Makedonija (Macedonian); Republika e Maqedonisë (Albanian) (Republic of Macedonia).

**Form of government**: unitary multiparty republic with a unicameral legislature (Assembly [120]).

**Head of state**: President.

**Head of government**: Prime Minister.

**Capital**: Skopje.

**Official languages**: Macedonian; Albanian.

**Official religion**: none.

**Monetary unit**: denar (MKD); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = MKD 48.07; 1 £ = MKD 74.26.



### Area and population

Statistical regions <sup>3</sup>	Principal municipalities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
East	Štip	1,617	4,188	179,846
North-East	Kumanovo	890	2,306	174,876
Pelagonia	Bitola	1,822	4,719	234,320
Polog	Tetovo	957	2,479	314,194
Skopje	4	702	1,818	601,057
South-East	Strumica	1,058	2,741	172,693
South-West	Ohrid	1,266	3,280	221,899
Vardar	Veles	1,292	3,346	153,837
"non-statistical areas" —		323	836	—
TOTAL		9,928 <sup>5</sup>	25,713	2,052,722

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 2,051,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 206.6, persons per sq km 79.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 59.2%; rural 40.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>2</sup>): male 50.12%; female 49.88%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>2</sup>): under 15, 17.7%; 15–29, 23.5%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 12.3%; 75–84, 3.7%; 85 and over, 0.6%.

**Population projection**: (2020) 2,054,000; (2030) 2,024,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2002): Macedonian 64.2%; Albanian 25.2%; Turkish 3.9%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.7%; Serbian 1.8%; Bosniac 0.8%; other 1.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Orthodox c. 65%; Sunni Muslim c. 32%; Roman Catholic c. 1%; other (mostly Protestant) c. 2%.

**Major city/municipalities** (2009<sup>2</sup>): Skopje (city) 486,600; Bitola 73,300; Kumanovo 71,700; Prilep 66,000; Tetovo 54,500.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 87.8%; outside of marriage (2008) 12.2%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.50.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.3/0.6.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 71.1 years; female 75.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 527.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 157.6; accidents, violence, and poisoning 35.4; endocrine, nutrition, and immunity disorders 34.2; ill-defined conditions 65.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: MKD 128,498,000,000 (tax revenue 85.5%, of which social contributions 30.2%, VAT 27.4%, excise taxes 11.3%, income and profit taxes 10.2%; nontax revenue 12.8%; other 1.7%). Expenditure: MKD 139,393,000,000 (current expenditure 90.4%, of which transfers 60.7%, wages and salaries 16.3%, interest 1.8%; capital expenditure 9.6%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 271,117, grapes 253,456, potatoes 207,152, green chilies and peppers 154,771, apples 106,356, tobacco leaves 24,122; livestock (number of live animals) 455,356 sheep, 252,521 cattle; roundwood 709,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 73%; fisheries production (2008) 1,453 (from aquaculture 92%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 242,400; lead (metal content) 34,000; zinc (metal content) 28,000; copper (metal content) 6,400. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): base metals 333; textiles and wearing apparel 221; food and beverages 211; cement, bricks, and glass products 111; chemical products 84; refined petroleum 72; tobacco products 50. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 7,326,000,000 ([2009] 7,797,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (12,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009–10) 7,326,000 ([2007] 6,956,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) none (7,300,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 1,036,000 ([2007] 1,009,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) none (80,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 228; remittances (2009) 401; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 511; official development assistance (2008) 221. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 136; remittances (2008) 33.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 919,400; activity rate 44.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63.5%; female 38.9%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 32.4%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	98.9	99.8	100.0	103.3	107.0	114.7	114.4
Monthly earnings index	93.9	97.5	100.0	107.3	115.8	127.7	158.4

**Household income and expenditure**. Average household size (2002) 3.6; income per household (2000) U.S.\$3,798; sources of income (2000): wages and salaries 54.2%, transfers 22.6%, other 23.2%; expenditure (2008): food and nonalcoholic beverages 39.4%, transportation and communications 12.2%, housing and energy 10.4%, clothing and footwear 6.3%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$8,983,000,000 (U.S.\$4,400 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,830 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value MKD '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	41,341	10.0	119,800	13.0
Mining and quarrying	4,350	1.1	6,700	0.7
Manufacturing	70,634	17.2	129,000	14.0
Construction	20,258	4.9	39,400	4.3
Public utilities	11,159	2.7	15,500	1.7
Transp. and commun.	33,143	8.0	37,700	4.1
Trade, hotels	56,222	13.7	105,700	11.5
Finance, real estate	28,539	6.9	24,000	2.6
Pub. admin., defense	26,677	6.5	42,200	4.6
Services	36,592	8.9	89,000	9.7
Other	82,812 <sup>7</sup>	20.1 <sup>7</sup>	310,400 <sup>8</sup>	33.8 <sup>8</sup>
TOTAL	411,728 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	919,400	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$1,059,950,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 16.9%, in permanent crops 1.4%, in pasture 23.9%, forest area 35.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-1,230	-1,187	-1,362	-1,871	-2,923	-2,341
% of total	26.9%	22.5%	22.1%	21.8%	27.2%	30.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$6,852,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 14.3%; crude petroleum 12.3%; iron and steel 11.1%; food 9.1%; road vehicles 6.5%; fabrics 5.9%; electricity 5.1%). **Major import sources**: Russia 13.6%; Germany 9.5%; Serbia 7.8%; Greece 7.5%; Italy 5.6%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$3,356,000,000 (iron and steel 37.6%, of which ferronickel 15.8%, flat-rolled products 13.6%; clothing and accessories 18.9%, of which female outerwear 9.6%; food 7.4%; refined petroleum 4.7%; metal ore/metal scrap 3.8%). **Major export destinations**: Serbia 19.1%; Germany 14.4%; Greece 12.5%; Italy 10.3%; Bulgaria 7.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport**. Railroads (2009–10): route length (2009) 434 mi, 699 km; passenger-km 152,300,000; metric ton-km cargo 534,200,000. Roads (2009): length 8,535 mi, 13,736 km (paved [2000] 58%); passenger-km (2006) 6,300,000,000<sup>10</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2009–10) 4,482,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>2</sup>): passenger cars 263,112; trucks and buses 31,150. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 237,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, none.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	507	250	PCs	2007	756	370
Telephones				Dailies	2009	160 <sup>12</sup>	78 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2008	2,502 <sup>13</sup>	123 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,057	518
Landline	2009	442	217	Broadband	2009	216 <sup>13</sup>	106 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: less than full primary education 18.1%; primary 35.0%; secondary 36.9%; postsecondary and higher 10.0%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 97.0%; males literate 98.6%; females literate 95.4%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10) <sup>14</sup>	5,519	100,911	18.3	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	15,577	203,853	13.1	82 <sup>15</sup>
Tertiary	3,506	65,504	18.7	40 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2007): physicians 5,052 (1 per 405 persons); hospital beds 9,326 (1 per 219 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 11.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of the total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,950 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 8,000 (joint operational command 100%); paramilitary 7,600. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$81.

<sup>1</sup>Member of the United Nations under the name The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Actual first-order administration is based on 84 municipalities. <sup>4</sup>Includes the 10 municipalities forming (at least in part) the city of Skopje. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Includes nominal practitioners. <sup>7</sup>Rent, VAT, and import duties less subsidies. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Passenger cars 5,000,000,000; buses 1,300,000,000. <sup>11</sup>MAT—Macedonian Airlines. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2006–07. <sup>15</sup>2004–05.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia  
<http://www.nbrm.gov.mk/default-en.asp>
- State Statistical Office [http://www.stat.gov.mk/english/glavna\\_eng.asp](http://www.stat.gov.mk/english/glavna_eng.asp)

## Madagascar

Official name: 1.

Form of government: transitional regime<sup>2</sup>.

Heads of state and government:

President of High Authority of Transition assisted by Prime Minister.

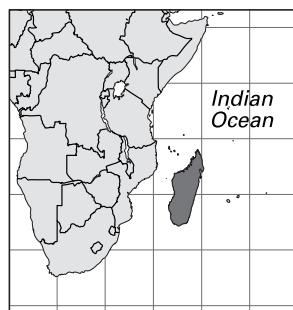
Capital: Antananarivo.

Official languages: Malagasy; French<sup>3</sup>; English<sup>3</sup>.

Official religion: none.

Monetary unit: ariary (MGA);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = MGA 2,001; 1 £ = MGA 3,091.



### Population (2004 estimate)

Regions <sup>4</sup>	population	Regions <sup>4</sup>	population	Regions <sup>4</sup>	population
Alaotra Mangoro	877,700	Atsinanana	1,117,100	Melaky	175,500
Amoron'i Mania	693,200	Betsiboka	236,500	Menabe	390,800
Analamanga	2,811,500	Boeny	543,200	Sava	805,300
Analanjirifo	860,800	Bongolava	326,600	Sofia	940,800
Androy	476,600	Diana	485,800	Vakinankaratra	1,589,800
Anosy	544,200	Haute Matsiatra	1,128,900	Vatovavy	
Atsimo-Andrefana	1,018,500	Ihorombe	189,200	Fitovinany	1,097,700
Atsimo-Atsinanana	621,200	Itasy	643,000	TOTAL	17,573,900

### Demography

Area: 226,662 sq mi, 587,051 sq km.

Population (2010): 20,146,000.

Density (2010): persons per sq mi 88.9, persons per sq km 34.3.

Urban-rural (2009): urban 29.8%; rural 70.2%.

Sex distribution (2007): male 49.80%; female 50.20%.

Age breakdown (2006): under 15, 44.1%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 8.4%; 60–74, 3.7%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

Population projection: (2020) 25,687,000; (2030) 31,528,000.

Doubling time: 23 years.

Ethnic composition (2000): Malagasy 95.9%, of which Merina 24.0%, Betsimisaraka 13.4%, Betsileo 11.3%, Tsimihety 7.0%, Sakalava 5.9%; Makua 1.1%; French 0.6%; Comorian 0.5%; Reunionese 0.4%; other 1.5%.

Religious affiliation (2005): traditional beliefs c. 42%; Protestant (significantly Lutheran) c. 27%; Roman Catholic c. 20%; Sunni Muslim c. 2%; other c. 9%.

Major cities (2001): Antananarivo 1,403,449; Toamasina 179,045; Antsirabe 160,356; Fianarantsoa 144,225; Mahajanga 135,660.

### Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 38.8 (world avg. 20.3).

Death rate per 1,000 population (2006): 8.7 (world avg. 8.5).

Natural increase rate per 1,000 population (2006): 30.1 (world avg. 11.8).

Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008–09): 4.8<sup>5</sup>.

Life expectancy at birth (2006): male 59.9 years; female 63.7 years.

### National economy

Budget (2008). Revenue: MGA 2,685,400,000,000 (tax revenue 77.7%, grants 20.4%, nontax revenue 1.9%). Expenditures: MGA 2,998,700,000,000 (current expenditure 58.5%, capital expenditure 41.5%).

Public debt (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,722,000,000.

Production (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): paddy rice 3,000,000, sugarcane 2,600,000, cassava 2,400,000, sweet potatoes 890,000, corn (maize) 370,000, vegetables/melons 363,610, bananas 325,000, mangoes 220,000<sup>6</sup>, cattle meat 150,450, coffee 67,000, cloves (whole and stem) 10,000, vanilla 2,800; livestock (number of live animals) 9,700,000 cattle, 1,360,000 pigs; roundwood 12,187,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 98%; fisheries production 130,045 (from aquaculture 7%). Mining and quarrying (2008): chromite ore 73,000; tourmalines 68,000 kg<sup>7</sup>; sapphires 940 kg<sup>7</sup>; gold 72 kg (illegally smuggled, c. 1,500 kg). Manufacturing (value added in MGA '000,000,000<sup>8</sup>; 2009): beverages 13.0; food products 12.3; fabricated/base metals 3.6; tobacco products 3.3. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 935,000,000 (935,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (10,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 14,000 ([2007] 5,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) negligible (682,000); natural gas, none (none).

Population economically active (2005): total 9,844,100; activity rate of total population 52.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 88.1%; female 49.6%; unemployed 2.8%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	74.1	84.4	100.0	110.8	122.2	133.5	145.4

Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 351; remittances (2009) 11; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 833; official development assistance (2008) 841. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 143; remittances (2008) 21.

Household income and expenditure. Average household size (2008–09) 4.75; expenditure (2000)<sup>9</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 50.1%, housing and energy 18.2%, transportation 8.0%, clothing 7.0%, household furnishings 4.6%.

Gross national income (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$7,766,000,000 (U.S.\$410 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,040 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2005	
	in value MGA '000,000,000 <sup>8</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	186.2	31.3	7,844,300	79.7
Mining	1.5	0.3	18,800	0.2
Manufacturing	55.9	9.4	267,500	2.7
Public utilities	8.6	1.4	27,500	0.3
Construction	25.9	4.4	13,000	0.1
Transp. and commun.	98.2	16.5	86,300	0.9
Trade, hotels	61.7	10.4	534,400	5.4
Finance	15.2	2.6	4,100	—
Services	65.1	10.9	572,100	5.8
Pub. admin., defense	27.0	4.5	202,400	2.1
Other	49.6 <sup>10</sup>	8.3 <sup>10</sup>	273,700 <sup>11</sup>	2.8 <sup>11</sup>
TOTAL	595.1 <sup>12</sup>	100.0	9,844,100	100.0

Land use as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.1%, in permanent crops 1.0%, in pasture 64.1%, forest area 21.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	−680.7	−850.0	−752.1	−1,102.2	−2,179.4	−2,063.4
% of total	26.0%	33.7%	27.2%	29.1%	39.5%	48.5%

Imports (2008): U.S.\$3,845,900,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.0%, of which machinery specialized for particular industries 6.3%; fabrics/yarn 13.6%; refined petroleum 12.8%; food 7.8%; iron and steel 7.1%; road vehicles 6.0%). Major import sources: China 21.0%; France 8.9%; Bahrain 8.0%; South Africa 6.1%; U.S. 5.0%.

Exports (2008): U.S.\$1,666,500,000 (apparel/clothing accessories 53.2%, of which pants/shorts 27.1%; food/spices 19.4%, of which shrimp 6.6%, vanilla 3.0%, fish 2.0%, cloves 1.8%; refined petroleum 5.4%; aircraft/parts 4.2%; chromium ore 2.0%; precious/semiprecious stones 0.5%<sup>7</sup>). Major export destinations: France 45.1%; U.S. 21.9%; Germany 6.5%; China 3.1%; Italy 2.4%.

### Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: route length (2008) 500 mi, 804 km; passenger-km (2007) 26,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 77,000,000. Roads (2000): total length 30,968 mi, 49,827 km (paved 12%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 146,273; trucks and buses 364,613. Air transport: passenger-km (2008) 1,042,000,000<sup>14</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 24,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	410	25	PCs	2005	102	5.5
Telephones				Dailies	2009	115 <sup>15</sup>	5.9 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,997 <sup>16</sup>	306 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	320	16
Landline	2009	181	9.2	Broadband	2009	4.2 <sup>16</sup>	0.2 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

Educational attainment (2003–04)<sup>17</sup>. Percentage of population age 25–59 (male) and 25–49 (female) having: no formal schooling 20.4%; incomplete primary education 33.6%; complete primary 13.2%; incomplete secondary 23.0%; complete secondary 6.4%; higher 3.4%. Literacy (2008–09)<sup>5</sup>: percentage of literate population ages 15–49, 76.0%; males 78.5%; females 74.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	85,257	4,020,322	47.2	98 <sup>18</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	35,343	945,245	26.7	24
Tertiary	3,527	62,069	17.6	3 (age 18–22)

Health (2004): physicians 1,861 (1 per 9,998 persons); hospital beds 9,303 (1 per 2,000 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008–09) 48<sup>5</sup>; undernourished population (2004–06) 6,600,000 (35% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

### Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2009): 13,500 (army 92.6%, navy 3.7%, air force 3.7%). Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$5.

<sup>1</sup>Repoblikan'i Madagasikara (Malagasy); République de Madagascar (French); Republic of Madagascar (English). <sup>2</sup>From March 2009; two transitional bodies were appointed by the president in October 2010—the Higher Transitional Council (90) and the Transitional Congress (256). <sup>3</sup>Per decisions of High Constitutional Court. <sup>4</sup>The 22 regions may become effective first-order subdivisions in 2010 or 2011. <sup>5</sup>Based on a demographic and health survey of 17,857 households (17,375 females and 8,586 males). <sup>6</sup>Includes mangosteens and guavas. <sup>7</sup>A ban on all gemstone exports was in place between March 2008 and July 2009. <sup>8</sup>At constant prices of 1984. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank charges. <sup>11</sup>Unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>13</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>14</sup>Air Madagascar only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Based on demographic survey of 6,629 persons (5,029 females, 1,600 males). <sup>18</sup>2006–07.

Internet resource for further information:

• Institut National de la Statistique <http://www.instat.mg>



## Malawi

**Official name:** Republic of Malawi<sup>1,2</sup>  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [193]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Lilongwe<sup>3</sup>.

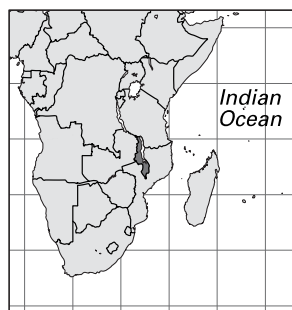
**Official language:** 1.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Malawian kwacha (MK); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = MK 147.63;

1 £ = MK 228.06.



Area and population					
Regions	area	population	Regions	area	population
Districts/Cities	sq km	2008 census <sup>4</sup>	Districts/Cities	sq km	2008 census <sup>4</sup>
Central	35,592	5,510,195	Southern	31,753	5,858,035
Dedza	3,624	624,445	Balaka	2,193	317,324
Dowa	3,041	558,470	Blantyre (rural)	1,792	340,728
Kasungu	7,878	627,467	Blantyre (city)	220	661,256
Lilongwe (rural)	5,703	1,230,834	Chikwawa	4,755	434,648
Lilongwe (city)	456	674,448	Chiradzulu	767	288,546
Mchinji	3,356	456,516	Machinga	3,771	490,579
Nkhota kota	4,259	303,659	Mangochi	6,273	797,061
Ntcheu	3,424	471,589	Mulanje	2,056	521,391
Ntchisi	1,655	224,872	Mwanza	826	92,947
Salima	2,196	337,895	Neno	1,469	107,317
Northern	26,931	1,708,930	Nsanje	1,942	238,103
Chitipa	4,288	178,904	Phalombe	1,394	313,129
Karonga	3,355	269,890	Zhyolo	1,715	587,053
Likoma	18	10,414	Tomba (rural)	2,541	579,639
Mzimba	10,382	727,931	Zomba (city)	39	88,314
Mzuzu (city)	48	133,968	TOTAL LAND AREA	94,276	
Nkhata Bay	4,071	215,789	INLAND WATER	24,208	
Rumphi	4,769	172,034	TOTAL	118,484	13,077,160

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 15,448,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>6</sup>: persons per sq mi 424.4, persons per sq km 163.9.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 15.3%; rural 84.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.63%; female 51.37%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 45.9%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 14.5%; 45–59, 6.7%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 1.2%; 85 and over, 0.6%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 20,204,000; (2030) 25,639,000.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Tribal composition** (2008): Chewa 32.6%; Lomwe 17.6%; Yao 13.5%; Ngoni 11.5%; Tumbuka 8.8%; Nyanja 5.8%; Sena 3.6%; other 6.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant/independent Christian c. 55%; Roman Catholic c. 20%; Muslim c. 20%; traditional beliefs c. 3%; other c. 2%.

**Major cities** (2008): Lilongwe 674,448; Blantyre 661,256; Mzuzu 133,968; Zomba 88,314; Karonga 40,334.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 39.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.67.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 48.4 years; female 49.5 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 11.9%<sup>7</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 729; lower respiratory infections c. 244; cardiovascular diseases c. 175; malaria c. 169; diarrheal diseases c. 164.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: MK 187,402,000,000 (tax revenue 62.4%, of which VAT 21.0%, excises 9.7%, corporate tax 8.1%; grants 29.3%; nontax revenue 6.9%; remainder 1.4%). Expenditures: MK 223,502,000,000 (current expenditure 82.0%; capital expenditure 18.0%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2009): U.S.\$664,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 3,491,183, potatoes 2,993,818, corn (maize) 2,634,701, sugarcane 2,500,000, bananas 390,000, plantains 330,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 243,215, tobacco leaves 160,238, pigeon peas 149,873, dry beans 124,702, mangoes, mangosteens, and guavas 67,000, seed cotton 49,000, tea 48,140, sunflower seeds (2009) 6,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,106,271 goats, 1,229,472 pigs, 947,498 cattle; roundwood (2009) 5,813,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 91%; fisheries production 71,719 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 74,000; gemstones (including rubies and sapphires) 3,710 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2001): food products 62; beverages 28; chemicals and chemical products 11; wearing apparel 7. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,637,000,000 (1,620,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 58,550 (61,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (257,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 31.9%, in permanent crops 1.3%, in pasture 19.7%, forest area 35.5%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 6,109,000<sup>8</sup>; activity rate 41.1%<sup>8</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.1%<sup>8</sup>; female 49.9%<sup>8</sup>; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index		77.8	86.6	100.0	114.0	123.0	133.8	145.0

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 4.6; average annual household income MK 50,904 (U.S.\$467)<sup>9</sup>; expenditure<sup>9</sup>: food 55.6%, housing and energy 20.6%, transportation and communications 6.6%, clothing and footwear 4.3%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,198,000,000 (U.S.\$280 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$760 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		1998	
	in value MK '000,000 <sup>10</sup>	% of total value <sup>10</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	150,900	34.1	3,765,827	83.6
Mining	4,046	0.9	2,499	0.1
Manufacturing	33,979	7.7	118,483	2.6
Construction	20,205	4.6	73,402	1.6
Public utilities	6,317	1.4	7,319	0.2
Transp. and commun.	31,483	7.1	32,623	0.7
Trade, hotels	68,475	15.5	257,389	5.7
Finance, real estate	46,666	10.6	13,957	0.3
Public administration	12,464	2.8	101,433	2.2
Services	52,860	12.0	85,996	1.9
Other	14,661 <sup>11</sup>	3.3 <sup>11</sup>	50,362	1.1
TOTAL	442,056	100.0	4,509,290	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 27; remittances (2009) 1.0; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 41; official development assistance (2008) 913. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 73; remittances (2008) 1.0.

## Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MK '000,000	% of total	–24,400	–33,889	–58,850	–69,734	–42,151	–65,981
		22.4%	23.7%	32.8%	32.1%	15.9%	22.0%

**Imports** (2008): MK 309,664,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.7%, of which tractors 7.9%; fertilizers 16.7%; refined petroleum 9.2%; road vehicles 8.2%; food 6.2%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 26.6%; Mozambique 20.3%; Tanzania 5.8%; Switzerland 5.3%; U.A.E. 5.0%.

**Exports** (2008): MK 123,517,000,000 (unmanufactured tobacco 67.1%; raw sugar 5.8%; tea 4.2%; apparel/clothing accessories 2.9%; cotton 2.5%). **Major export destinations:** Belgium 13.0%; South Africa 10.1%; U.K. 8.9%; Neth. 5.9%; U.S. 5.7%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 495 mi, 797 km; passenger-km 54,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 51,000,000. Roads (2003): total length 9,600 mi, 15,451 km (paved 45%). Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 22,500; trucks and buses 57,600. Air transport (2007)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 165,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

Communications		units per 1,000 persons			units per 1,000 persons
Medium	date	number in '000s	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2003	65	PCs	2007	28
Telephones			Dailies	2009	22 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,400 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	716
Landline	2009	175	Broadband	2009	3.4 <sup>15</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004)<sup>16</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 33.5%; incomplete primary education 24.2%; complete primary 27.9%; secondary and university 14.4%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 65.9%; males literate 78.1%; females literate 53.9%.

Education (2006–07)		teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	...	...	2,943,248	...	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	11,360 <sup>17</sup>	574,003	45.6 <sup>17</sup>	24	
Tertiary	861	6,458	7.5	18 (age 18–22)	

**Health:** physicians (2008) 260 (1 per 56,246 persons); hospital beds (2007) 15,658 (1 per 909 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 88.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,800,000 (29% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 5,300 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3.

<sup>1</sup>No official language is stated in the constitution. English is the official language of instruction. <sup>2</sup>Dziko la Malawi in Chewa, the principal national language. <sup>3</sup>Judiciary meets in Blantyre. <sup>4</sup>Final de facto results. <sup>5</sup>Per U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (June 2009 update). <sup>6</sup>Based on land area. <sup>7</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>9</sup>Based on the Malawi Integrated Household Survey 2004–05, comprising 10,777 households. <sup>10</sup>At constant prices of 2005. <sup>11</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>12</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>13</sup>Air Malawi only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Based on the Malawi Demographic and Household Survey 2004, comprising 13,664 households. <sup>17</sup>2001–02. <sup>18</sup>Less than 0.5.

## Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistical Office of Malawi <http://www.nso.malawi.net>
- Reserve Bank of Malawi <http://www.rbm.mw>

## Malaysia

**Official name:** Malaysia.

**Form of government:** federal constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [70<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [222]).

**Head of state:** Paramount Ruler.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kuala Lumpur<sup>2</sup>.

**Administrative centre:** Putrajaya<sup>3</sup>.

**Official language:** Malay.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** ringgit (RM); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = RM 3.15; 1 £ = RM 4.86.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	States	sq mi	sq km	2008 estimate
East Malaysia				
Sabah	Kota Kinabalu	28,426	73,622	3,131,600
Sarawak	Kuching	48,050	124,450	2,452,800
West Malaysia				
(Peninsular Malaysia)				
Johor	Johor Bahru	7,331	18,987	3,312,400
Kedah	Alor Setar	3,639	9,425	1,958,100
Kelantan	Kota Baharu	5,799	15,020	1,595,000
Melaka	Melaka	638	1,652	753,500
Negeri Sembilan	Seremban	2,570	6,657	995,600
Pahang	Kuantan	13,886	35,965	1,513,100
Perak	Ipo	8,110	21,005	2,351,300
Perlis	Kangar	307	795	236,200
Pulau Pinang	George Town	398	1,030	1,546,800
Selangor	Shah Alam	3,062	7,930	5,071,100 <sup>4</sup>
Terengganu	Kuala Terengganu	5,002	12,955	1,094,300
<b>Federal Territories</b>				
Kuala Lumpur	—	94	243	1,629,400
Labuan <sup>5</sup>	—	35	91	87,600
Putrajaya	—	19	49	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>127,366</b>	<b>329,876</b>	<b>27,728,700<sup>6</sup></b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 28,275,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 222.0, persons per sq km 85.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 71.3%; rural 28.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.80%; female 49.20%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 30.2%; 15–29, 26.1%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 14.7%; 60–74, 5.8%; 75 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 32,652,000; (2030) 36,619,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009): Malay 50.9%; other indigenous 11.1%; Chinese 22.7%; Indian 6.9%; other citizen 1.2%; noncitizen 7.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 60.4%; Buddhist 19.2%; Christian 9.1%; Hindu 6.3%; Chinese folk religionist 2.6%; animist 0.8%; other 1.6%.

**Major cities** (2009): Kuala Lumpur 1,493,000; Klang 1,071,000; Johor Bahru 958,000; Subang Jaya 954,300<sup>7</sup>; Ipoh 692,200<sup>8</sup>; Putrajaya 55,000<sup>8</sup>.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 21.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.74.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 70.6 years; female 76.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 149; infectious and parasitic diseases 101; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 83; accidents and violence 43; chronic respiratory diseases 40.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: RM 159,793,000,000 (tax revenue 70.7%, of which corporate taxes 23.6%, taxes on petroleum 15.1%, income tax 9.4%; nontax revenue 29.3%). Expenditures: RM 196,346,000,000 (current expenditure 78.2%, of which wages and salaries 20.9%; development expenditure 21.8%).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 11,315,300; activity rate 40.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2008] 62.6%; female [2008] 35.8%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 3.5%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.7	97.1	100.0	103.6	105.7	111.5	112.1

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008–09): oil palm fruit<sup>9</sup> 77,700,000, rice 2,389,000, natural rubber 894,600, sugarcane<sup>9</sup> 800,000, coconuts<sup>9</sup> 568,000, bananas<sup>9</sup> 530,000, cacao beans 24,427; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 1,860,600 pigs, 790,000 cattle; roundwood (2009) 25,651,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 11%; fisheries production 1,639,023 (from aquaculture 15%); aquatic plants production 111,298 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008–09): iron ore 1,023,434; tin (metal content) 2,646; gold 2,427 kg. Manufacturing (value added in RM '000,000; 2008): petroleum products 122,000; food products 107,700; electrical machinery and electronics 84,200; chemical products 60,000; office, accounting, and computing machinery 49,900. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 103,734,200,000 (92,662,100,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 1,433,341 ([2007] 12,289,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 240,034,400 ([2007] 198,200,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) 23,380,000 ([2007] 25,752,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 56,794,675,000 ([2007] 32,900,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$198,650,000,000 (U.S.\$7,230 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,530 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008			
	in value RM '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	76,219	10.3	1,487,700	13.5
Mining and quarrying	127,277	17.2	54,500	0.5
Manufacturing	195,027	26.3	1,944,700	17.6
Construction	19,519	2.6	998,000	9.1
Public utilities	17,345	2.3	60,500	0.6
Transp. and commun.	45,608	6.2	583,400	5.3
Trade, hotels	97,785	13.2	2,513,000	22.8
Finance, real estate	87,135	11.8	829,200	7.5
Pub. admin., defense	54,337	7.3	751,100	6.8
Services	33,026	4.5	1,437,400	13.0
Other	-12,555 <sup>10</sup>	-1.7 <sup>10</sup>	368,500 <sup>11</sup>	3.3 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>740,721<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,028,100<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$21,464,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 4.4; gross income per household (2004) RM 39,000 (U.S.\$10,263); expenditure (2005)<sup>12</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 31.4%, housing and energy 21.4%, transportation 15.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,293; remittances (2009) 1,900; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 5,746. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 6,709; remittances (2008) 6,385; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 11,435.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.5%, in permanent crops 17.6%, in pasture 0.9%, forest area 62.7%.

## Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+21,483	+27,334	+29,542	+29,295	+42,644	+33,770
% of total	9.3%	10.7%	10.1%	9.1%	12.0%	12.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$156,202,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 37.5%, mineral fuels 10.9%, base and fabricated metals 9.8%, food 5.4%). **Major import sources:** China 12.8%; Japan 12.5%; Singapore 10.9%; U.S. 10.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$198,846,000,000 (computers/office machines/parts 12.8%, petroleum 11.2%, electrical machinery/parts 10.0%, palm oil 6.4%, LNG 6.1%). **Major export destinations:** Singapore 14.7%; U.S. 12.5%; Japan 10.8%; China 9.5%; Thailand 4.8%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008–09): route length (2008) 1,149 mi, 1,849 km; passenger-km 1,466,892,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,267,935,000. Roads (2006): total length 56,002 mi, 90,127 km (paved 79%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 8,056,999; trucks and buses 973,293. Air transport (2008–09): passenger-km 32,297,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,142,483,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	5,480	222	PCs	2006	6,106	234
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,595 <sup>14</sup>	93 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	30,379 <sup>15</sup>	1,106 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	15,824	576
Landline	2009	4,312	157	Broadband	2009	1,672 <sup>15</sup>	61 <sup>15</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling/unknown 8.4%; primary education 28.7%; lower secondary 20.7%; upper secondary 31.1%; higher 11.1%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 92.1%; males 94.3%; females 89.8%.

Education (2006–07)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	205,772	3,103,579	15.1	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	166,940	2,499,165	15.0	68
Tertiary	42,335	805,136	19.0	32 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 25,102 (1 per 1,076 persons); hospital beds (2007) 47,784 (1 per 556 persons); infant mortality rate 6.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 109,000 (army 73.4%, navy 12.8%, air force 13.8%); paramilitary 244,700. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$155.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 44 appointees of the Paramount Ruler; the remaining 26 are indirectly elected. <sup>2</sup>Location of the first royal palace and both houses of parliament. <sup>3</sup>Location of the second royal palace, the prime minister's office, and the supreme court. <sup>4</sup>Selangor includes Putrajaya. <sup>5</sup>Geographically within East Malaysia. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Conurbation contiguous with Kuala Lumpur. <sup>8</sup>2006. <sup>9</sup>2007. <sup>10</sup>Net of import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>13</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Department of Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.my>
- Central Bank of Malaysia <http://www.bnm.gov.my>



## Maldives

**Official name:** Dhivehi Raajjeyge Jumhooriyyaa (Republic of Maldives).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic<sup>1</sup> with one legislative house (People's Majlis [77]).

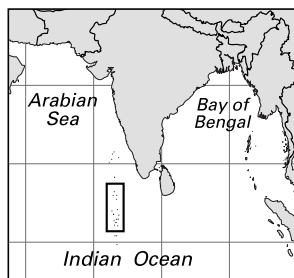
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Male<sup>2</sup>.

**Official language:** Dhivehi (Maldivian).

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** rufiyaa (Rf); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Rf 12.80; 1 £ = Rf 19.77.



### Area and population

Provinces <sup>4, 5</sup>	Administrative seat	area <sup>3</sup>		population
		sq mi	sq km	2006 census
Upper North	...	15.29	39.61	41,672
North	...	8.50	22.01	43,539
North Central	...	3.92	10.16	31,202
Central	...	2.15	5.56	13,442
South Central	...	6.88	17.83	20,483
Upper South	...	4.06	10.52	19,275
South	...	5.26	13.61	25,662
<b>Capital island</b>				
Male <sup>2</sup>	Male <sup>2</sup>	0.76	1.97	103,693
SUBTOTAL	—	46.82	121.27	298,968 <sup>6</sup>
REMAINDER <sup>7</sup>	—	68.24	176.73	—
TOTAL	—	115.06	298.00	298,968 <sup>6</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 320,000<sup>7</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>8</sup>: persons per sq mi 6,835, persons per sq km 2,639.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 34.7%; rural 65.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.66%; female 49.34%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 31.1%; 15–29, 33.2%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%; unknown 1.7%.

**Population projection<sup>7</sup>:** (2020) 375,000; (2030) 422,000.

**Doubling time:** 37 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000)<sup>7</sup>: Maldivian 98.5%; Sinhalese 0.7%; other 0.8%.

**Religious affiliation:** virtually 100% Sunni Muslim<sup>9</sup>.

**Major localities** (2006): Male<sup>2</sup> 92,555; Hithadhoo 9,465; Fuvammulah 7,636; Kulhudhuffushi 6,998; Villingili 6,956.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 22 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.1.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): 18.6/7.3.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 72.3 years; female 73.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): external causes 227.1; diseases of the circulatory system 19.9; diseases of the respiratory system 15.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 12.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: Rf 7,757,000,000 (nontax revenue 48.6%, of which resort lease rent 19.5%; tax revenue 43.7%, of which import duties 31.7%; grants 7.2%; other 0.5%). Expenditures: Rf 9,789,000,000 (general administration 21.8%; community programs 20.5%; education 15.6%; health 12.8%; police/security 9.1%; defense 5.6%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): vegetables 28,156, bananas 4,340, nuts 2,100, coconuts 271; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 133,086, of which skipjack tuna 87,275, yellowfin tuna 21,630 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: coral for construction materials. Manufacturing: details, n.a.; however, major industries include boat building and repairing, coir yarn and mat weaving, coconut and fish processing, lacquerwork, garment manufacturing, and handicrafts. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 301,000,000 ([2007] 245,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (293,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 636; remittances (2009) 3; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 13; official development assistance (2008) 54. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 109; remittances (2008) 103.

**Population economically active** (2006): total 128,836; activity rate of total population 43.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 65.8%; female 41.3%; unemployed 14.4%<sup>10</sup>).

Price index (2005 = 100)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	98.7	100.0	103.5	111.1	124.7	129.7

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 6.5; average annual income per household (2002–03)<sup>11</sup> Rf 188,743 (U.S.\$14,746); sources of income (2002–03)<sup>11</sup>: self-employment 34.5%, wages and salaries 31.5%, rent 13.4%; expenditure (2004)<sup>12</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 33.3%, housing and energy 19.5%, clothing and footwear 6.0%, communications 5.8%, health 5.4%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,197,000,000 (U.S.\$3,870 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$5,230 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2006	
	in value Rf '000,000 <sup>13</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	728	6.9	12,624	9.8
Mining	53	0.5	339	0.3
Manufacturing	733	7.0	19,259	14.9
Public utilities	485	4.6	1,229	1.0
Construction	530	5.1	5,930	4.6
Transp. and commun.	2,009	19.2	7,098	5.5
Trade	391	3.7	23,801	18.5
Tourism (resorts)	2,580	24.6	...	...
Finance, real estate	1,164	11.1	1,738	1.3
Pub. admin., defense	2,041	19.5	15,949	12.4
Services	160	1.5	17,302	13.4
Other	–397 <sup>14</sup>	–3.8 <sup>14</sup>	23,567 <sup>15</sup>	18.3 <sup>15</sup>
TOTAL	10,477	100.0 <sup>16</sup>	128,836	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$589,300,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 13%, in permanent crops c. 27%, in pasture c. 3%, forest area c. 3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>17, 18</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–460.8	–583.3	–701.3	–868.3	–1,056.4	–804.1
% of total	56.0%	64.3%	60.9%	65.6%	61.5%	71.1%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$967,300,000 (food 21.3%; refined petroleum 20.6%, of which diesel fuel 15.9%; goods for construction 10.1%; transport equipment/parts 7.1%). **Major import sources:** Singapore 21.4%; U.A.E. 15.7%; India 12.1%; Malaysia 6.6%; Sri Lanka 6.5%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$163,200,000 (reexports [mostly jet fuel] 53.2%; fish 44.9%, of which fresh yellowfin tuna 18.3%, fresh skipjack tuna 10.7%, dried fish 6.5%). **Major export destinations<sup>19</sup>:** Thailand 20.8%; Sri Lanka 17.9%; France 11.1%; U.K. 9.7%; Japan 3.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads: total length, n.a. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 3,917; trucks and buses 2,314. Air transport (2007): passenger-km 27,000,000<sup>20</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	41	144	PCs	2005	45	152
Telephones				Dailies	2009	21 <sup>21</sup>	68 <sup>21</sup>
Cellular	2009	458 <sup>22</sup>	1,479 <sup>22</sup>	Internet users	2009	88	284
Landline	2009	49	158	Broadband	2009	18 <sup>22</sup>	58 <sup>22</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Population age 6 and over 267,283; percentage with bachelor's degree 0.6%, master's degree 0.3%. **Literacy** (2006): total population age 15 and over literate 93.5%; males literate 92.5%; females literate 94.5%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	3,551	47,082	13.3	96
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	2,088 <sup>23</sup>	30,815	13.7 <sup>23</sup>	69
Tertiary <sup>24</sup>	138	6,898	50.0	...

**Health** (2008): physicians 575 (1 per 539 persons); hospital beds 785 (1 per 395 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11; undernourished population (2004–06) 24,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2006): 2,000-member paramilitary incorporates coast guard duties. **Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$139.

<sup>1</sup>New constitution ratified on Aug. 7, 2008; first multiparty election held in October 2008. <sup>2</sup>Also spelled Maale or Male. <sup>3</sup>Area data by province for inhabited islands only.

<sup>4</sup>Per administrative reorganization beginning in March 2009. <sup>5</sup>Administratively ordered from uppermost north to lowermost south. <sup>6</sup>Excludes (in 2009) c. 80,000 legal foreign workers and c. 20,000 undocumented workers. Most foreign workers are Indian or Bangladeshi. <sup>7</sup>Includes areas of uninhabited islands, 88 resort islands, and 34 industrial islands. <sup>8</sup>Based on areas of inhabited islets only. <sup>9</sup>The only non-Sunni are Shi'i members of the Indian trading community and non-Muslim workers who serve alcohol on the resort islands. <sup>10</sup>Includes workers not actively seeking employment. <sup>11</sup>Data taken from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2002–03, comprising 834 households in both Male and outer atolls. <sup>12</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>13</sup>At constant prices of 1995. <sup>14</sup>Less imputed bank service charges. <sup>15</sup>Includes 18,605 unemployed. <sup>16</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>17</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>18</sup>Exports include reexports unless otherwise footnoted. <sup>19</sup>Domestic exports only. <sup>20</sup>Trans Maldivian Airways; operates seaplanes to resort islands. <sup>21</sup>Circulation. <sup>22</sup>Subscribers. <sup>23</sup>2002. <sup>24</sup>2003; Maldives College of Higher Education.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Ministry of Planning and National Development  
<http://www.planning.gov.mv>
- Maldives Monetary Authority <http://www.mma.gov.mv>

## Mali

**Official name:** République du Mali  
(Republic of Mali).

**Form of government:** multiparty  
republic with one legislative house  
(National Assembly [147]).

**Head of state:** President.

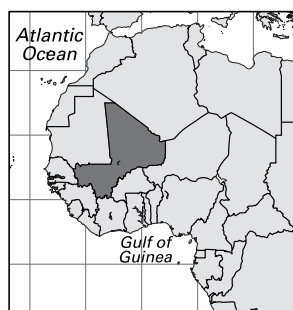
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Bamako.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF);  
valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ =  
CFAF 512.24; 1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 census <sup>1</sup>
Gao	Gao	65,858	170,572	544,120
Kayes	Kayes	46,233	119,743	1,996,812
Kidal	Kidal	58,467	151,430	67,638
Koulikoro	Koulikoro	37,007	95,848	2,418,305
Mopti	Mopti	30,509	79,017	2,037,330
Ségou	Ségou	25,028	64,821	2,336,255
Sikasso	Sikasso	27,135	70,280	2,625,919
Tombouctou	Tombouctou (Timbuktu)	191,743	496,611	681,691
<b>District</b>				
Bamako	Bamako	97	252	1,809,106
<b>TOTAL</b>		482,077	1,248,574	14,517,176

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 15,022,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 31.2, persons per sq km 12.0.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 32.4%; rural 67.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2009)<sup>1</sup>: male 49.62%; female 50.38%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 47.7%; 15–29, 26.1%; 30–44, 13.7%; 45–59, 7.8%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 19,479,000; (2030) 24,705,000.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Bambara 30.6%; Senufo 10.5%; Fula Macina (Niafunke) 9.6%; Soninke 7.4%; Tuareg 7.0%; Maninka 6.6%; Songhai 6.3%; Dogon 4.3%; Bobo 3.5%; other 14.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) c. 90%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) c. 5%; traditional beliefs/nonreligious c. 5%.

**Major cities** (2009)<sup>1</sup>: Bamako 1,809,106; Sikasso 225,753<sup>2</sup>; Kalabancoro 166,722<sup>2,3</sup>; Koutiala 137,919<sup>2</sup>; Ségou 130,690<sup>2</sup>; Kayes 127,368<sup>2</sup>.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 42.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 26.9 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.40.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 49.9 years; female 53.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 1,487, of which HIV/AIDS 97; diseases of the circulatory system 135; accidents and injuries 120; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 54; chronic respiratory diseases 36.

## National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: CFAF 896,500,000,000 (tax revenue 69.7%, grants 19.1%, nontax revenue 3.2%, other 8.0%). Expenditures: CFAF 1,018,600,000,000 (current expenditure 53.9%, capital expenditure 36.9%, other 9.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,150,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 221; remittances (2009) 339; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 118; official development assistance (2008) 964. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 137; remittances (2008) 83.

**Population economically active** (2004): total 2,598,200<sup>4</sup>; activity rate of total population c. 23% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.1%; female 42.5%; officially unemployed 8.8%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.0	94.0	100.0	101.5	103.0	112.4	114.9

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 1,951,800, corn (maize) 1,477,000, sorghum 1,465,600, millet 1,390,400, peanuts (groundnuts) 334,700, seed cotton 236,000, karite nuts 190,000, cattle meat 129,142, sheep meat 41,562; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 10,150,000 goats, 9,500,000 sheep, 8,278,000 cattle, 1,767,000 asses, 1,100,000 camels; roundwood 5,615,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 93%; fisheries production (2008) 100,821 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2008): salt 6,000; gold 41,600 kg<sup>5</sup>. Manufacturing (2005): raw sugar 35,000; cigarettes 330,000,000 units; soft drinks 419,000 hectolitres; beer 149,000 hectolitres. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 495,000,000 (495,000,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (189,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2009) 6.1; average annual income per household: n.a.; expenditure: n.a.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$8,862,000,000 (U.S.\$680 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,190 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2004	
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>4</sup>	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	1,302,120	33.8	984,600	37.9
Mining	236,394	6.1	11,400	0.4
Manufacturing	195,145	5.1	272,500	10.5
Construction	199,682	5.2	102,100	3.9
Public utilities	74,662	1.9	5,100	0.2
Transp. and commun.	228,567	5.9	55,300	2.1
Trade, hotels	579,794	15.1	675,700	26.0
Finance, real estate	292,767	7.6	8,400	0.3
Pub. admin., defense	345,430	9.0	39,900	1.5
Services	...	...	214,000	8.2
Other	396,277 <sup>6</sup>	10.3 <sup>6</sup>	229,200 <sup>7</sup>	8.8 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,850,838</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,598,200</b>	<b>100.0<sup>8</sup></b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 3.6%; left fallow, less than 0.01%; in permanent crops 0.01%; in pasture 28.7%; forest area 10.1%.

## Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–343.0	–376.9	–468.5	–293.7	–744.2	–1,420.6
% of total	15.6%	16.0%	17.9%	8.8%	20.5%	27.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$3,338,900,000 (refined petroleum 20.9%, machinery and apparatus 19.2%, food products 9.6%, road vehicles 6.6%, portland cement 4.7%, fertilizers 4.4%). **Major import sources:** Senegal 17.2%; France 13.9%; Côte d'Ivoire 10.4%; China 10.2%; U.S. 6.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,918,300,000 (gold 74.9%, raw cotton 10.6%, livestock 5.9%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 72.5%; Senegal 6.8%; Côte d'Ivoire 2.6%; Switzerland 2.6%; China 1.8%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 368 mi, 593 km<sup>10</sup>; (2005) passenger-km, less than 500,000; (2005) metric ton-km cargo 334,000,000. Roads (2005): total length 11,751 mi, 18,912 km (paved 19%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 86,967; trucks and buses 26,759. Air transport: n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	400	36	PCs	2007	98	8.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	40 <sup>11</sup>	2.7 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,742 <sup>12</sup>	288 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	250	19
Landline	2009	81	6.2	Broadband	2009	9.0 <sup>12</sup>	0.7 <sup>12</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001)<sup>13</sup>. Population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 82.1%; incomplete primary education 7.7%; complete primary 2.0%; secondary 6.5%; higher 1.7%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 23.3%; males literate 31.4%; females literate 16.0%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	38,413	1,926,242	50.1	73
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	25,990	686,071	26.4	29 <sup>14</sup>
Tertiary	...	76,667	...	5 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 1,053 (1 per 10,566 persons); hospital beds (2001) 1,664 (1 per 6,203 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 118.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,200,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 7,350 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$12.

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>Population of commune. <sup>3</sup>Adjacent to Bamako. <sup>4</sup>Per 2004 Malian labour force survey; the 2004 population economically active estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit is 5,322,000. <sup>5</sup>Excludes artisanal production (c. 4,500 kg annually). <sup>6</sup>Net taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Includes 227,500 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Mali section of Transrail SA (Dakar, Senegal–Bamako railway). <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Based on the Mali Demographic and Health Survey 2001, comprising 64,116 people in 12,331 households. <sup>14</sup>2007–08.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Institut National de la Statistique  
<http://www.instat.gov.ml>
- La Banque de France: La Zone Franc  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>



## Malta

**Official name:** Repubblika ta' Malta (Maltese); Republic of Malta (English).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Kamra tad-Deputati, or House of Representatives [69]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Valletta.

**Official languages:** Maltese; English.

**Official religion:** Roman Catholicism.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation

(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78;

1 £ = €1.21.<sup>2</sup>



### Area and population

Islands	Largest localities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Comino	—	1.1	2.8	5
Gozo	Rabat	25.9	67.1	31,295
Malta	—	94.9 <sup>6</sup>	245.7 <sup>6</sup>	381,675
Northern District	Mosta	28.5	73.7	59,369
Northern Harbour	Birkirkara	9.3	24.0	121,450
South Eastern District	Żejtun	19.4	50.2	61,212
Southern Harbour	Żabbar	10.1	26.2	81,800
Western District	Żebbuġ	28.0	72.5	57,844
TOTAL		121.9	315.6	412,970

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 413,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 3,388, persons per sq km 1,309.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 94.4%; rural 5.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>3</sup>): male 49.74%; female 50.26%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 15.6%; 15–29, 21.5%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 21.1%; 60–74, 15.7%; 75–84, 4.9%; 85 and over, 1.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 415,000; (2030) 409,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2005): Maltese 97.0%; other European 2.3%, of which British 1.2%; other 0.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic c. 95%, of which practicing c. 63%; other Christian c. 0.5%; Muslim c. 0.7%; nonreligious/atheist c. 2%; other c. 1.8%.

**Major localities** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Birkirkara 22,492; Mosta 19,155; Qormi 16,730; Żabbar 14,981; Valletta 6,221 (urban agglomeration 81,800).

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 72.6%; outside of marriage 27.4%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.40.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.7/<sup>7</sup>.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 77.7 years; female 82.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 302.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 206.2; diseases of the respiratory system 73.3; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases 39.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: €2,370,770,000 (income tax 31.2%; social security contributions 22.2%; VAT 19.2%; customs duties and excise taxes 7.4%; other 20.0%). Expenditures: €2,667,791,000 (recurrent expenditures 82.6%, of which social security 24.8%; capital expenditure 17.4%).

**Public debt** (June 2010): U.S.\$5,102,770,000.

**Production** (metric tons except where noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): tomatoes 11,566, potatoes 10,069, wheat 9,500, onions 7,645, cauliflower and broccoli 5,425, grapes 4,821, garlic 659; livestock (number of live animals) 65,511 pigs, 17,777 cattle, 12,843 sheep; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 2,971 (from aquaculture 57%). Mining and quarrying (2009): salt 6,000; limestone<sup>8</sup> 1,200,000 cu m. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005): electronic products 153; food products 109; printing and publishing 99; textiles and wearing apparel 88; beverages 61. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 2,296,000,000 (2,296,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (887,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 173,894; activity rate of total population 42.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2006] 59.1%; female 33.6%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 7.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.4	97.1	100.0	102.8	104.1	108.5	110.8

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 2.9; average annual disposable income per household €20,695 (U.S.\$29,170); sources of income: wages and salaries 65.5%, interest and dividends 21.7%, self-employment 5.1%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 22.4%, transportation 13.8%, household furnishings 8.9%, recreation and culture 8.5%, housing and energy 8.4%, clothing and footwear 7.1%, restaurants and hotels 7.1%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops c. 23%; left fallow c. 2%; in permanent crops c. 4%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area c. 1%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$8,028,000,000 (U.S.\$19,512 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$22,640).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	95.9	1.7	2,545	1.5
Manufacturing	669.8	11.7	24,467	14.1
Mining and quarrying	16.3	0.3	669	0.4
Construction	168.0	2.9	11,705	6.7
Public utilities	88.4	1.6	3,554	2.1
Transp. and commun.	427.5	7.5	13,608	7.8
Trade, hotels	748.4	13.1	38,330	22.0
Finance, real estate	1,189.3	20.8	18,163	10.5
Pub. admin., defense	349.0	6.1	14,499	8.3
Services	1,182.0	20.7	34,316	19.7
Other	776.8 <sup>9</sup>	13.6 <sup>9</sup>	12,044 <sup>10</sup>	6.9 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	5,711.6 <sup>11</sup>	100.0	173,894 <sup>11</sup>	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 914; remittances (2009) 47; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 953. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 444; remittances (2008) 62; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 141.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,522	–1,435	–1,548	–1,789	–2,037	–1,555
% of total	22.4%	22.8%	21.4%	22.1%	25.5%	26.5%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$5,017,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.7%, of which electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies 13.9%; refined petroleum 16.0%; food 12.1%; chemicals and chemical products 9.8%). **Major import sources:** Italy 26.4%; U.K. 12.7%; France 7.7%; Germany 7.6%; Singapore 5.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$2,980,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 55.6%, of which semiconductor devices 41.0%; medicines 8.3%; food 6.3%, of which fish 3.2%; printed matter 4.9%; children's toys 3.2%; professional/scientific equipment 2.8%). **Major export destinations:** Singapore 13.6%; Germany 13.0%; France 11.6%; U.S. 9.0%; U.K. 8.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 1,924 mi, 3,096 km (paved 88%); passenger-km (2006) 2,500,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2009) n.a. Vehicles (2010<sup>14</sup>): passenger cars 237,517; trucks and buses 49,925. Air transport (2009)<sup>15, 16</sup>: passenger-km 2,204,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2009	139 <sup>17</sup>	336 <sup>17</sup>	PCs	2005	67	166
Telephones				Dailies	2009	100 <sup>18</sup>	242 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2009	422 <sup>19</sup>	1,033 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	241	589
Landline	2009	253	618	Broadband	2009	100 <sup>19</sup>	244 <sup>19</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2010<sup>20</sup>). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 1.1%; primary education 25.6%; secondary 45.7%; some postsecondary 16.9%; higher 10.7%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 10 and over literate 92.8%; males literate 91.7%; females literate 93.9%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	3,203	26,771	8.4	91 <sup>21</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	4,373	37,780	8.6	82 <sup>21</sup>
Tertiary	968	9,472	9.8	33 (age 18–22) <sup>21</sup>

**Health** (2009): physicians 1,257 (1 per 329 persons); hospital beds 1,993 (1 per 207 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 5.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,954 (armed forces includes air and marine elements); Italian military (November 2009) 49 troops. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$122.

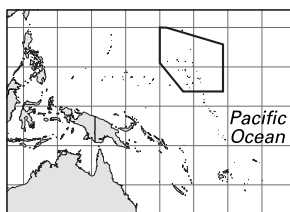
<sup>1</sup>Current number as of March 2008 elections; statutory number equals 65. <sup>2</sup>The Maltese lira (Lm) was the former monetary unit; on Jan. 1, 2008, 1 Lm = €2.33. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Actual local administration in 2009 was based on 68 local councils grouped into 3 regions. <sup>5</sup>Apart from the occupants of one hotel, Comino is uninhabited. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because statistical district data are based on older survey. <sup>7</sup>Divorce was illegal in mid-2010. <sup>8</sup>Mostly golden limestone or globigerina limestone. <sup>9</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Passenger cars 2,000,000,000; buses 500,000,000. <sup>14</sup>October 1. <sup>15</sup>Air Malta only. <sup>16</sup>Scheduled flights only. <sup>17</sup>Cable television subscribers. <sup>18</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>July 1. <sup>21</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistics Office <http://www.nso.gov.mt>
- Central Bank of Malta <http://www.centralbankmalta.org>

## Marshall Islands

**Official name:** Majol (Marshallese); (Republic of the Marshall Islands).  
**Form of government:** unitary republic with one legislative house<sup>1</sup> (Nitijela, or Parliament [33]).  
**Head of state and government:** President.  
**Capital:** Majuro<sup>2</sup>.  
**Official language:** Marshallese<sup>3</sup>.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	1999 census		sq km	1999 census
<b>Atolls/islands<sup>4</sup></b>			<b>Atolls/islands<sup>4</sup></b>		
Ailinglaplap	14.69	1,959	Majuro	9.71	23,682
Ailuk	5.36	514	Maloelap	9.82	856
Arno	12.95	2,069	Mejit	1.86	416
Aur	5.62	537	Mili	15.93	1,032
Bikini	6.01	13	Namorik	2.77	772
Ebon	5.75	902	Namu	6.27	903
Enewetak	5.85	853	Rongelap	7.95	19
Jabat	0.57	95	Ujae	1.86	440
Jaluit	11.34	1,669	Ujelang	1.74	0
Kili	0.93	774	Utrik	2.43	433
Kwajalein	16.39	10,903	Wotho	4.33	145
Lae	1.45	322	Wotje	8.18	866
Lib	0.93	147	Other atolls	10.46	0
Likiep	10.26	527	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181.435<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>50,848</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 54,400.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 776.6, persons per sq km 299.8.  
**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 68.0%; rural 32.0%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.99%; female 49.01%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 38.5%; 15–29, 29.6%; 30–44, 16.8%; 45–59, 10.5%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.2%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 59,000; (2030) 62,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2006)<sup>7</sup>: Marshallese 92.1%; other Pacific Islanders 1.0%; East Asians 0.5%; U.S. white 0.3%; other 6.1%.  
**Religious affiliation** (1999): Protestant 85.0%, of which United Church of Christ 54.8%, Assemblies of God 25.8%; Roman Catholic 8.4%; Mormon 2.1%; nonreligious 1.5%; other/unknown 3.0%.  
**Major towns** (1999): Majuro<sup>2</sup> (2004) 20,800; Ebeye (in Kwajalein Atoll) 9,345; Laura (in Majuro Atoll) 2,256; Ajeltake (in Majuro Atoll) 1,170; Enewetak 823.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 31.5 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.6 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.68.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.9 years; female 73.0 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007–08; registered deaths only): sepsis/septicemia 83.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 41.3; pneumonia 26.3; myocardial infarction 24.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: U.S.\$98,900,000 (U.S. government grants 63.6%; tax revenue 25.0%, of which income tax 11.0%, import duties 8.9%; nontax revenue 11.4%). Expenditures: U.S.\$99,900,000 (current expenditure 79.0%; capital expenditure 21.0%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$89,900,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2002–03): coconuts (2008) 27,500, copra (2008) 6,515, breadfruit 4,536, bananas 161, pandanus 114, taro 108; livestock (number of live animals) 12,900 pigs, 86,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 35,436, of which skipjack 27,150 (from aquaculture, none); black pearls harvested (2010) 1,300. Mining and quarrying: for local construction only. Manufacturing (2008): copra 6,515; coconut oil and processed (chilled or frozen) fish are important products; the manufacture of handicrafts and personal items (clothing, mats, boats, etc.) by individuals is also significant. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 108,000,000 (108,000,000); coal, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (32,000).  
**Population economically active** (2007): total 15,100; activity rate of total population 28.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.1%; female 34.1%; unemployed [2008] 30.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	93.6	95.7	100.0	104.3	107.6	126.5
Annual earnings index <sup>8</sup>	88.3	93.1	100.0	101.8	100.9	...

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007)<sup>9</sup> 7.2; average annual income per household (2005)<sup>7</sup> U.S.\$17,482; sources of income (2002)<sup>10</sup>: wages and salaries 89.3%, rent and investments 2.4%, social security 2.2%; expenditure (2006)<sup>11</sup>: food 46.7%, housing and energy 15.9%, transportation 12.3%, wearing apparel 6.1%, education and communication 4.4%.

**Gross national income** (2009): U.S.\$186,000,000 (U.S.\$3,060 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007–08	
	in value U.S.\$'000	% of total value	labour force <sup>12</sup>	% of labour force <sup>12</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	16,056.2	9.7	492	4.9
Mining and quarrying				
Manufacturing	12,596.6	7.6	58	0.6
Public utilities			286	2.8
Construction	18,154.3	10.9	706	7.0
Transp. and commun.	8,548.2	5.1	655	6.5
Trade, restaurants, hotels	28,081.8	16.9	2,131	21.1
Finance, insurance, real estate			430	4.3
Public administration	76,764.0	46.2	3,485	34.4
Services			791	7.8
Other	5,815.7	3.5	1,084	10.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166,016.8</b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>10,117<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3.0; remittances (2005) 0.4; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 8; official development assistance (2008) 53. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 0.4; remittances, n.a.<sup>13</sup>; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 24.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 11%; in permanent crops c. 44%; in pasture c. 22%; forest area, n.a.

### Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–59.9	–68.5	–74.6	–73.8	–74.9	–71.0
% of total	67.8%	64.2%	79.4%	73.1%	70.1%	71.7%

**Imports** (2000): U.S.\$54,700,000 (mineral fuels and lubricants 37.3%, machinery and transport equipment 15.0%, beverages and tobacco 11.0%). **Major import sources** (2006): U.S. 45.8%; Australia 8.5%; Japan 8.1%; New Zealand 3.3%; Philippines 3.1%.

**Exports** (2006): U.S.\$20,283,000 (frozen fish 44.5%, reexports of diesel fuel 41.2%, crude coconut oil 9.9%, remainder 4.4%). **Major export destinations** (2009): mostly the U.S.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Roads (2007): 47 mi, 75 km<sup>15</sup>. Vehicles (2004): passenger cars 1,694; trucks and buses 602. Air transport (2007)<sup>16</sup>: passenger-km 26,600,000; metric ton-km cargo 300,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	...	...	PCs	2005	4.6	88
Telephones				Dailies	2008	0	0
Cellular	2009	1.0 <sup>17</sup>	16 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	2.2	36
Landline	2009	4.4	71	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006)<sup>7</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 2.1%; elementary education 28.0%; secondary 55.8%; some higher 7.9%; undergraduate degree 5.1%; advanced degree 1.1%. **Literacy** (2007)<sup>9</sup>: total population age 15 and over literate 95.2%; males literate 95.0%; females literate 95.3%.

#### Education (2002–03)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	526	8,393 <sup>18</sup>	16.9	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	387	5,901 <sup>18</sup>	16.7	74
Tertiary	49	919	18.8	17 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 38 (1 per 1,401 persons); hospital beds (2004) 140 (1 per 411 persons); infant mortality rate 26.4; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

The United States provides for the defense of the Republic of the Marshall Islands under the 1984 and 2003 compacts of free association; number of U.S. troops (September 2009) 18.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In addition, the Council of Iroij (Council of Chiefs), a 12-member body of tribal chiefs, serves in an advisory capacity. <sup>2</sup>Local name of town is DUD (an acronym for Delap [Wojai], Uliga, and Djarrit [Rita])—three small islands now merged by landfill. <sup>3</sup>Language of the Nitijela, or Parliament. <sup>4</sup>Four districts centred at Majuro, Ebeye, Wotje, and Jaluit make up the local government structure. <sup>5</sup>Land area only; excludes lagoon area of 11,673 sq km (4,507 sq mi). <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Based on the Marshall Islands 2006 Community Survey, comprising 9,491 respondents in 1,205 households. <sup>8</sup>Data are for fiscal year. <sup>9</sup>Based on the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey comprising 1,106 households. <sup>10</sup>Based on the 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, comprising 5,074 respondents in 657 households. <sup>11</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>12</sup>Employed only. <sup>13</sup>Labour income of Marshallese at Kwajalein (2003–04) U.S.\$17,600,000. <sup>14</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade; c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>15</sup>Length of paved roads on Majuro and Kwajalein; other roads are coral surfaced. <sup>16</sup>Air Marshall Islands only. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2004–05. <sup>19</sup>The U.S. Army's premier ballistic missile test site is at Kwajalein.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Economic Policy-Planning and Statistics Office**  
<http://www.spc.int/prism/country/mh/stats>
- **Republic of the Marshall Islands: Documents**  
<http://marshall.wetserver.net/index.jsp>

## Martinique

**Official name:** Département d'Outre-Mer de la Martinique (Overseas Department of Martinique).<sup>1</sup>

**Political status:** overseas department/overseas region (France) with two legislative houses (General Council<sup>2</sup> [45]; Regional Council<sup>3</sup> [41]).

**Head of state:** President of France.

**Heads of government:** Prefect (for France); President of the General Council (for Martinique); President of the Regional Council (for Martinique).

**Capital:** Fort-de-France.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Arrondissements	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2007 <sup>4</sup> estimate
Fort-de-France	Fort-de-France	66	171	167,961
La Trinité	La Trinité	131	338	86,704
Le Marin	Le Marin	158	409	119,269
Saint-Pierre	Saint-Pierre	81	210	23,796
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>436</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>397,730</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 402,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 922.0, persons per sq km 356.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 89.1%; rural 10.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2005<sup>4</sup>): male 47.01%; female 52.99%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 21.6%; 15–29, 18.4%; 30–44, 23.4%; 45–59, 18.9%; 60–74, 11.6%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 1.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 411,000; (2030) 414,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mixed race (black/white/Asian) 93.4%; French (metropolitan and Martinique white) 3.0%; East Indian 1.9%; other 1.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 86.0%; Protestant 5.6% (mostly Seventh-day Adventist); other Christian 5.4%; other 3.0%.

**Major communes** (2007<sup>4</sup>): Fort-de-France 89,794 (urban agglomeration 132,980); Le Lamentin 39,442; Le Robert 24,068; Schœlcher 21,510.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 27.5%; outside of marriage (2008) 72.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.90.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 3.9/(2007) 1.6.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 76.8 years; female 82.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 181.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 167.9; accidents, poisoning, and violence 51.5; metabolic and nutritional disorders 42.2; diseases of the nervous system 36.4; diseases of the respiratory system 34.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006)<sup>5</sup>. Revenue: €285,000,000 (tax revenue 46.5%, grants and subsidies from France 34.6%, loans 18.6%). Expenditures: €285,000,000 (current expenditure 46.7%, capital expenditure 53.3%).

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): bananas 300,000, sugarcane 215,000, roots and tubers 20,000 (of which yams 7,500, sweet potatoes 1,000), plantains 18,000, pineapples 18,000, tomatoes 6,700, lettuce 5,000, cucumbers and gherkins 4,000; livestock (number of live animals) 25,000 cattle, 20,000 pigs, 15,000 sheep, 13,500 goats; roundwood 26,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 92%; fisheries production 6,200 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): salt 200,000, pumice 130,000. Manufacturing (2008): cement 263,700; gas-diesel oils 179,000; motor gasoline 164,000; kerosene 143,000; sugar 4,700; rum 74,500 hectolitres; other products include clothing, fabricated metals, and yaws and sails. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 1,550,000,000 ([2007] 1,225,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (5,849,340); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 830,000 ([2009–10] 583,600); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.6; average annual disposable income per household, n.a.; sources of income (2000): wages and salaries 54.7%, inheritance or endowment 14.0%, self-employment 12.7%, other 18.6%; expenditure (2006): food and beverages 18.1%, transportation and communications 17.8%, housing and energy 15.5%, household durable goods 10.1%, clothing and footwear 8.9%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 164,493; activity rate of total population 41.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 62.5%; female 52.2%; unemployed 22.0%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.7	97.7	100.0	102.4	104.9	107.8	108.6

**Gross domestic product** (2007): U.S.\$10,847,000,000 (U.S.\$26,953 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2004		2005 <sup>4, 7</sup>	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	174	2.6	8,922	5.9
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	372	5.5	4,998	3.3
Construction	399	5.9	6,044	4.0
Public utilities	146	2.1	1,163	0.8
Transp. and commun.	218	3.2	5,939	3.9
Trade, restaurants, hotels	1,082	15.9	19,693	13.0
Finance, real estate, insurance	1,962	28.8	8,003	5.3
Pub. admin., defense	2,108	31.0	22,390	14.8
Services	339 <sup>8</sup>	5.0 <sup>8</sup>	36,247	23.9
Other	339 <sup>8</sup>	5.0 <sup>8</sup>	38,020 <sup>9</sup>	25.1 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,419</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 299; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI) n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; FDI, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops c. 8%, left fallow c. 2%, in permanent crops c. 7%, in pasture c. 9%, forest area c. 44%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–1,705	–1,923	–2,016	–2,191	–2,399	–1,756
% of total	72.6%	71.8%	67.3%	76.5%	76.6%	76.7%

**Imports** (2008): €2,766,000,000 (mineral fuels 21.6%, food and agricultural products 14.2%, machinery and apparatus 12.0%, automobiles/parts 11.6%).

**Major import sources:** metropolitan France 54.9%; U.K. 11.8%; U.S. 7.2%; Aruba 2.8%; Germany 2.6%.

**Exports** (2008): €367,000,000 (refined petroleum 58.0%, agricultural products [significantly bananas] 11.7%, beverages [significantly rum] 11.7%). **Major export destinations:** Guadeloupe 57.2%; metropolitan France 24.5%; French Guiana 10.4%; U.S. 2.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008): total length, more than 1,243 mi, 2,000 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2008<sup>4</sup>): passenger cars 204,917; trucks and buses 35,943. Air transport (2009): passengers 1,608,000; cargo 11,336 metric tons.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	66	169	PCs	2004	82	208
Telephones				Dailies	2009	65 <sup>10</sup>	162 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2004	295 <sup>11</sup>	748 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	170	420
Landline	2009	172	425	Broadband	2009	6.0 <sup>11</sup>	14.8 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: unknown, or no formal education through lower secondary education 57.8%; complete lower vocational 16.8%; complete secondary 11.7%; incomplete higher 6.7%; complete higher 7.0%. **Literacy** (2005): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 98.0%; males literate 97.6%; females literate 98.3%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	3,018	29,929	9.9	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	4,390	40,264	9.2	...
Tertiary	...	8,985 <sup>12</sup>	...	... (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 1,035 (1 per 386 persons); hospital beds (2007<sup>4</sup>) 1,505 (1 per 263 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 6.5; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): French troops in West Indies (Martinique and Guadeloupe) c. 1,825 (army c. 42%, navy c. 25%, air force, n.a., gendarmerie c. 33%).

<sup>1</sup>Martinique is simultaneously administered as an overseas region (*région d'outre-mer*).

<sup>2</sup>Assembly for overseas department. <sup>3</sup>Assembly for overseas region. <sup>4</sup>January 1. <sup>5</sup>Budget for region. <sup>6</sup>2006. <sup>7</sup>Salaried employees only. <sup>8</sup>Import duties less subsidies and less imputed financial service charges. <sup>9</sup>Unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers.

<sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2007–08.

### Internet resources for further information:

- INSEE: Martinique  
<http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/martinique>
- IEDOM: Martinique

<http://www.iedom.fr/dom/martinique/publications.asp>



## Mauritania

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūrīyah al-Islāmīyah al-Mūrītānīyah (Arabic) (Islamic Republic of Mauritania).

**Form of government:** republic<sup>1</sup> with two legislative houses (Senate [56<sup>2</sup>]; National Assembly [95]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by the Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Nouakchott.

**Official language:** Arabic<sup>3</sup>.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** ouguiya (UM); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = UM 281.50;

1 £ = UM 434.86.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2006 estimate <sup>4</sup>
El-Acāba	Kiffa	14,100	36,600	281,645
Adrar	Atar	83,100	215,300	80,846
Brakna	Aleg	13,000	33,800	287,157
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	Nouadhibou	8,600	22,300	92,441
Gorgol	Kaédi	5,300	13,600	282,164
Guidimaka	Sélibaby	4,000	10,300	206,593
Hodh ech-Chargui	Néma	70,600	182,700	327,374
Hodh el-Gharbi	'Ayoūn el-'Atroūs	20,600	53,400	246,642
Inchiri	Akjoujt	18,100	46,800	13,369
Tagant	Tidjikdja	36,800	95,200	89,075
Tiris Zemmour	Zouérate	97,600	252,900	47,805
Trarza	Rosso	25,800	66,800	311,819
<b>Capital District</b>				
Nouakchott	Nouakchott	400	1,000	648,930
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>398,000</b>	<b>1,030,700</b>	<b>2,915,860</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,205,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 8.1, persons per sq km 3.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 41.2%; rural 58.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.16%; female 51.84%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 41.2%; 15–29, 28.0%; 30–44, 16.4%; 45–59, 9.1%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,005,000; (2030) 4,851,000.

**Doubling time:** 24 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2003)<sup>5</sup>: black African-Arab-Berber (Black Moor) 40%; Arab-Berber (White Moor) 30%; black African (mostly Wolof, Tukulor, Soninke, and Fulani) 30%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Sunnī Muslim 99.1%; traditional beliefs 0.5%; Christian 0.3%; other 0.1%.

**Major cities:** Nouakchott (2009) 709,000; Nouadhibou (2005) 94,700; Rosso (2000) 48,922; Boghé (2000) 37,531; Adel Bagrou (2000) 36,007.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 34.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2005): n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.52.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 57.9 years; female 62.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 178; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 71; diseases of the respiratory system 44; diseases of the digestive system 26.

## National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: UM 188,500,000,000 (tax revenue 56.6%, of which taxes on goods and services 28.5%, income taxes 18.4%, import taxes 7.5%; nontax revenue 40.2%, of which fishing royalties 21.8%; grants 3.2%). Expenditures: UM 242,900,000,000 (current expenditure 76.9%, of which goods and services 21.3%, wages and salaries 31.7%; capital expenditure 23.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,643,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 126,000, goat's milk 111,000, rice 99,300, sorghum 90,259, camel meat 22,000, dates 20,000, corn (maize) 12,497, peas (2008) 10,000, cowpeas (2008) 8,000; livestock (number of live animals) 8,850,000 (2008) sheep, 5,600,000 goats, 1,700,000 cattle, 1,495,000 camels; roundwood 1,750,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 99.8%; fisheries production (2008) 944,983, of which octopuses 18,306 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (gross weight; 2009–10): iron ore 11,365,000; gypsum 53,550; copper (2008) 33,073. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 1997): food, beverages, and tobacco products 5.2; machinery, transport equipment, and fabricated metals 3.8; bricks, tiles, and cement 1.6. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 492,000,000 ([2009] 347,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2004) none (7,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10)<sup>6</sup> 3,354,900 ([2004] 8,830,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006–07) none (431,000).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>7</sup>: total 1,353,000; activity rate of total population 44.3% (participation rates: over age 15, 69.9%; female 41.7%; unemployed [2005] 32.5%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	80.8	89.2	100.0	106.2	113.9	122.3	125.0

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.8; expenditure (2002–03)<sup>8</sup>: food and beverages 53.1%, housing and energy 13.7%, transportation and communications 12.1%, household furnishings 6.3%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$3,159,000,000 (U.S.\$960 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,960 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2000	
	in value UM '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, livestock, fishing	146,990	17.2	314,306	48.2
Mining	187,159	21.9	5,769	0.9
Crude petroleum	57,219	6.7	...	...
Manufacturing	29,615	3.5	30,156	4.6
Public utilities	...	...	2,837	0.4
Construction	42,180	4.9	15,562	2.4
Transp. and commun.	36,309	4.2	17,916	2.8
Trade, restaurants	85,293	10.0	108,532	16.7
Finance	...	...	2,011	0.3
Services	82,535	9.7	98,720	15.1
Pub. admin., defense	111,969	13.1	...	...
Other	75,549 <sup>9</sup>	8.8 <sup>9</sup>	55,958 <sup>10</sup>	8.6 <sup>10</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>854,818</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>651,767</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 11; remittances (2009) 2; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 146; official development assistance (2008) 311. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1999) 55; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.4%, in permanent crops 0.01%, in pasture 38.1%, forest area 0.2%.

## Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>12</sup>
U.S.\$'000,000	−904.8	−785.6	...	−76.7	−10.5	−59.7
% of total	51.0%	41.4%	...	2.8%	0.3%	2.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,637,600,000 (refined petroleum 33.3%, machinery and apparatus 13.0%, road vehicles 6.6%, wheat 6.6%, milk/cream 4.6%, rice 4.5%). **Major import sources:** France 16.3%; Russia 11.2%; Neth. 7.7%; Belgium 6.1%; China 4.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,627,100,000 (iron ore 47.5%, crude petroleum 20.1%, fish 11.3%, copper ore 7.8%, gold 7.4%). **Major export destinations:** France 16.3%; Germany 8.2%; China 7.8%; Switz. 7.4%; Italy 7.3%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 452 mi, 728 km; passenger-km (2005) c. 10,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,565,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 6,876 mi, 11,066 km (paved 27%). Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 12,200; trucks and buses 18,200. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 60,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) less than 500,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	123	44	PCs	2005	42	14
Telephones				Dailies	2009	9 <sup>13</sup>	2.9 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,182 <sup>14</sup>	663 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	75	23
Landline	2009	75	23	Broadband	2009	9.0 <sup>14</sup>	2.7 <sup>14</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 6 and over having: no formal schooling 43.9%; no formal schooling but literate 2.5%; Islamic schooling 18.4%; primary education 23.2%; lower secondary 5.3%; upper secondary 4.6%; higher technical 0.4%; higher 1.7%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 56.8%; males literate 64.1%; females literate 49.5%.

Education (2005–06)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11) <sup>15</sup>	11,379	483,776	42.5	80
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	3,777	98,946	26.2	16
Tertiary	353	10,157	28.8	4 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 458 (1 per 6,212 persons); hospital beds (2006) 1,826 (1 per 1,667 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 64.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 230,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 15,870 (army 94.5%, navy 3.9%, air force 1.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$7.

<sup>1</sup>In actuality a military-backed regime with a democratically elected president. <sup>2</sup>Three of which are appointed by the 53 elected senators. <sup>3</sup>The 1991 constitution named Arabic as the official language and the following as national languages: Arabic, Fula, Soninke, and Wolof. <sup>4</sup>Mid-year official projection based on 2000 census. <sup>5</sup>Estimated figures. <sup>6</sup>Offshore crude petroleum production began in February 2006. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>8</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>9</sup>Indirect taxes. <sup>10</sup>Not adequately defined. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Import data for 2009 are f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2006–07.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Office National de Statistique <http://www.ons.mr>
- Central Bank of Mauritania <http://www.bcm.mr>



## Mauritius

**Official name:** Republic of Mauritius.  
**Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [69<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

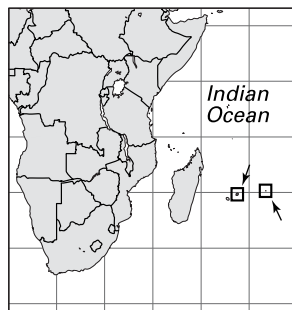
**Capital:** Port Louis.

**Official language:** English.<sup>2</sup>

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Mauritian rupee

(Mau Re; plural Mau Rs);  
 valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ =  
 Mau Rs 29.70; 1 £ = Mau Rs 45.88.



Area and population		area		population
Island	Principal centres	sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
<b>Non-administrative districts<sup>3</sup></b>				
Mauritius	Tamarin	720	1,865 <sup>4</sup>	1,237,283
Black River		100	259	74,572
Flacq	Centre de Flacq	115	298	139,064
Grand Port	Mahebourg	100	260	114,889
Moka	Moka	89	231	80,958
Pamplemousses	Pamplemousses	69	179	136,664
Plaines Wilhems	Beau Bassin–Rose Hill	78	203	382,996
Port Louis	Port Louis	17	43	129,449
Rivière du Rempart	Poudre d'Or	57	148	108,363
Savanne	Souillac	95	245	70,328
<b>Mauritian dependencies</b>				
Agalega <sup>5</sup>	...	27	70	289 <sup>6</sup>
Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon) <sup>5</sup>	—	0.4	1	0 <sup>6</sup>
Rodrigues	Port Mathurin	40	104	37,749
TOTAL		788 <sup>4</sup>	2,040	1,275,321

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,282,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,627, persons per sq km 628.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 41.8%; rural 58.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2010): male 49.34%; female 50.66%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 22.2%; 15–29, 24.3%; 30–44, 23.2%; 45–59, 19.6%; 60–74, 8.0%; 75–84, 2.2%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,366,000; (2030) 1,419,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Indo-Pakistani 67.0%; Creole (mixed Caucasian, Indo-Pakistani, and African) 27.4%; Chinese 3.0%; other 2.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000)<sup>8</sup>: Hindu 49.6%; Christian 32.2%, of which Roman Catholic 23.6%; Muslim 16.6%; Buddhist 0.4%; other 1.2%.

**Major municipalities** (2010): Port Louis 148,756; Beau Bassin–Rose Hill 110,459; Vacoas-Phoenix 107,899; Curepipe 84,337; Quatre Bornes 81,594.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.50.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.3/1.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 69.4 years; female 76.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 245.4; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders 170.1; neoplasms (cancers) 87.5; diseases of the respiratory system 59.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: Mau Rs 62,216,000,000 (tax revenue 84.1%, of which taxes on goods and services 49.8%, corporate income tax 16.5%; non-tax revenue 9.9%; grants 4.5%; social contributions 1.5%). Expenditures: Mau Rs 70,648,000,000 (general public services 28.3%; social security 19.8%; education 13.7%; health 8.2%; police/paramilitary 7.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$577,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$9,236,000,000 (U.S.\$7,240 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,270 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008			
	in value Mau Rs '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	10,239	3.9	46,100	8.2
Mining	101	0.1	500	0.1
Manufacturing	46,888	17.7	102,200	18.3
Construction	16,216	6.1	57,700	10.3
Public utilities	4,893	1.9	3,700	0.7
Transp. and commun.	26,057	9.8	38,300	6.8
Trade, hotels	48,888	18.4	108,700	19.4
Finance, real estate	52,296	19.7	39,800	7.1
Pub. admin., defense	14,618	5.5	34,000	6.1
Services	18,352	6.9	85,900	15.4
Other	26,626 <sup>9</sup>	10.9 <sup>9</sup>	42,500 <sup>10</sup>	7.6 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	265,174	100.0	559,400	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 4,669,000, chicken meat 44,200, potatoes 19,828, pumpkins/squash/gourds 17,119, tomatoes 12,586, bananas 10,920, eggs 10,000, tea 1,481; livestock (number of live animals) 13,650,000 chickens; roundwood 15,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 44%; fisheries production (2008) 6,398 (from aquaculture 4%). Mining (2009): sand 87,506. Manufacturing (value added in Mau Rs

'000,000; 2007)<sup>11</sup>: wearing apparel 10,618; food products 6,375; beverages and tobacco products 5,077; cement, bricks, and ceramics 2,529; textiles 1,965; chemicals and chemical products 1,413. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 2,686,000,000 ([2007] 2,465,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (573,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (770,000).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 566,300; activity rate of total population 44.4% (participation rates: ages 16–64 [2008] 64.3%; female 36.8%; unemployed 7.2%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	91.0	95.3	100.0	108.9	118.5	130.1	133.4

**Household income and expenditure** (2006–07). Average household size 3.7; annual income per household Mau Rs 228,996 (U.S.\$7,047); sources of income (2001–02): wages and salaries 69.8%, self-employment 17.6%, other 12.6%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 28.6%, transportation 14.7%, housing/energy 13.1%, alcohol/tobacco 9.2%, household furnishings 6.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,454; remittances (2009) 211; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 326; official development assistance (2008) 110. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 452; remittances (2008) 14; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 49.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 44%, in permanent crops c. 2%, in pasture c. 3%, forest area c. 18%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–980	–1,156	–1,470	–1,847	–2,268	–1,769
% of total	20.8%	22.4%	25.3%	31.0%	32.1%	31.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$4,670,000,000 (refined petroleum 18.1%; food 18.0%, of which fish 5.7%; machinery and apparatus 14.5%; base and fabricated metals 6.0%; road vehicles 4.7%; fabrics/yarn 4.2%). **Major import sources:** India 23.9%; China 11.5%; South Africa 8.1%; France 7.8%; Japan 4.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$2,402,000,000 (apparel/clothing accessories 35.2%, of which T-shirts 15.2%, men's/boys' shirts 7.3%; food 27.1%, of which raw sugar 12.1%, tuna 8.9%; telecommunications equipment 3.4%). **Major export destinations:** U.K. 29.5%; France 14.7%; bunkers and ships' stores 13.1%; U.S. 5.8%; Madagascar 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008)<sup>13</sup>: total length 1,260 mi, 2,028 km (paved 98%). Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 161,594; trucks and buses 40,978. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 6,627,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 191,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2007	290	230	PCs	2005	210	169
Telephones				Dailies	2009	105 <sup>15</sup>	82 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,087 <sup>16</sup>	844 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	290	225
Landline	2009	379	294	Broadband	2009	92 <sup>16</sup>	72 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal education 12.3%; primary 44.1%; lower secondary 23.2%; upper secondary/some higher 17.3%; complete higher 2.6%; unknown 0.5%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 87.4%; males literate 90.2%; females literate 84.7%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	5,454	117,922	21.6	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	8,186	131,319	16.0	80 <sup>17</sup>
Tertiary	...	25,578 <sup>18</sup>	...	26 <sup>18</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 1,500 (1 per 850 persons); hospital beds 3,704 (1 per 344 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 13.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 70,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): none; a 2,000-person paramilitary force includes a 500-person coast guard unit. **Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$32.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 7 appointed members. <sup>2</sup>French is not official but may be used to address the speaker of the National Assembly. <sup>3</sup>The island of Mauritius is administratively divided between 5 municipalities and 4 district councils; detail is unavailable. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Administered directly from Port Louis. <sup>6</sup>As of 2000 census. <sup>7</sup>January 1. <sup>8</sup>Includes Rodrigues; Rodrigues is 91% Roman Catholic. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less subsidies and imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes 2,100 not adequately defined and 40,400 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Establishments employing 10 or more persons only. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Island of Mauritius only. <sup>14</sup>Air Mauritius only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>2004–05. <sup>18</sup>2007–08.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Statistical Office <http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/cso>
- Bank of Mauritius <http://bom.intnet.mu>

# Mayotte

**Official name:** Collectivité Départementale de Mayotte<sup>1</sup> (Departmental Collectivity of Mayotte).<sup>2</sup>

**Political status:** overseas dependency of France<sup>3</sup> with one legislative house (General Council [19]).

**Head of state:** President of France.

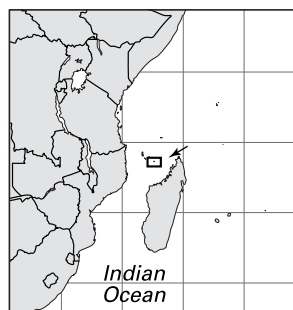
**Head of government:** Prefect (for France); President of the General Council (for Mayotte).

**Capital:** Mamoudzou.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



Area and population		area		population
Islands	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2007 census
<b>Communes</b>				
Grande Terre				
Acoua	Acoua	4.9	12.6	4,622
Bandraboua	Bandraboua	12.5	32.4	9,013
Bandrele	Bandrele	14.1	36.5	6,838
Boueni	Boueni	5.4	14.1	5,296
Chiconi	Chiconi	3.2	8.3	6,412
Chirongui	Chirongui	11.3	29.3	6,605
Dembeni	Dembeni	15.0	38.8	10,141
Kani-Keli	Kani-Keli	7.9	20.5	4,527
Koungou	Koungou	11.0	28.4	19,831
Mamoudzou	Mamoudzou	16.2	41.9	53,022
M'tsangamouji	M'tsangamouji	8.4	21.8	5,028
M'tzamboro	M'tzamboro	5.3	13.7	6,917
Ouangani	Ouangani	7.3	19.0	6,577
Sada	Sada	4.3	11.2	8,007
Tsingoni	Tsingoni	13.4	34.8	9,200
Petite Terre				
Dzaoudzi	Dzaoudzi	2.6	6.7	15,339
Pamandzi	Pamandzi	1.7	4.3	9,077
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>144.5</b>	<b>374.2<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>186,452<sup>5</sup></b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 201,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,391; persons per sq km 537.1.

**Urban-rural:** n.a.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.04%; female 50.96%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 45.9%; 15–29, 24.6%; 30–44, 18.1%; 45–59, 8.4%; 60–74, 2.5%; 75–84, 0.4%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 253,000; (2030) 305,000.

**Doubling time:** 21 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Comorian<sup>6</sup> 92.3%; Swahili 3.2%; white (French) 1.8%; Makua 1.0%; other 1.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Sunni Muslim 96.5%; Christian, principally Roman Catholic, 2.2%; other 1.3%.

**Major villages/communes** (2007): Mamoudzou 6,186/53,022; Koungou 6,710/19,831; village of Labattoir 15,067/commune of Dzaoudzi 15,339; Pamandzi 9,077/9,077.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 41.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 33.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.79.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 59.6; female 64.0.

## National economy

**Budget** (2005)<sup>7</sup>. Revenue: €269,400,000 (current revenue 81.0%, of which taxes including customs duties 44.8%; development revenue 19.0%). Expenditures: €252,000,000 (current expenditure 78.9%; development expenditure 21.1%).

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): ylang-ylang 7,027 kg<sup>8</sup>, vanilla, negligible<sup>8</sup>, bananas, coconuts, and mangoes are also cultivated; livestock (number of live animals; 2003) 22,800 goats, 17,200 cattle; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 12,765 (from aquaculture 1% [88 metric tons<sup>8</sup>]). Mining and quarrying: negligible. Manufacturing: mostly processing of agricultural products, housing construction materials, printing and publishing, and textiles/clothing. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 190,000,000 ([2009–10] 230,262,000); petroleum products, none (n.a.).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 20; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2005–06 avg.) 3; official development assistance (2007) 395. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 51,524; activity rate of total population 27.6% (participation rates: ages 15–60 [2002] 50.0%; female 41.6%; unemployed [2008] c. 26%).

Price and earnings indexes (December 2006 = 100)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Consumer price index	...	...	...	100.0	103.3
Hourly earnings index <sup>9</sup>	78.8	84.8	90.8	100.0	127.6
					143.3

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 4.3; average annual income per household (2005) €9,337 (U.S.\$11,612); sources of income (2005): wages and salaries c. 79%, transfers c. 9%, self-employment c. 9%; expenditure (2005)<sup>10</sup>: food and beverages 25.9%, transportation 14.9%, housing 9.5%, clothing and footwear 7.4%, energy 6.4%, recreation and culture 6.2%, household furnishings 6.2%.

**Gross national income** (2002): U.S.\$444,000,000 (U.S.\$2,780 per capita).

Structure of value added <sup>11</sup> and labour force				
	2005		2007	
	in value €'000	% of total value	labour force <sup>12</sup>	% of labour force <sup>12</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1,000	0.4	3,204	6.2
Mining	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	38,000	16.7	...	...
Public utilities	...	...	...	...
Construction	37,000	16.3	3,024	5.9
Transp. and commun.	19,000	8.4	5,043 <sup>13</sup>	9.8 <sup>13</sup>
Trade, restaurants	62,000	27.3	3,763	7.3
Finance, insurance	18,000	7.9	...	...
Pub. admin., defense	61,000	26.9	6,535	12.7
Services	...	...	14,536	28.2
Other	–9,000	–4.0	15,419 <sup>14</sup>	29.9 <sup>14</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227,000</b>	<b>100.0<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>51,524</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 19%; in permanent crops c. 35%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area c. 14%.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices) <sup>15, 16</sup>						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–199	–214	–247	–330	–371	–350
% of total	96.2%	95.5%	95.4%	96.0%	97.3%	96.9%

**Imports** (2008): €376,163,000<sup>16</sup> (food products 23.5%; machinery and apparatus 22.1%; transport equipment 14.4%; base and fabricated metals 9.5%). **Major import sources:** metropolitan France 41.8%; China 7.7%; Germany 5.1%; Italy 4.1%.

**Exports** (2008): €5,339,000 (reexports 77.6%; domestic exports 22.4%, of which ylang-ylang 11.4%, farm-grown fish 11.0%). **Major export destinations:** metropolitan France 45.5%; Comoros 16.4%; Réunion 10.0%; India 9.6%; Singapore 9.2%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2006): total length 144 mi, 232 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2004): passenger cars 2,279; trucks and buses 1,453. Air transport (2008): passenger arrivals and departures 263,332; cargo unloaded and loaded 1,604 metric tons.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2005	...	...	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	2005	...	...	Dailies	2007	0	0
Cellular	2004	481 <sup>7</sup>	283 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	...	...
Landline	2009	10	52	Broadband	2009	...	...

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education 37.6%; participating in formal education 17.8%; primary education 20.8%; lower secondary 13.4%; upper secondary 6.3%; higher 4.1%. **Literacy:** n.a.

Education (2006–07)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	2,274	31,333	13.8	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–15)	1,718 <sup>18</sup>	24,733	...	...
Tertiary	—	— <sup>19</sup>	—	— (age 16–20)

**Health** (2006): physicians 120 (1 per 1,587 persons); hospital beds 245 (1 per 780 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 61.2; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 1,750 French troops in Mayotte and Réunion (army c. 57%; navy, n.a.; air force, n.a.; gendarmerie c. 43%).

<sup>1</sup>Mahoré or Maore in Shimaoré, the local Swahili-based language. <sup>2</sup>A local referendum in March 2009 approved the change of status to an overseas department of France in 2011. <sup>3</sup>Mayotte has been claimed by Comoros since Comoros's unilateral declaration of independence in 1975. Comoros represents Mayotte in the UN. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Including illegal residents (40.7% of total population; mostly Comorians from adjacent islands but also Malagasy and continental Africans). <sup>6</sup>About 1/3 of all Comorians (a mixture of Bantu, Arab, and Malagasy peoples) are recent arrivals from other nearby Comorian islands. <sup>7</sup>Mayotte is largely dependent on French aid. <sup>8</sup>Export production only. <sup>9</sup>Minimum wage. <sup>10</sup>Based on a household budget survey. <sup>11</sup>For 555 larger enterprises only. <sup>12</sup>14 years and over. <sup>13</sup>Includes real estate. <sup>14</sup>Includes 13,614 unemployed. <sup>15</sup>Based on rounded data. <sup>16</sup>Excludes imports of mineral fuels (totaling €56,000,000 in 2008). <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>Excludes vocational. <sup>19</sup>2,345 students study in metropolitan France or Réunion.

## Internet resources for further information:

- **IEDOM: Agence de Mayotte**  
<http://www.iedom.fr/mayotte/publications-77>
- **INSEE: Mayotte**  
<http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/mayotte/default.asp>



## Mexico

**Official name:** Estados Unidos Mexicanos (United Mexican States).  
**Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [128]; Chamber of Deputies [500]).  
**Head of state and government:** President.  
**Capital:** Mexico City.  
**Official language:** Spanish.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Mexican peso (Mex\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 U.S.\$ = Mex\$13.18;  
 1 £ = Mex\$20.36.



**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.1 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.10.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5/0.8.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 74.0 years; female 78.8 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 103.8; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders 80.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 65.0; accidents and violence 52.0; diseases of the digestive system 46.9; diseases of the respiratory system 41.3.  
**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 0.3%<sup>7</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 8.4%; incomplete primary education 14.3%; complete primary 17.6%; incomplete/complete secondary 25.2%; vocational/professional 31.3%; advanced university (masters or doctorate degree) 0.7%; other/unknown 2.5%.  
**Access to services** (2005). Proportion of dwellings having: electricity 96.6%; piped water supply 87.8%; piped sewage 84.8%.

### Distribution of income (2008)

percentage of household income by decile									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (highest)
1.7	2.9	3.9	4.9	6.0	7.4	9.2	11.7	16.1	36.2

**Material well-being.** Percentage of households possessing (2005): television 91.0%, refrigerator 79.0%, washing machine 62.7%, computer 19.6%.

**Quality of working life** (2008). Average workweek 44.5 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 insured workers for: injury 3,569; death 10. Labour stoppages: 21, involving 13,242 workers.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (July 2009): 47.8%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2000): formal sector only, less than 20%; both formal and informal sectors, c. 17%. Practicing religious population (1995–97): percentage of adult population attending church services at least once per week 46%.

**Social deviance** (2007). Formally registered offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 6.2; property damage 14.5; rape 4.3; battery 30.2; robbery 69.3; illegal narcotics possession 16.0; fraud 4.4; squatting 3.3; breaking and entering 2.5. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of: alcoholism (2000) 7.6; suicide 4.2.

### National economy

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$962,704,000,000 (U.S.\$8,960 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$14,110 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value Mex\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	444,765	3.7	5,758,500	12.7
Mining and quarrying	1,114,706	9.2	183,200	0.4
Manufacturing	2,219,380	18.3	7,228,100	15.9
Construction	846,299	7.0	3,641,200	8.0
Public utilities	192,498	1.6	206,200	0.4
Transp. and commun.	1,157,265	9.6	2,034,400	4.5
Trade, hotels	2,094,039	17.3	12,811,100	28.2
Finance, real estate	2,023,278	16.7	2,595,000	5.7
Pub. admin., defense Services	1,911,234	15.8	2,172,000	4.8
Other	107,091 <sup>8</sup>	0.9 <sup>8</sup>	1,926,500 <sup>9</sup>	4.2 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	12,110,555	100.0 <sup>10</sup>	45,460,000	100.0

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: Mex\$2,857,100,000,000 (nontax revenue 36.9%; tax revenue 34.8%, of which income tax 21.3%; other revenue, from PEMEX state oil company 12.6%, other state-owned organizations or companies 15.7%). Expenditures: Mex\$2,865,300,000,000 (current expenditure 58.3%; extra-budgetary expenditure 23.2%; capital expenditure 18.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$113,955,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 51,106,900, corn (maize) 24,320,100, cow's milk 10,765,827, sorghum 6,610,900, oranges 4,306,633, wheat 4,019,400, tomatoes 2,936,773, chicken meat 2,575,565, lemons and limes 2,224,382, bananas 2,159,280, chilies and green peppers 2,054,968, cattle meat 1,875,700, guavas and mangoes 1,855,382, potatoes 1,670,480, dry onions 1,252,441, avocados 1,149,774, dry beans 1,112,720, blue agave (2006) c. 778,000, pineapples 685,805, papayas 638,237, grapefruit and pomelos 394,865, coffee (green) 265,817, strawberries 207,485, nuts 168,688, vanilla 637; livestock (number of live animals) 32,565,200 cattle, 16,100,000 pigs, 8,831,000 goats, 7,825,000 sheep, 6,350,000 horses, 496,674,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 45,101,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 86%; fisheries production 1,739,922 (from aquaculture 9%); aquatic plants production 4,900 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): fluorspar 980,000 [world rank: 2]; bismuth 1,200<sup>11</sup> [world rank: 2]; silver 3,000,000 kg<sup>11</sup> [world rank: 2]; strontium 96,900 [world rank: 3]; lead 145,000<sup>11</sup> [world rank: 5]; zinc 460,000<sup>11</sup> [world rank: 6]; cadmium 1,620<sup>11</sup> [world rank: 6]; gypsum 5,800,000 [world rank: 7]; iron ore 12,000,000<sup>11</sup>; sulfur 1,800,000; copper 270,000<sup>11</sup>; gold 41,000 kg<sup>11</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in Mex\$'000,000; 2007): food and beverages 994,797; transportation equipment 146,839, of which motor vehicles 84,137, motor vehicle parts 58,470; mineral fuels 130,233, of which refined petroleum products 121,740; chemicals and chemical products 125,629, of which pharmaceutical products 58,561; basic metals 74,005; bricks, cement, and ceramics 66,932; electrical machinery and equipment 28,962; paper and paper products 28,773; fabricated metal products 26,355; rubber and plastic products 25,690; textiles and wearing

### Area and population

		area		population
States	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2005 census
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	2,112	5,471	1,065,416
Baja California	Mexicali	26,997	69,921	2,844,469
Baja California Sur	La Paz	28,369	73,475	512,170
Campeche	Campeche	19,619	50,812	754,730
Chiapas	Tuxtla Gutiérrez	28,653	74,211	4,293,459
Chihuahua	Chihuahua	94,571	244,938	3,241,444
Coahuila de Zaragoza	Saltillo	57,908	149,982	2,495,200
Colima	Colima	2,004	5,191	567,996
Durango	Durango	47,560	123,181	1,509,117
Guanajuato	Guanajuato	11,773	30,491	4,893,812
Guerrero	Chilpancingo	24,819	64,281	3,115,202
Hidalgo	Pachuca	8,036	20,813	2,345,514
Jalisco	Guadalajara	31,211	80,836	6,752,113
México	Toluca	8,245	21,355	14,007,495
Michoacán de Ocampo	Morelia	23,138	59,928	3,966,073
Morelos	Cuernavaca	1,911	4,950	1,612,899
Nayarit	Tepic	10,417	26,979	949,684
Nuevo León	Monterrey	25,067	64,924	4,199,292
Oaxaca	Oaxaca	36,275	93,952	3,506,821
Puebla	Puebla	13,090	33,902	5,383,133
Querétaro de Arteaga	Querétaro	4,420	11,449	1,598,139
Quintana Roo	Chetumal	19,387	50,212	1,135,309
San Luis Potosí	San Luis Potosí	24,351	63,068	2,410,414
Sinaloa	Culiacán	22,521	58,328	2,608,442
Sonora	Hermosillo	70,291	182,052	2,394,861
Tabasco	Villahermosa	9,756	25,267	1,989,969
Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria	30,650	79,384	3,024,238
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	1,551	4,016	1,068,207
Veracruz-Llave	Jalapa (Xalapa)	27,683	71,699	7,110,214
Yucatán	Mérida	14,827	38,402	1,818,948
Zacatecas	Zacatecas	28,283	73,252	1,367,692
<b>Federal District</b>				
Distrito Federal	—	571	1,479	8,720,916
<b>CONTINENTAL AREA</b>		756,066 <sup>1</sup>	1,958,201 <sup>1</sup>	
LAND		736,950	1,908,690	
WATER		19,116	49,511	
<b>INSULAR AREA</b> <sup>2</sup>		1,980	5,127	
<b>TOTAL</b>		758,450 <sup>3</sup>	1,964,375 <sup>3</sup>	103,263,388

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 108,396,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 142.9, persons per sq km 55.2.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 77.2%; rural 22.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.20%; female 50.80%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 29.6%; 15–29, 27.0%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–89, 2.1%; 90 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 115,762,000; (2030) 120,928,000.

**Doubling time:** 54 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 64.3%; Amerindian 18.0%, of which detribalized 10.5%; Mexican white 15.0%; Arab 1.0%; Mexican black 0.5%; Spaniard 0.3%; U.S. white 0.2%; other 0.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 96.3%, of which Roman Catholic 87.0%, Protestant 3.2%, independent Christian 2.7%, unaffiliated Christian 1.4%, other Christian (mostly Mormon and Jehovah's Witness) 2.0%; Muslim 0.3%; nonreligious 3.1%; other 0.3%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2005/2007): Mexico City 8,463,906 (19,028,000); Ecatepec 1,687,549<sup>4</sup>; Guadalajara 1,600,894 (4,198,000); Puebla 1,399,519 (2,195,000); Juárez 1,301,452 (1,343,000); Tijuana 1,286,187 (1,553,000); León 1,137,465 (1,488,000); Ciudad Nezahualcóyotl 1,136,300<sup>4</sup>; Monterrey 1,133,070 (3,712,000); Zapopan 1,026,492<sup>5</sup>; Naucalpan 792,226<sup>4</sup>; Chihuahua 748,518 (841,000); Mérida 734,153 (1,017,000); Guadalupe 691,434<sup>6</sup>; San Luis Potosí 685,934 (1,050,000); Tlalnepantla 674,417<sup>4</sup>; Aguascalientes 663,671 (927,000); Mexicali 653,046 (935,000); Hermosillo 641,791; Saltillo 633,667 (802,000); Acapulco 616,394; Morelia 608,049; Culiacán 605,304 (837,000); Querétaro 596,450 (1,032,000); other cities with an urban agglomeration of more than one million include: Torreon 548,723 (1,201,000) and Toluca 467,712 (1,584,000).

**Households** (2008). Total households 26,714,362; distribution by size (2005): 1 person 7.3%, 2 persons 14.0%, 3 persons 18.2%, 4 persons 22.8%, 5 persons 17.4%, 6 persons 9.5%, 7 or more persons 10.8%.

**Migration.** Legal Mexican immigrants entering the U.S. in 2004: 173,664; total number of illegal Mexican immigrants in U.S. (2006) 6,600,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (c. 2003) 62%; outside of marriage (c. 2003) 38%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.9 (world avg. 8.5).

apparel 23,195; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 21,529; electronics 6,442; printing and publishing 6,085; wood and wood products 5,780.

### Selected economic activities (2003)

	no. of establishments	no. of employees	yearly wage as a % of avg. of all wages	value added (Mex\$'000,000)
Manufacturing	328,178	4,198,579	130.8	927,987
Services				
Transportation, storage	41,899	634,940	158.1	124,561
Mass media	7,586	244,679	340.7	166,901
Finance, insurance	10,417	275,830	358.4	285,715
Real estate, rental	45,579	179,146	52.2	38,967
Professional, scientific, and technical	68,589	472,348	109.8	65,479
Sanitation, waste management	43,152	815,388	129.2	90,233
Education	30,891	517,958	118.6	53,846
Health, social assistance	102,940	355,169	46.2	22,700
Recreation	31,790	143,589	53.1	11,340
Hotel, restaurant	277,436	1,218,262	35.2	64,700
Trade				
Wholesale	86,997	962,143	113.3	261,546
Retail	1,493,590	4,035,223	35.2	318,648
Mining	3,077	122,640	255.2	432,764
Electricity, gas, water	2,437	221,335	279.5	168,941
Construction	13,444	652,387	59.7	60,542

Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 286,739,000,000 ([2007] 256,281,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 10,679,000 ([2007] 2,513,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 10,456,000 (14,972,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 913,369,200 ([2007] 505,356,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 80,186,000 (94,352,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 74,360,122,000 ([2007] 53,139,915,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 4.0; average annual income per household Mex\$38,263 (U.S.\$2,805); sources of income: wages and salaries 47.9%, nonmonetary income 19.1%, self-employment 14.7%, transfers 9.6%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 22.1%, transportation and communications 12.2%, housing/energy 6.6%, education 6.3%, household furnishings 4.0%, clothing and footwear 3.5%, health 2.1%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 45,460,000; activity rate of total population 42.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63.6%; female 37.7%; unemployed [September 2010] 5.7%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	91.9	96.2	100.0	103.6	107.7	113.3	119.3
Monthly earnings index	98.9	99.2	100.0	101.4	102.4	104.7	106.3

### Financial aggregates

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate <sup>12</sup> , Mex\$ per:							
U.S. dollar	11.24	11.26	10.78	10.88	10.87	13.54	13.06
£	20.06	21.75	18.56	21.36	21.78	19.74	20.37
SDR	16.70	17.49	15.40	16.37	17.17	20.85	20.47
International reserves (U.S.\$)							
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	58,956	64,141	74,054	76,271	87,109	95,126	99,589
SDRs ('000,000)	433	465	445	482	466	519	4,525
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	782	898	594	340	334	613	961
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	57,740	62,778	73,015	75,448	86,309	93,994	94,103
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.20	0.28
% world reserves	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Interest and prices							
Treasury bill rate	6.23	6.82	9.20	7.19	7.19	7.68	5.43
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)							
Balance of visible trade, of which:	-5,780	-8,811	-7,587	-6,133	-10,074	-17,261	-4,602
Imports, f.o.b.	-170,546	-196,810	-221,820	-256,059	-281,949	-308,603	-234,385
Exports, f.o.b.	164,766	187,999	214,233	249,925	271,875	291,343	229,783
Balance of invisibles	-1,426	+3,627	+3,203	+1,744	+1,729	+1,522	-1,132
Balance of payments, current account	-7,206	-5,184	-4,384	-4,389	-8,345	-15,739	-5,734

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 11,275, of which border shoppers only 2,199; remittances (2009) 22,164; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 22,848; official development assistance (2008) 149. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 7,132, of which border shoppers only 3,149; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 4,900.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 12.6%, in permanent crops 1.2%, in pasture 41.1%, forest area 32.8%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-8,263	-7,524	-5,689	-11,209	-17,318	-4,702
% of total	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	2.9%	1.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$308,583,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 35.6%, of which electrical machinery/apparatus/parts 11.6%, telecommunications equipment/parts 7.3%, general industrial machinery 5.3%, road vehicles/parts 8.5%; base and fabricated metals 8.4%; refined petroleum 6.8%; food 5.3%; plastics [all forms/articles] 5.2%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 49.2%; China 11.2%; Japan 5.3%; South Korea 4.4%; Germany 4.1%; Canada 3.1%; Taiwan 2.2%; Brazil 1.7%; Italy 1.7%; Malaysia 1.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$291,265,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 37.4%, of which electrical machinery/apparatus/parts 10.4%, television receivers 7.7%, telecommunications equipment/parts 6.9%; crude petroleum 14.9%; road vehicles/parts 14.6%; base and fabricated metals 5.6%; food 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 80.3%; Canada 2.4%; Germany 1.7%; Spain 1.5%; Brazil 1.2%; Colombia 1.0%; Neth. 0.9%; Venezuela 0.8%.

### Trade by commodity group (2006)

SITC group	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
00 Food and live animals	12,007	4.7	10,342	4.1
01 Beverages and tobacco	13	13	3,021	1.2
02 Crude materials, excluding fuels	7,418	2.9	3,548	1.4
03 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	14,471	5.7	38,636	15.5
04 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	13	13	14	14
05 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	27,525	10.7	8,832	3.5
06 Basic manufactures	40,532	15.8	20,838	8.3
07 Machinery and transport equipment	122,105	47.7	135,168	54.1
08 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27,153	10.6	27,701	11.1
09 Goods not classified by kind	3,455	1.3	14	14
TOTAL	256,086	100.0	249,961	100.0

### Direction of trade (2005)

	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
Western Hemisphere	137,680	62.2	198,708	93.0
United States	118,262	53.4	183,052	85.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	13,255	6.0	11,426	5.3
Canada	6,163	2.8	4,230	2.0
Europe	28,371	12.8	9,462	4.4
EU	25,963	11.7	9,166	4.3
Other Europe	2,408	1.1	296	0.1
Asia	53,426	24.1 <sup>10</sup>	4,760	2.2
Japan	13,023	5.9	1,471	0.7
China	17,631	8.0	1,134	0.5
Other Asia	22,772	10.3	2,155	1.0
Africa	570	0.3	343	0.2
Other	1,222	0.6	438	0.2
TOTAL	221,270 <sup>10</sup>	100.0	213,711	100.0

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 16,604 mi, 26,722 km; passenger-km 147,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 78,872,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 223,912 mi, 360,352 km (paved 35%); passenger-km (2007) 449,917,000,000<sup>15</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 222,391,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 17,533,245; trucks and buses 8,152,942. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 28,514,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 223,958,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	29,400	282	PCs	2006	14,578	139
Telephones				Dailies	2009	4,800 <sup>16</sup>	61 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	83,528 <sup>17</sup>	762 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	28,439	260
Landline	2009	19,425	177	Broadband	2009	9,921 <sup>17</sup>	91 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 92.9%; males literate 94.6%; females literate 91.5%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	524,517	14,699,146	28.0	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	635,518	11,444,055	18.3	72
Tertiary	285,958	2,623,367	9.2	27 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians<sup>18</sup> (2007) 171,193 (1 per 618 persons); hospital beds<sup>18</sup> 84,813 (1 per 1,258 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 14.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 267,506 (army 74.8%, navy 20.9%, air force 4.3%); paramilitary 36,500. **Military expenditure as percent of GDP** (2009): 0.5%<sup>19</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$41<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Continental area per more recent survey equals 756,470 sq mi (1,959,248 sq km).

<sup>2</sup>Uninhabited (nearly all Pacific) islands directly administered by federal government.

<sup>3</sup>Total area based on more recent survey figure for continental area. <sup>4</sup>Within Mexico City urban agglomeration. <sup>5</sup>Within Guadalajara urban agglomeration. <sup>6</sup>Within Monterrey urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>8</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Includes 1,593,300 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Metal content. <sup>12</sup>End of year. <sup>13</sup>Together categories 01 and 04 equal U.S.\$1,420,000,000 and 0.6%. <sup>14</sup>Together categories 04 and 09 equal U.S.\$1,875,000,000 and 0.8%. <sup>15</sup>Buses only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>Public health institutions only. <sup>19</sup>Excludes paramilitary expenditures.

### Internet resources for further information:

- National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Informatics <http://www.inegi.org.mx/>
- Banco de México <http://www.banxico.org.mx/sitioInglés>



## Micronesia, Federated States of

**Official name:** Federated States of Micronesia.

**Form of government:** federal nonparty republic in free association with the United States with one legislative house (Congress [14]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

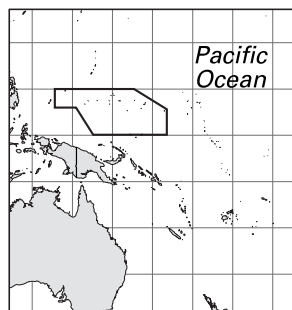
**Capital:** Palikir, on Pohnpei.

**Official language:** English<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



### Area and population

		area		population
States				2010 preliminary census
Major Islands	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	
Chuuk (Truk)	Weno	49.2	127.4	48,651
Chuuk Islands		...	...	...
Kosrae	Lelu (Tofol)	42.3	109.6	6,616
Kosrae Island		42.3	109.6	...
Pohnpei (Ponape)	Kolonia	133.3	345.2	35,981
Pohnpei Island		129.0	334.1	...
Yap	Colonla	45.8	118.6	11,376
Yap Islands <sup>2</sup>		38.7	100.2	...
TOTAL		270.6	700.9 <sup>3</sup>	102,624

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 111,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 409.9, persons per sq km 158.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 22.5%; rural 77.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.90%; female 50.10%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 34.9%; 15–29, 29.4%; 30–44, 18.2%; 45–59, 12.6%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75 and over, 0.9%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 117,000; (2030) 121,000.

**Doubling time:** 38 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Chuukese/Mortlockese 33.6%; Pohnpeian 24.9%; Yapese 10.6%; Kosraean 5.2%; U.S. white 4.5%; Asian 1.3%; other 19.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 50%; Protestant c. 47%; other c. 3%.

**Major towns** (2010): Weno, in Chuuk state 13,700; Palikir, on Pohnpei 6,640; Kolonia, on Pohnpei 6,068; Colonia, on Yap 3,130; Lelu, on Kosrae 2,160.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 23.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2006) 83.2%; outside of marriage (2006) 16.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.89.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 69.1 years; female 72.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the endocrine system 49.9; diseases of the respiratory system 45.4; diseases of the circulatory system 40.8; infectious and parasitic diseases 27.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 13.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007–08; for consolidated general government). Revenue: U.S.\$149,800,000 (external grants 63.0%; tax revenue 19.6%; nontax revenue 17.4%, of which fishing access revenue 11.3%). Expenditures: U.S.\$154,200,000 (current expenditures 91.8%; capital expenditure 8.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; September 2007): U.S.\$67,200,000.

**Population economically active** (2000): total 37,414; activity rate of total population 35.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 60.7%; female 42.9%; unemployed 22.0%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.4	96.0	100.0	104.3	108.2	115.5	124.1
Earnings index <sup>5</sup>	99.0	98.2	100.0	102.0	102.4	105.7	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 41,000, cassava 12,000, sweet potatoes 3,200, bananas 2,100, plantains 350, betel nuts (2005) 228, kava (*sakau*) n.a.; livestock (number of live animals) 33,000 pigs, 14,000 cattle, 4,100 goats; roundwood (2009) 2,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 21,699, of which significantly skipjack tuna (from aquaculture, negligible)<sup>6</sup>. Mining and quarrying: quarrying of sand and aggregate for local construction only. Manufacturing: copra and coconut oil are traditionally important products; the manufacture of handicrafts and personal items (garments, mats, boats, etc.) is also important. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh-hr; 2007) 67,289,000 (n.a.); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products, none (n.a.); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure** (2005). Average household size 6.9; annual median income per household U.S.\$12,390; sources of income: wages and salaries 47.2%, rent 10.3%, self-employment 9.1%, transfers and remittances

6.9%; expenditure: food 39.4%, housing 17.4%, transportation and communications 9.3%, energy 5.1%, household furnishings 4.1%, clothing and footwear 3.7%, alcohol, tobacco, kava (*sakau*), and betel nut 3.5%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$246,000,000 (U.S.\$2,220 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,810 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2000	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture and fishing <sup>7</sup>	42.8	18.0	15,216	40.7
Public utilities	3.3	1.4	360	1.0
Mining	3.2	1.3	1,164	3.1
Manufacturing	2.3	1.0	781	2.1
Construction	10.5	4.4	806	2.1
Transp. and commun.	53.8	22.6	2,540	6.8
Trade, hotels			726	1.9
Finance			1,445	3.9
Services	108.2	45.5	6,137	16.4
Public administration			8,239 <sup>9</sup>	22.0 <sup>9</sup>
Other	13.7 <sup>8</sup>	5.8 <sup>8</sup>		
TOTAL	237.8	100.0	37,414	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 18; remittances (2005) 6.0; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 10; official development assistance (2008) 94. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 5.7; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 4%; in permanent crops c. 26%; in pasture c. 4%; forest area c. 91%<sup>10</sup>.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	–89.8	–99.7	–118.7	–117.2	–129.1	–126.5
% of total	75.7%	73.3%	80.9%	82.0%	87.9%	79.7%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$142,659,000 (food and beverages 29.8%, mineral fuels 22.1%, machinery and apparatus 14.4%, transport equipment 6.0%, chemicals and chemical products 5.4%). **Major import sources** (2007): U.S. 41.2%; Singapore 8.7%; Japan 8.5%; Hong Kong 6.3%; Australia 4.1%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$16,190,000 (tuna 69.9%, betel nuts 13.7%, reef fish 5.2%, cooked food 4.9%, kava 2.6%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Guam 22.5%; U.S. (mainland only) 17.2%; Northern Marianas 4.3%; Japan 4.1%; unspecified 51.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2000): total length 149 mi, 240 km (paved 18%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 3,916; trucks and buses 3,849. Air transport (2009): n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	2.8	26	PCs	2005	6.0	55
Telephones				Dailies	2009	0	0
Cellular	2009	38 <sup>12</sup>	343 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	17	154
Landline	2009	8.7	79	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 13.4%; primary education 37.0%; some secondary 18.3%; secondary 12.9%; some college 18.4%. **Literacy** (2000): total population age 10 and over literate 92.4%; males literate 92.9%; females literate 91.9%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	1,113	18,512	16.6	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	829	14,742	17.8	...
Tertiary	103	5,883	57.1	1413 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 62 (1 per 1,774 persons); hospital beds (2006) 365 (1 per 301 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 26.1; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

External security is provided by the United States per Compact of Free Association amended in 2004.

<sup>1</sup>English is the language of the Congress per article 9, section 19, of the constitution. <sup>2</sup>Yap Islands is the collective name of Yap Island and its immediately adjacent islands linked by common coral reef. The population of Yap Island at the 2000 census was 4,916. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Not based on 2010 preliminary census results. <sup>5</sup>Fiscal year. <sup>6</sup>Foreign fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (200-mile limit; 2007): 111,512 metric tons, of which Taiwanese 53,767 metric tons, Japanese 32,431 metric tons. <sup>7</sup>Includes subsistence farming and fishing. <sup>8</sup>Indirect taxes. <sup>9</sup>Unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Forest area overlaps with other categories. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>1999–2000.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Division of Statistics**  
<http://www.spc.int/prism/country/fm/stats>
- **Asian Development Bank: Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010**  
[http://www.adb.org/documents/books/key\\_indicators/2010](http://www.adb.org/documents/books/key_indicators/2010)

## Moldova

**Official name:** Republica Moldova  
(Republic of Moldova).

**Form of government:** unitary  
parliamentary republic with a single  
legislative body (Parliament [101]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Chișinău.

**Official language:** 1.

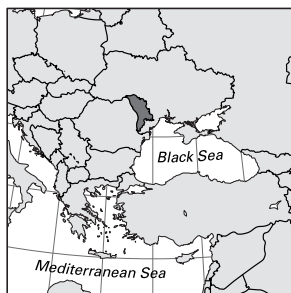
**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Moldovan leu (plural

lei); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = 11.93 Moldovan lei;

1 £ = 18.43 Moldovan lei<sup>2</sup>.



### Population (2010<sup>3</sup> estimate)

Districts	population	Districts	population	Districts	population
Anenii-Noi	82,400	Florești	86,800	Strășeni	88,800
Basarabasca	28,700	Glodeni	59,500	Taracila	42,500
Briceni	75,600	Hîncești	118,900	Telenești	69,900
Cahul	118,900	Ialoveni	98,600	Ungheni	110,700
Călărași	73,800	Leova	51,700		
Canemir	61,200	Nisporeni	64,700	<b>Municipalities</b>	
Căușeni	89,700	Ocnita	54,900	Bălți	127,100
Cimișlia	59,900	Orhei	115,200	Chișinău	756,600
Cruieni	72,200	Rezina	50,300	<b>Autonomous Region</b>	
Dondușeni	44,400	Rîșcani	67,600	Găgăuzia	155,800
Drochia	85,700	Sîngerei	87,000		
Dubăsari (rural)	35,000	Șoldănești	41,400	<b>Disputed Territory<sup>4</sup></b>	
Edineț	81,600	Soroca	99,200	Transnistria	
Fălești	89,100	Ștefan-Vodă	70,200	(Știnga Nistrului)	530,000
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,945,600<sup>5</sup></b>

### Demography

**Area:** 13,067 sq mi, 33,843 sq km<sup>6</sup>.

**Population (2010):** 3,941,000<sup>5, 7</sup>.

**Density (2010):**<sup>5, 7</sup> persons per sq mi 301.6, persons per sq km 116.5.

**Urban-rural (2010):**<sup>8</sup> urban 39.8%; rural 60.2%.

**Sex distribution (2010):**<sup>8</sup> male 48.22%; female 51.78%.

**Age breakdown (2009):**<sup>8, 9</sup> under 15, 17.1%; 15–29, 27.4%; 30–44, 20.5%; 45–59, 21.3%; 60–74, 9.8%; 75–84, 3.3%; 85 and over, 0.6%.

**Population projection:**<sup>5, 7</sup> (2020) 3,722,000; (2030) 3,506,000.

**Ethnic composition (2004):**<sup>8, 10</sup> Moldovan 75.8%; Ukrainian 8.4%; Russian 5.9%; Gagauz 4.4%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.2%; Bulgarian 1.9%; other 1.4%.

**Religious affiliation (2005):** Moldovan Orthodox 31.8%; Bessarabian Orthodox 16.1%; Russian Orthodox 15.4%; Sunni Muslim 5.5%; Protestant 1.7%; Jewish 0.6%; nonreligious 19.9%; other 9.0%.

**Major cities (2010):** Chișinău 630,800; Tiraspol 155,000<sup>11</sup>; Bălți 122,200; Bender (Tighina) 95,000<sup>11</sup>; Rybnitsa (Ribnița) 50,000<sup>11</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 11.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 77.7%; outside of marriage (2008) 22.3%.

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 11.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008):** 1.28.

**Marriage/divorce rates per 1,000 population (2009):** 7.5/3.3.

**Life expectancy at birth (2009):** male 65.3 years; female 73.4 years.

**Major causes of death per 100,000 population (2009):** diseases of the circulatory system 663.2; neoplasms (cancers) 160.5; diseases of the digestive system 115.5; accidents, poisoning, and violence 97.0.

### National economy

**Budget (2008):**<sup>12</sup> Revenue: 25,517,000,000 Moldovan lei (tax revenue 84.5%, of which VAT 44.5%, social insurance 21.3%; nontax revenue 4.1%; unspecified 11.4%). Expenditures: 26,147,000,000 Moldovan lei (social assistance 30.2%; education 19.8%; health care 13.0%; public order/defense 7.8%).

**Public debt (external, outstanding; December 2009):** U.S.\$1,140,000,000.

**Production (metric tons except as noted).** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): corn (maize) 1,140,000, wheat 735,000, grapes 682,000, cow's milk 540,200, sugar beets 336,000, sunflower seeds 284,000, potatoes 261,000, apples 213,000, tobacco leaves 4,200; livestock (number of live animals) 766,000 sheep, 284,000 pigs, 218,000 cattle; roundwood 3,518,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 88%; fisheries production 6,107 (from aquaculture 77%). Mining and quarrying (2007): gypsum 846,400. Manufacturing (value of production in '000,000 Moldovan lei; 2008): food products 8,703, of which meat products 1,468, dairy products 1,192, processed fruits/vegetables 1,148; beverages 3,078, of which wine 2,210; rubber and plastic products 1,034. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,103,000,000 (4,037,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (130,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 58,600 (58,600); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (629,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (1,133,000,000).

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops 45.6%, left fallow 3.1%, in permanent crops 9.2%, in pasture 10.9%, forest area 10.0%.

**Population economically active (2008):**<sup>8, 13</sup> total 1,302,800; activity rate of total population c. 36% (participation rates: ages 15–64 c. 49%; female 49.4%; unemployed 3.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	79.4	89.3	100.0	112.8	126.7	142.9	142.8
Earnings index	67.6	83.7	100.0	128.7	156.6	191.8	...

**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):**<sup>8</sup> U.S.\$5,653,000,000 (U.S.\$1,590 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,060 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009 <sup>8</sup>		2008 <sup>8</sup>	
	in value '000,000 Moldovan lei	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	5,063	8.4	392,000	37.7
Mining	216	0.4	4,000	0.1
Manufacturing	6,305	10.5	142,200	9.3
Public utilities	1,296	2.2	23,900	1.8
Construction	2,058	3.4	87,400	3.6
Transp. and commun.	7,396	12.3	73,100	5.0
Trade, hotels	8,609	14.3	214,500	12.9
Finance, real estate	9,213	15.3	48,500	3.0
Pub. admin., defense	2,897	4.8	70,400	4.3
Services	8,401	14.0	223,800	15.0
Other	8,589 <sup>14</sup>	14.3 <sup>14</sup>	59,900	7.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,043</b>	<b>100.0<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>1,339,700</b>	<b>100.0<sup>15</sup></b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 3.2; annual average income per household (2002) U.S.\$1,200; sources of income (2008): wages and salaries 42.9%, remittances 19.1%, self-employment 18.0%, social benefits 14.9%; expenditure (2008): food and drink 42.1%, housing and energy 21.1%, clothing and footwear 12.7%, transportation and communications 9.8%, health 5.6%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 212; remittances (2009) 1,211; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 444; official development assistance (2008) 299. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 274; remittances (2008) 115.

### Foreign trade<sup>16</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-783	-1,201	-1,642	-2,348	-3,307	-1,981
% of total	28.4%	35.5%	34.6%	46.7%	51.0%	43.3%

**Imports (2008):** U.S.\$4,899,000,000 (mineral fuels 22.5%; machinery and apparatus 14.9%; chemicals and chemical products 11.5%; food 8.8%; road vehicles 7.3%). **Major import sources:** Ukraine 17.1%; Russia 13.6%; Romania 12.1%; Germany 7.4%; China 6.6%.

**Exports (2008):** U.S.\$1,592,000,000 (apparel/clothing accessories 16.8%, of which outerwear 12.3%; food 15.6%; wine 9.7%; oilseeds/vegetable oils 8.2%; insulated wire/cable 6.3%). **Major export destinations:** Romania 21.1%; Russia 19.7%; Italy 10.5%; Ukraine 9.0%; Belarus 5.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 719 mi, 1,157 km; passenger-km 486,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,878,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 5,805 mi, 9,343 km (paved 94%); passenger-km 2,688,000,000<sup>17</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 2,012,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 338,944; trucks and buses 115,962. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 638,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,300	327	PCs	2005	348	83
Telephones				Dailies	2009	400 <sup>18</sup>	111 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,785 <sup>19</sup>	773 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,295	360
Landline	2009	1,139	316	Broadband	2009	187 <sup>19</sup>	52 <sup>19</sup>

### Education and health

**Literacy (2007):** total population age 15 and over literate 99.2%.

#### Education (2008–09)<sup>8</sup>

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	9,231	145,369	15.7	88
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	29,186	326,608	11.2	80
Tertiary	7,698	135,147	17.6	38 (age 18–22)

**Health (2009):** physicians<sup>8</sup> 12,783 (1 per 279 persons); hospital beds<sup>8</sup> 21,938 (1 per 162 persons); infant mortality rate 12.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,930 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (November 2009):** 5,998 (army 85.8%, air force 14.2%); reserve 66,000. Russian troops in Transnistria (November 2009) c. 1,500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2009):** 0.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$6.

<sup>1</sup>Moldovan, a form of Romanian, is the state (official) language per article 13 of the constitution. <sup>2</sup>The Transnistrian ruble is the official currency of Transnistria.

<sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Breakaway area from 1991 also known as Transnistria or Pridnestrovye.

<sup>5</sup>Excludes Moldovans abroad. <sup>6</sup>Of which Transnistria 1,607 sq mi, 4,163 sq km.

<sup>7</sup>Includes Transnistria. <sup>8</sup>Excludes Transnistria. <sup>9</sup>Includes Moldovans abroad.

<sup>10</sup>Transnistria ethnic composition (2004): Moldovan 31.9%; Russian 30.4%;

Ukrainian 28.8%; other 8.9%. <sup>11</sup>Within Transnistria. <sup>12</sup>Consolidated ("national public") budget. <sup>13</sup>Excludes unemployed previously employed. <sup>14</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>15</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>16</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>17</sup>Buses and taxis only. <sup>18</sup>Circulation. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Bureau of Statistics <http://www.statistica.md>
- National Bank of Moldova <http://www.bnm.org>

## Monaco

**Official name:** Principauté de Monaco  
(Principality of Monaco).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative body (National Council [24]).

**Head of state:** Prince.

**Head of government:** Minister of State assisted by the Council of Government.

**Capital:** 2.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** Roman Catholicism.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€)<sup>3</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



Area and population		area		population
Quarters <sup>2</sup>	Capitals <sup>2</sup>	sq mi	sq km	2008 census
Condamine	—	0.24	0.62	11,946
Fontvieille	—	0.13	0.33	3,602
Monaco-Ville	—	0.07	0.19	975
Monte-Carlo	—	0.34	0.88	14,586
TOTAL		0.78	2.02	31,109 <sup>4</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 35,200.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 45,128, persons per sq km 17,426.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 100%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.94%; female 52.06%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 12.8%; 15–29, 12.7%; 30–44, 19.2%; 45–59, 21.8%; 60–74, 19.1%; 75–84, 7.9%; 85 and over, 4.2%; unknown 2.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 36,000; (2030) 37,000.

**Doubling time:** 58 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2008): French 28.4%; Monegasque 21.6%; Italian 18.7%; British 7.5%; Belgian 2.8%; Swiss 2.5%; German 2.5%; U.S. 1.0%; other 15.0% (including Asian countries c. 2.5%, African countries c. 2.2%).

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 93.2%, of which Roman Catholic 89.3%; Jewish 1.7%; nonreligious and other 5.1%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 27.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2005) 61.4%; outside of marriage (2005) 38.6%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.75.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2005): 4.8/2.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 76.0 years; female 83.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population: n.a.; however, principal causes are those of a developed country with an older population.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: €845,600,700 (taxes on commerce 47.4%<sup>5</sup>, property taxes 12.9%, state-run monopolies 10.0%, customs duties 3.1%). Expenditures: €843,119,681 (current expenditure 65.1%, capital expenditure 34.9%).

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Production.** Agriculture, forestry, fishing: some horticulture and greenhouse cultivation; no agriculture as such; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008; metric tons) 1 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: none. Manufacturing (value of sales in €'000; 2007): chemicals, cosmetics, perfumery, and pharmaceuticals 364,077; plastic products 266,366; light electronics and precision instruments 86,113; textiles 41,982; paper and card manufactures 41,470. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2001) n.a. (475,000,000 [imported from France]); coal, none (n.a.); crude petroleum, none (n.a.); natural gas, none (n.a.).

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$6,919,000,000<sup>6</sup> (U.S.\$195,717 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2006		2007	
	in value €'000,000 <sup>7</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	...	...	29	—
Mining and quarrying	...	...	2	—
Manufacturing	216.6	6.5	3,535	8.0
Public utilities	236.7	7.1	139	0.3
Construction			3,560	8.0
Transp. and commun.	194.5	5.9	2,463	5.5
Trade, hotels	786.1	23.8	12,476	28.1
Finance, real estate	1,248.4	37.8	13,717	30.8
Public administration	221.1	6.7	256	0.6
Services	402.8	12.2	8,305	18.7
Other			...	...
TOTAL	3,306.2	100.0	44,482 <sup>8</sup>	100.0

**Population economically active** (2005): total 40,289; activity rate of total population 58.4% (participation rates: ages 17–64 [2000] 61.1%; female 41.4%; unemployed [2000] 3.6%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index <sup>9</sup>	94.2	96.2	98.2	100.0	101.6	103.1	106.1

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 2.1; average annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: n.a. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) n.a., 2,623 hotel rooms, 943,509 overnight visitors; remittances (2007) n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) n.a.; remittances (2007) n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2000): public gardens c. 20%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
€'000,000	−79	+188	+17	−128	−73	−16	+11
% of total	8.3%	18.4%	1.5%	8.9%	5.1%	1.0%	1.0%

**Imports** (2008): €548,753,494 (nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 40.2%; pharmaceuticals, perfumes, clothing, and publishing 19.2%; rubber and plastic products, glass, construction materials, organic chemicals, and paper products 15.7%; food products 7.4%; products of the automobile industry 7.0%). **Major import sources:** China 34.9%; Italy 18.6%; Japan 8.5%; U.K. 7.1%; Belgium 5.3%.

**Exports** (2008): €560,147,354 (rubber and plastic products, glass, construction materials, organic chemicals, and paper products 39.9%; products of the automobile industry 12.7%; pharmaceuticals, perfumes, clothing, and publishing 12.2%; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 12.1%; food products 9.6%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 10.7%; Italy 8.4%; Spain 7.9%; U.K. 6.6%; Lithuania 5.2%; unspecified 26.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): length 1.1 mi, 1.7 km<sup>11</sup>; passenger-km 6,700,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Roads (2007): total length 48 mi, 77 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (1997): passenger cars 21,120; trucks and buses 2,770. Air transport: <sup>12</sup>passenger-km (2005) 5,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	25	758	PCs	2005	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2005	0	0
Cellular	2009	23 <sup>13</sup>	701 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	23	701
Landline	2009	35	1,079	Broadband	2009	15 <sup>13</sup>	457 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 17 and over having: primary/lower secondary education 24.7%; upper secondary 27.6%; vocational 12.7%; university 35.0%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	133 <sup>14</sup>	1,852	13.7 <sup>14</sup>	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	519	3,015	5.8	...
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2002): physicians 156 (1 per 207 persons); hospital beds 521 (1 per 62 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 5.2; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

Defense responsibility lies with France according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty of 1919.

<sup>1</sup>Under the authority of the prince. <sup>2</sup>The principality is a single administrative unit, and no separate area within it is distinguished as capital. <sup>3</sup>Monaco uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU. <sup>4</sup>Unadjusted figure; adjusted census total equals 35,352. <sup>5</sup>On hotels, banks, and the industrial sector. <sup>6</sup>Per United Nations *National Accounts Main Aggregates Database*. <sup>7</sup>At constant prices of 2000. <sup>8</sup>Includes c. 30,000 French workers. <sup>9</sup>The index is for France. <sup>10</sup>Excludes trade with France; Monaco has participated in a customs union with France since 1963. <sup>11</sup>Operated by the French state railway. <sup>12</sup>Fixed-wing service is provided at Nice, France; helicopter service is available at Fontvieille. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2004–05. <sup>15</sup>Most Monegasque students undertake higher education in France.

### Internet resource for further information:

• La Principauté de Monaco  
<http://www.gouv.mc>



## Mongolia

**Official name:** Mongol Uls (Mongolia).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (State Great Hural [76]).

**Head of state:** President.

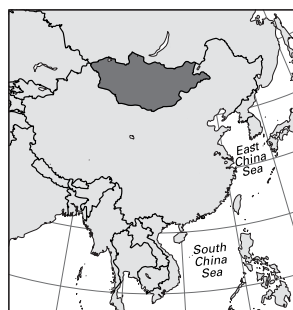
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator).

**Official language:** Khalkha Mongolian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** tugrik (Tug); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Tug 1,300; 1 £ = Tug 2,008.



### Area and population

area <sup>1</sup>		population	area <sup>1</sup>		population
Provinces	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate	Provinces	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Arhangay	55,300	89,331	Hovd	76,100	82,628
Bayan-Olgii	45,700	93,017	Hövsögöl	100,600	125,274
Bayanhongor	116,000	80,848	Ömnögovi		
Bulgan	48,700	58,834	(South Gobi)	165,400	50,681
Darhan-Uul	3,280	91,358	Orhon	840	91,212
Dornod (Eastern)	123,600	73,892	Övörhangay	62,900	111,977
Dornogovi			Selenge	41,200	100,202
(East Gobi)	109,500	57,733	Sühbaatar	82,300	54,363
Dundgovi			Töv (Central)	74,000	87,210
(Central Gobi)	74,700	47,622	Uvs	69,600	77,408
Dzavhan	82,500	74,906			
Govi-Altay	141,400	55,426	<b>Autonomous municipality</b>		
Govi-Sumber	5,540	14,135	Ulaanbaatar	4,700	1,106,719
Hentii	80,300	70,179	<b>TOTAL</b>	1,564,160	2,694,955

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 2,763,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 4.6, persons per sq km 1.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 61.5%; rural 38.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.05%; female 50.95%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 25.6%; 15–29, 31.7%; 30–44, 23.4%; 45–59, 13.4%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,071,000; (2030) 3,310,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Khalkha Mongol 81.5%; Kazakh 4.3%; Dörbed Mongol 2.8%; Bayad 2.1%; Buryat Mongol 1.7%; Dariganga Mongol 1.3%; Zakhchin 1.3%; Tuvan (Uriankhai) 1.1%; other 3.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs (shamanism) c. 32%; Buddhist (Lamaism) c. 23%; Muslim c. 5%; Christian c. 1%; nonreligious c. 30%; atheist/other c. 9%.

**Major cities** (2008): Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator) 1,031,200; Erdenet 74,300; Darhan 72,400; Choybalsan (2000) 40,123; Möörön (2000) 28,903.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 25.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2001) 82.2%; outside of marriage (2001) 17.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.60.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 12.4<sup>3</sup>/(2007) 0.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 63.7 years; female 71.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 205.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 118.0; accidents and violence 93.3; diseases of the digestive system 52.7; diseases of the respiratory system 24.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: Tug 1,437,622,800,000 (tax revenue 65.1%, of which VAT 22.7%, corporate taxes 14.3%, excises 11.6%; nontax revenue 22.1%; grants and transfers 12.8%). Expenditures: Tug 1,730,659,000,000 (wages and salaries 30.4%; subsidies and transfers 27.1%; debt service 19.2%).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,071,600; activity rate of total population 40.3% (participation rates: ages 16–59, 63.2%; female 51.0%; unemployed 2.8%<sup>4</sup>).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	82.0	88.7	100.0	105.1	114.6	143.3	152.3

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): hay 893,353, wheat 388,122, potatoes 151,211, vegetables 77,976, carrots and turnips 41,858; livestock (number of live animals) 19,651,500 goats, 19,274,700 sheep, 2,599,300 cattle, 2,221,300 horses, 277,050 camels; roundwood 673,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 94%; fisheries production (2008) 88 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2009): iron ore 1,379,000; copper<sup>5</sup> 370,900; zinc<sup>6</sup> 141,500; fluorspar 115,300; molybdenum<sup>5</sup> 5,125; gold 9,803 kg<sup>6</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): base metals 40; beverages 31; food products 25; textiles and wearing apparel 24; bricks, cement, and ceramics 10. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 4,030,000,000 (3,439,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 1,506,000 (1,506,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 7,732,000 (4,464,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 1,861,500 (5,840,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (781,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,361,000,000 (U.S.\$1,630 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,330 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value Tug '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,284.8	21.2	377,600	35.2
Mining and quarrying	1,338.0	22.1	46,500	4.3
Manufacturing	254.3	4.2	47,500	4.4
Construction	49.4	0.8	66,800	6.2
Public utilities	144.2	2.4	30,100	2.8
Transp. and commun.	644.6	10.6	46,300	4.3
Trade, hotels	398.2	6.6	204,200	19.1
Finance, real estate	722.8	11.9	31,800	3.0
Public admin., defense	270.1	4.5	50,900	4.8
Services	513.7	8.5	140,000	13.1
Other	435.7 <sup>7</sup>	7.2 <sup>7</sup>	29,800 <sup>8</sup>	2.8 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,055.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,071,600<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external; 2009): U.S.\$1,860,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005<sup>2</sup>) 4.2; annual income per household (2005) Tug 1,629,600 (U.S.\$1,350); sources of income (2005): wages 35.2%, self-employment 31.3%, transfer payments 10.6%, other 22.9%; expenditure (2005)<sup>10</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 42.2%, housing and energy 10.5%, clothing and footwear 10.1%, transportation 9.5%, education 5.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 225; remittances (2009) 194; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 493; official development assistance (2008) 246. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 188; remittances (2008) 77; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 30.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 0.5%; left fallow 0.1%; in permanent crops, negligible; in pasture 74.1%; forest area 6.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-165.1	-118.2	+56.7	-230.4	-1,076.5	-228.7
% of total	8.8%	5.3%	1.9%	5.8%	17.5%	5.7%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$2,117,000,000 (refined petroleum 26.0%, machinery and apparatus 20.0%, food products 9.2%, road vehicles 8.9%). **Major import sources:** Russia 34.3%; China 31.1%; South Korea 5.6%; Japan 5.1%; Germany 3.3%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$1,528,800,000 (copper ore/concentrate 43.0%, gold 12.5%, wool/fine animal hair 10.2%, zinc ore/concentrate 9.3%, coal 6.1%, crude petroleum 2.9%). **Major export destinations:** China 74.2%; Canada 9.5%; U.S. 3.4%; Russia 3.0%; Italy 3.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 1,128 mi, 1,815 km; passenger-km 1,003,100,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,817,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 30,602 mi, 49,250 km (paved 4%); passenger-km 1,535,900,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,160,700,000. Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 153,906; trucks and buses 63,427. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 634,100,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,666,700.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	454	171	PCs	2008	665	250
Telephones				Dailies	2009	49 <sup>12</sup>	18 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,249 <sup>13</sup>	842 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	350	131
Landline	2009	189	71	Broadband	2009	24 <sup>13</sup>	9.1 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal education 11.6%; primary education 23.5%; secondary 46.1%; vocational secondary 11.2%; higher 7.6%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 97.3%; males 96.7%; females 97.8%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–11)	8,320	252,604	30.4	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	16,605 <sup>14</sup>	305,791	19.8 <sup>14</sup>	82
Tertiary	8,554	162,217	19.0	53 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 7,584 (1 per 351 persons); hospital beds 16,069 (1 per 165 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 20.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 750,000 (29% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 10,000 (army 89.0%, air force 8.0%, other 3.0%); reserve 137,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$19.

<sup>1</sup>Rounded figures. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>In 2006 the government implemented a “newly married couple” program to promote marriage. <sup>4</sup>Registered figure. <sup>5</sup>Metal content. <sup>6</sup>Excludes gold contained in copper concentrate. <sup>7</sup>Net taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistical Office of Mongolia <http://www.statist.mn/v3/index2.php>
- Bank of Mongolia <http://www.mongolbank.mn>



## Montenegro

**Official name:** Crna Gora (Montenegro).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [81]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Podgorica; Cetinje is the old royal capital.

**Official language:** Montenegrin<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€)<sup>2</sup>; valuation

(Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78;

1 £ = €1.21.



### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	230.5	7.5	17,600	6.5
Mining and quarrying	37.4	1.2	23,900	8.9
Manufacturing	166.5	5.4	8,300	3.1
Construction	190.8	6.2	6,100	2.3
Public utilities	129.1	4.2	22,900	8.5
Transp. and commun.	288.9	9.4	60,700	22.5
Trade, hotels	515.2	16.7	9,200	3.4
Finance, real estate	371.0	12.0	20,400	7.6
Pub. admin., defense	269.1	8.7	48,200	17.9
Services	278.1	9.0	52,100 <sup>7</sup>	19.3 <sup>7</sup>
Other	609.0 <sup>6</sup>	19.7 <sup>6</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,085.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>269,500<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): U.S.\$670,400,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2008)<sup>9</sup>. Average household size 3.4; average annual income per household €7,284 (U.S.\$10,669); sources of income: wages and salaries 61.4%, pension benefits 22.7%, agriculture 5.4%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 35.2%, transportation 12.3%, housing and energy 12.0%, clothing and footwear 7.6%, communications 5.6%, household furnishings 5.6%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 755; remittances (2009) n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,049; official development assistance (2008) 106. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 43; remittances (2008) n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 104.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	-416.4	-513.7	-855.2	-1,535.4	-2,094.0	-1,356.0
% of total	31.5%	38.5%	40.5%	56.2%	70.7%	72.8%

**Imports** (2007): €2,134,377,900 (mineral fuels 11.6%; automobiles 11.4%; non-electrical machinery and apparatus 9.0%; electrical machinery and apparatus 8.8%; base and fabricated metals 7.1%). **Major import sources** (2008): Serbia 33.2%; Italy 7.6%; Greece 7.3%; Croatia 6.7%; Bos.-Her. 6.5%.

**Exports** (2007): €599,020,700,000 (aluminum and aluminum products 47.0%; base metals 11.9%; beverages and tobacco 8.9%; mineral fuels 8.1%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Italy 30.1%; Serbia 24.9%; Greece 12.3%; Slovenia 8.6%; Bos.-Her. 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 155 mi, 250 km; passenger-km 125,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 184,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 4,600 mi, 7,404 km (paved 67%); passenger-km 124,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 184,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 178,449; trucks and buses, n.a. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 348,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	...	...	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	2008	...	...	Dailies	2009	621 <sup>3</sup>	981 <sup>3</sup>
Cellular	2009	752 <sup>14</sup>	1,205 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	280	449
Landline	2009	367	587	Broadband	2009	88 <sup>14</sup>	141 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education 3.2%; incomplete primary education 6.8%; complete primary 22.5%; secondary 55.0%; higher 12.5%. **Literacy** (2003): total population age 15 and over literate 97.6%; males literate 99.6%; females literate 95.7%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–14)	5,039	74,130	14.7	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 15–18)	2,243	31,274	13.9	...
Tertiary	1,405	20,490	14.6	... (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 1,351 (1 per 465 persons); hospital beds 3,901 (1 per 161 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.5; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 3,127 (army 80.0%, navy 12.8%, air force 7.2%); paramilitary 10,100. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$113.

<sup>1</sup>Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian, and Croatian can also be used as official languages per article 13 of the constitution. <sup>2</sup>Montenegro uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Industrial consumption only. <sup>5</sup>As of December. <sup>6</sup>Taxes on products less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Based on the 2008 Household Budget Survey. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Buses only. <sup>12</sup>Montenegro Airlines. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Montenegro <http://www.cb-mn.org/eng>
- Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro <http://www.monstat.org>

### Area and population

Municipalities	area	population	Municipalities	area	population
	sq km	2007 estimate		sq km	2007 estimate
Andrijevica	283	5,545	Nikšić	2,065	75,192
Bar	598	41,706	Plav	486	13,933
Berane	717	34,817	Pljevlja	1,346	34,481
Bijelo Polje	924	49,630	Plužine	854	3,981
Budva	122	16,736	Podgorica	1,441	176,569
Cetinje	910	17,869	Rožaje	432	23,447
Danilovgrad	501	16,509	Savnik	553	2,717
Herceg Novi	235	33,075	Tivat	46	13,487
Kolašin	897	9,398	Ulcinj	255	20,653
Kotor	335	22,800	Žabljak	445	4,048
Mojkovac	367	9,595	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,812</b>	<b>626,188</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 633,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 118.8, persons per sq km 45.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 61.5%; rural 38.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>3</sup>): male 49.27%; female 50.73%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 19.4%; 15–29, 22.9%; 30–44, 20.3%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 12.4%; 75–79, 2.6%; 80 and over, 2.2%.

**Population projection** (2020) 664,000; (2030) 703,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2003): Montenegrin 43.2%; Serb 32.0%; Bosniac/Muslim 11.8%; Albanian 5.0%; undeclared 4.0%; other 4.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2003): Orthodox c. 70%; Muslim c. 21%; Roman Catholic c. 4%; other c. 5%.

**Major settlements** (2003): Podgorica (2009) 144,000; Nikšić 58,212; Pljevlja 21,377; Bijelo Polje 15,883; Cetinje 15,137; Bar 13,719.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 82.6%; outside of marriage 17.4%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.8.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5/0.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 71.2 years; female 76.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 490.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 146.3; diseases of the respiratory system 39.6; injuries, accidents, and violence 36.7, of which suicide 20.0; ill-defined conditions 125.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: €582,258,287 (tax revenue 85.8%, of which VAT 44.5%, income tax 12.5%, excise tax 12.4%, taxes on international trade 9.7%; nontax revenue 14.2%). Expenditures: €579,780,129 (wages and salaries 27.4%; transfers 20.7%; debt service 20.0%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cow's milk 168,600, potatoes 110,000, watermelons 39,672, grapes 35,400, cabbages 26,300, tomatoes 22,081, chilies and peppers 17,275, sheep's milk 9,420, corn (maize) 6,937, plums 6,076, apples 5,374, oranges 5,239, cattle meat 4,991, figs 4,121, peaches 3,721, cherries 1,779, olives 1,211; livestock (number of live animals) 249,281 sheep, 114,922 cattle, 13,294 pigs; roundwood (2009) 457,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 58%; fisheries production 911 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2009): bauxite 45,779; sea salt 17,000. Manufacturing (2008): base metals and fabricated metal products (mostly of aluminum) 697,563; food products 88,590; chemicals and chemical products 14,766; paper products, publishing, and printing 3,709; wood and wood products 68,989 cu m. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 2,828,000,000 (2,648,000,000<sup>4</sup>); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (none<sup>4</sup>); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 957,164 (2008) 29,000<sup>4</sup>; crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (n.a.); petroleum products, n.a. (n.a.); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none (n.a.).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 2.3%, left fallow 1.0%, in permanent crops 1.2%, in pasture 33.7%, forest area 46.5%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 266,700; activity rate 51.9% (participation rates: over age 15 [2007] 52.9%; female 43.4%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 14.1%).

### Price index (December 2005 = 100)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index <sup>5</sup>	97.7	100.0	102.8	110.7	118.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,089,000,000 (U.S.\$6,550 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,130 per capita).

## Morocco

**Official name:** Al-Mamlakah al-Maghribiyah (Kingdom of Morocco).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (House of Councillors [270]); House of Representatives [325]).

**Head of state and government:** King assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Rabat.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Moroccan dirham (DH); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = DH 8.65; 1 £ = DH 13.36.



Area and population <sup>2</sup>					
<div>area</div>			<div>population</div>		
2007			2007		
Regions	sq km	estimate	Regions	sq km	estimate
Chaouia-Ouadigha	16,845	1,685,000	Meknès-Tafilalet	60,407	2,191,000
Doukkala-Abda	13,285	2,020,000	Oriental	80,579	1,955,000
Fès-Boulemane	20,008	1,637,000	Oued Eddahab-Lagouira <sup>5</sup>	120,000	135,000
Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen	8,936	1,912,000	Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaër	10,226	2,500,000
Grand Casablanca	1,026	3,718,000	Souss-Massa-Drâa	73,207	3,244,000
Guelmim-Es Smara <sup>3</sup>	130,500	491,000	Tadla-Azilal	17,209	1,472,000
Laâyoune-Bojador-Sakia El-Hamra <sup>4</sup>	76,300	284,000	Tanger-Tétouan	12,745	2,586,000
Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz	31,881	3,187,000	Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate	24,157	1,830,000
			TOTAL	694,420 <sup>6</sup>	30,847,000 <sup>7</sup>

## Demography

**Area:** 268,117 sq mi, 694,420 sq km.

**Population (2010):** 32,119,000<sup>7</sup>.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 119.8, persons per sq km 46.3.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 57.6%; rural 42.4%.

**Sex distribution (2008):** male 49.28%; female 50.72%.

**Age breakdown (2008):** under 15, 29.1%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 21.0%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.0%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 35,608,000; (2030) 38,708,000.

**Ethnic composition (2000):** Amazigh (Berber) c. 45%, of which Arabized c. 24%; Arab c. 44%; Moors originally from Mauritania c. 10%; other c. 1%.

**Religious affiliation (2004):** Muslim more than 99% (including Sunnī c. 97%; Shī'ī c. 2%); other less than 1%.

**Major urban agglomerations (2009):** Casablanca 3,245,000; Rabat (incl. Salé) 1,770,000; Fès 1,044,000; Marrakech 909,000; Tangier 768,000.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 19.2 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 5.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009):** 2.2.

**Life expectancy at birth (2009):** male 71.6 years; female 74.2 years.

**Major causes of death per 100,000 population (2002):** diseases of the circulatory system 201, of which ischemic heart disease 100; infectious and parasitic diseases 120; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 41; accidents and injuries 40.

## National economy

**Budget (2009):** Revenue: DH 196,726,000,000 (indirect taxes 41.5%, direct taxes 37.6%, nontax revenue 7.5%, customs duties 6.0%, other 7.4%). Expenditures: DH 221,141,000,000 (current expenditure 75.0%, capital expenditure 17.3%, other 7.7%).

**Public debt (external, outstanding; December 2009):** U.S.\$10,018,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.3; expenditure (2006): food and nonalcoholic beverages 39.3%, housing and energy 14.8%, transportation 11.4%, health 5.5%, education 3.9%.

**Population economically active (2008):** total 11,458,500; activity rate 36.7% (participation rates: ages 15–59, 53.9%; female 27.2%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 9.3%).

**Production (metric tons except as noted).** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat (2008) 3,769,000, sugar beets (2008) 2,926,000, potatoes (2008) 1,537,000, tomatoes 1,300,000, oranges 780,000, olives 770,000, chicken meat 450,000, apples 400,000, grapes 300,000, string beans (2008) 182,180, strawberries 130,000; livestock (number of live animals) 17,475,000 sheep, 2,861,000 cattle; roundwood 1,040,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 41%; fishery production (2008) 997,172 (from aquaculture, negligible)<sup>10</sup>. Mining and quarrying (2008): phosphate rock 25,000,000; barite 660,000; zinc 96,900<sup>11</sup>; fluorspar 80,000; lead 33,500<sup>11</sup>; cobalt 1,711<sup>11</sup>; silver 230,000 kg<sup>12</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): food products 1,512; bricks, cement, and ceramics 1,105; base chemicals 925; tobacco products 871; wearing apparel 774. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 20,195,000,000 ([2007] 26,313,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (6,027,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 250,000 ([2007] 46,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 5,213,000 (7,760,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 36,000,000 ([2007] 648,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,221; remittances (2009) 6,264; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,207; official development assistance (2008) 1,217. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,090; remittances (2008) 52; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 525.

**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$90,685,000,000 (U.S.\$2,790 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,450 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2006	
	in value DH '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	90,690	13.2	4,303,300	39.1
Mining and quarrying	45,121	6.6		
Manufacturing	87,959	12.8	1,224,700	11.1
Public utilities	16,123	2.3		
Construction	38,663	5.6	789,600	7.2
Transp. and commun.	45,262	6.6	394,700	3.6
Trade, hotels	86,875	12.6	1,402,600	12.8
Pub. admin., defense	54,000	7.8	508,900	4.6
Finance, real estate	154,939	22.5	1,292,800	11.8
Services	69,211 <sup>13</sup>	10.0 <sup>13</sup>	1,073,400 <sup>14</sup>	9.8 <sup>14</sup>
Other				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>688,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,990,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops 12.5%, left fallow 5.6%, in permanent crops 2.0%, in pasture 47.1%, forest area 9.8%.

## Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
DH '000,000	-70,025	-85,115	-98,575	-132,613	-170,626
% of total	28.5%	30.0%	31.5%	36.9%	35.2%

**Imports (2008):** DH 327,995,000,000 (mineral fuels 22.3%, of which crude petroleum 9.4%; machinery and apparatus 19.9%; food 9.4%; road vehicles 6.9%). **Major import sources:** France 15.0%; Spain 11.2%; Italy 6.7%; Saudi Arabia 6.7%; China 5.7%.

**Exports (2008):** DH 157,369,000,000 (fertilizers [all kinds] 18.4%; inorganic chemicals 14.8%; outerwear 11.7%; fish/shrimp/octopuses 7.9%; insulated wire/cable 7.3%; vegetables/fruit/nuts 7.2%; petroleum 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** France 20.2%; Spain 17.9%; India 6.8%; Brazil 4.8%; Italy 4.7%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 1,185 mi, 1,907 km; (2008) passenger-km 3,836,000,000; (2008) metric ton-km cargo 4,985,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 36,199 mi, 58,256 km (paved 68%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 794,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,644,523; trucks and buses 548,175. Air transport (2008)<sup>17</sup>: passenger-km 13,146,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 55,477,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	5,010	164	PCs	2007	1,115	36
Telephones				Dailies	2009	340 <sup>18</sup>	11 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2009	25,311 <sup>19</sup>	791 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	10,300	322
Landline	2009	3,516 <sup>20</sup>	110 <sup>20</sup>	Broadband	2009	476 <sup>19</sup>	15 <sup>19</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment (2004).** Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal education through incomplete primary education 45.5%; complete primary 40.8%; secondary 8.7%; higher 5.0%. **Literacy (2009):** total population over age 15 literate c. 56%; males c. 69%; females c. 44%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	144,722	3,850,994	26.6	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	100,367 <sup>21</sup>	2,173,454	18.7 <sup>21</sup>	35 <sup>22</sup>
Tertiary	19,598	418,833	21.4	13 (age 18–22)

**Health (2009):** physicians 19,703 (1 per 1,612 persons); hospital beds 35,888 (1 per 885 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 17.0; undernourished population<sup>2</sup> (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,820 calories.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel (November 2009):** 195,800 (army 89.4%, navy 4.0%, air force 6.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2009):** 3.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$101.

<sup>1</sup>All seats indirectly elected. <sup>2</sup>Includes Western Sahara, annexure of Morocco whose political status has been unresolved since 1991; Western Sahara area: 252,120 sq km, 97,344 sq mi; Western Sahara population (2010 est.) 492,000. <sup>3</sup>About 50% of the land area of Guelmim-Es Smara is located within Western Sahara. <sup>4</sup>About 83% of the land area of Laâyoune-Bojador-Sakia El-Hamra is located within Western Sahara. <sup>5</sup>The entire area of Oued Eddahab-Lagouira is located within Western Sahara. <sup>6</sup>Total includes gross rounding of Western Sahara areas. <sup>7</sup>Estimates of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (June/December 2009 updates). <sup>8</sup>Excludes Western Sahara. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Roughly 60% of Morocco's fisheries production comes from Atlantic waters off of Western Sahara. <sup>11</sup>Metal content. <sup>12</sup>Including smelter bullion. <sup>13</sup>Import taxes and duties less subsidies. <sup>14</sup>Including 1,062,000 unemployed. <sup>15</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>16</sup>Cannabis is an important illegal export; Morocco was the world's number 2 producer in 2009. <sup>17</sup>Royal Air Maroc and Atlas Blue airlines only. <sup>18</sup>Circulation. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>Includes fixed wireless. <sup>21</sup>2003–04. <sup>22</sup>2002–03.

## Internet resources for further information:

- **Haut-Commissariat au Plan** <http://www.hcp.ma>
- **Bank al-Maghrib** <http://www.bkam.ma>



## Mozambique

**Official name:** República de Moçambique (Republic of Mozambique).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with a single legislative house (Assembly of the Republic [250]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Maputo.

**Official language:** Portuguese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** (new) metical (MTn; plural meticals)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = MTn 36.50; 1 £ = MTn 56.39.



Area and population		area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2007 unadjusted final census
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>Capitals</b>			
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	31,902	82,625	1,605,649
Gaza	Xai-Xai	29,231	75,709	1,226,272
Inhambane	Inhambane	26,492	68,615	1,252,479
Manica	Chimoio	23,808	61,661	1,412,029
Maputo	Maputo	9,945	25,756	1,205,553
Nampula	Nampula	31,508	81,606	3,985,285
Niassa	Lichinga	49,828	129,055	1,169,347
Sofala	Beira	26,262	68,018	1,642,636
Tete	Tete	38,890	100,724	1,783,967
Zambézia	Quelimane	40,544	105,008	3,848,274
<b>City</b>				
Maputo	—	232	602	1,094,315
<b>TOTAL</b>		308,642	799,379	20,226,296 <sup>2</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 22,426,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 72.7, persons per sq km 28.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 37.6%; rural 62.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 47.67%; female 52.33%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 16.5%; 45–59, 9.0%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75 and over, 0.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 27,166,000; (2030) 32,063,000.

**Doubling time:** 31 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Makuana 15.3%; Makua 14.5%; Tsonga 8.6%; Sena 8.0%; Lomwe 7.1%; Tswa 5.7%; Chwabo 5.5%; other 35.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs c. 46%; Christian c. 37%, of which Roman Catholic c. 19%, Protestant c. 11%; Muslim c. 9%; other c. 8%.

**Major cities** (2007): Maputo 1,094,315 (urban agglomeration 1,766,823); Matola 672,508; Nampula 471,717; Beira 431,583; Chimoio 237,278; Quelimane 193,343.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 38.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 22.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.35.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 41.2 years; female 40.4 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 12.5%<sup>3</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: MTn 69,107,000,000 (tax revenue 47.3%, grants 45.4%, nontax revenue 7.3%). Expenditures: MTn 83,220,000,000 (capital expenditures 48.6%, current expenditures 45.5%, net lending 5.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,788,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 5,038,623, sugarcane 2,451,170, corn (maize) 1,284,930, sweet potatoes 890,000, coconuts 265,000, sorghum 187,265, rice 101,914, peanuts (groundnuts) 94,454, cashews 85,000, tobacco 64,342, castor oil seed 52,071, livestock (number of live animals) 4,324,761 goats, 1,240,340 cattle, 18,000,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 18,028,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 93%; fisheries production 120,337 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2008): ilmenite concentrate 328,875; bauxite 5,443; tantalite 110,000 kg; garnet 8,900 kg; gold 298 kg<sup>4</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in MT '000,000,000; 2003): aluminum 19,067; beverages 4,773; food products 2,577; tobacco 581; chemicals and chemical products 297. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 16,076,000,000 (12,532,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 24,000 (9,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (599,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 2,730,000,000 (155,600,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.2; income per household: n.a.; sources of income (1992–93)<sup>5</sup>: wages and salaries 51.6%, self-employment 12.5%, barter 11.5%, private farming 7.7%; expenditure (1998)<sup>5</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 63.5%, firewood and furniture 17.0%, transportation and communications 4.6%, clothing and footwear 4.6%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 10,750,000<sup>6</sup>; activity rate 48.0%<sup>6</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 86.1%<sup>6</sup>; female 52.1%<sup>6</sup>; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	82.8	93.3	100.0	113.2	122.5	135.1	139.5

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$9,962,000,000 (U.S.\$440 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$880 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2002	
	in value MTn '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	67,231	28.0	7,837,000	80.8
Mining	3,350	1.4		
Manufacturing	30,906	12.9		
Construction	6,633	2.8		
Public utilities	11,322	4.7		
Transp. and commun.	22,237	9.3	1,859,000	19.2
Finance, real estate	22,852	9.5		
Trade, hotels	37,085	15.5		
Pub. admin., defense	8,518	3.6		
Services	16,219	6.8		
Other	13,423 <sup>7</sup>	5.6 <sup>7</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>239,775<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>9,696,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 190; remittances (2009) 124; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 389; official development assistance (2008) 1,994. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 208; remittances (2008) 52.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.7%, in permanent crops 0.4%, in pasture 56.0%, forest area 24.4%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	−604	−346	−497	−268	−399	−805
% of total	22.4%	10.3%	12.5%	5.3%	7.6%	13.2%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$4,008,000,000 (refined petroleum 16.2%; machinery and apparatus 13.9%; food 10.7%, of which cereals 6.9%; road vehicles 9.9%; unspecified 16.8%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 29.1%; Netherlands 17.4%; Bahrain 6.7%; U.S. 4.0%; China 3.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$2,653,000,000 (aluminum 54.7%; electricity 8.5%; unmanufactured tobacco 7.3%; food 5.6%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands 55.6%; South Africa 10.0%; Zimbabwe 3.0%; China 1.9%; Spain 1.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 1,821 mi, 2,931 km; passenger-km (2006) 342,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 775,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 11,063 mi, 17,805 km (paved 29%). Vehicles (2001): passenger cars 81,600; trucks and buses 76,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 502,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,700,000.

Communications				units			
Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	391	20	PCs	2005	283	14
Telephones				Dailies	2009	18 <sup>11</sup>	1.5 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,971 <sup>12</sup>	261 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	613	27
Landline	2009	82	3.6	Broadband	2009	13 <sup>12</sup>	0.5 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1997). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 78.4%; primary education 18.4%; secondary 2.0%; technical 0.4%; higher 0.2%; other/unknown 0.6%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 54.0%; males literate 69.5%; females literate 40.1%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	82,753	5,076,283	61.3	82
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	15,730	595,555	37.9	9
Tertiary <sup>13</sup>	3,009	28,298	9.4	1 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2003) 635 (1 per 30,525 persons); hospital beds (2003) 16,493 (1 per 1,175 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 112.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 7,500,000 (37% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 11,200 (army 89.3%, navy 1.8%, air force 8.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3.

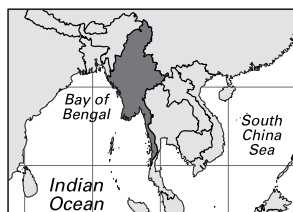
<sup>1</sup>The (new) metical (MTn) replaced the (old) metical (MT) on July 1, 2006, at a rate of 1 MTn = MT 1,000. <sup>2</sup>Reported total; the summed total equals 20,225,806. <sup>3</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>4</sup>Official figures; unofficial artisanal production is 360–480 kg per year. <sup>5</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>6</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports are f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. for commodities and trading partners. <sup>10</sup>LAM (Linha Aérea de Moçambique) only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2004–05.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estatística <http://www.ine.gov.mz>
- Banco de Moçambique <http://www.bancomoc.mz>

## Myanmar (Burma)

**Official name:** Pyidaungzu Myanmar Naingngandaw (Union of Myanmar)<sup>1, 2</sup>.  
**Form of government:** military regime<sup>1</sup>.  
**Head of state and government:** Chairman<sup>3</sup>.  
**Capital:** Naypyidaw (Nay Pyi Taw).  
**Official language:** Burmese.  
**Official religion:** none<sup>4</sup>.  
**Monetary unit:** Myanmar kyat (K); valuation<sup>5</sup> (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 U.S.\$ = K 6.30; 1 £ = K 9.73.



Area and population		area		population
Divisions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2002 estimate
Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy)	Patheingyi (Bassein)	13,567	35,138	7,184,000
Bago (Pegu)	Bago (Pegu)	15,214	39,404	5,327,000
Magway (Magwe)	Magway (Magwe)	17,305	44,820	4,873,000
Mandalay	Mandalay	14,295	37,024	7,246,000
Sagaing	Sagaing	36,535	94,625	5,655,000
Tanintharyi (Tenasserim)	Dawei (Tavoy)	16,735	43,343	1,455,000
Yangon	Yangon (Rangoon)	3,927	10,171	6,056,000
<b>States</b>				
Chin	Hakha	13,907	36,019	495,000
Kachin	Myitkina	34,379	89,041	1,364,000
Kayah	Loi-kaw	4,530	11,733	293,000
Kayah (Karen)	Hpa-an (Pa-an)	11,731	30,383	1,575,000
Mon	Mawlamyine (Moulmein)	4,748	12,287	2,672,000
Rakhine (Arakan)	Sittwe (Akyab)	14,200	36,778	2,915,000
Shan	Taunggyi	60,155	155,801	5,061,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>261,228</b>	<b>676,577</b>	<b>52,171,000</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 53,414,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 204.5, persons per sq km 78.9.  
**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 32.6%; rural 67.4%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.49%; female 50.51%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 25.7%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 23.4%; 45–59, 14.3%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75–89, 1.7%; 90 and over, 0.1%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 59,126,000; (2030) 64,103,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2000): Burman 55.9%; Karen 9.5%; Shan 6.5%; Han Chinese 2.5%; Mon 2.3%; Yangbye 2.2%; Kachin 1.5%; other 19.6%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist c. 74%; Protestant c. 6%; Muslim c. 3%; Hindu c. 2%; traditional beliefs c. 11%; other c. 4%.  
**Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Yangon (Rangoon) 4,088,000; Mandalay 961,000; Naypyidaw (Nay Pyi Taw) 930,000; Mawlamyine (Moulmein) 405,800<sup>7</sup>; Patheingyi (Bassein) 215,600<sup>7</sup>; Bago (Pegu) 200,900<sup>7</sup>.  
**Vital statistics**  
**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 19.8 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.3 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.32.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 61.9 years; female 66.6 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 477; cardiovascular diseases 258; injuries, accidents, and violence 92; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 74; chronic respiratory diseases 57.  
**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 0.7% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2005–06). Revenue: K 819,534,000,000 (tax revenue 58.2%, of which taxes on goods and services 30.7%, taxes on individual income 25.2%; non-tax revenue 41.8%). Expenditures: K 1,008,785,000,000 (economic affairs 34.3%, of which transport 19.7%; defense 19.6%; education 6.8%; health 2.2%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$5,413,000,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 30,500,000, sugarcane 7,000,000, dry beans 2,500,000, corn (maize) 1,114,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 1,000,000, onions 740,000, plantains 630,000, sesame seeds 620,000, pigeon peas 600,000, coconuts 370,000, sunflower seeds 350,000, garlic 147,000, dry chilies and peppers 71,000; livestock (number of live animals) 12,929,242 cattle, 7,676,712 pigs, 107,771,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 21,051,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 80%; fisheries production 3,168,526 (from aquaculture 21%). Mining and quarrying (2008–09): copper (2008; metal content) 6,900; jade 32,311,589 kg; rubies 1,751,355 carats; sapphires 1,313,723 carats; spinel 339,894 carats. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2003): nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 728; transportation equipment 483; fabricated metal products 254; food products, n.a.; cement (2008–09) 702,419 metric tons. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 5,850,000,000 (4,936,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 1,075,000 (163,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 414,000 (113,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 7,058,000 ([2007] 6,121,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 807,000 (1,671,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 11,579,000,000 ([2007] 3,653,100,000).  
**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 46; remittances (2009) 148; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 323; official development assistance (2008) 534. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 37; remittances (2008) 32.  
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.0; average annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2001): food and nonalcoholic beverages 70.4%, fuel and lighting 6.6%, transportation 3.3%, clothing and footwear 2.4%.  
**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$28,663,000,000 (U.S.\$578 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009–10		1997–98	
	in value K '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture	12,889	38.2	12,093,000	65.9
Mining	328	1.0	121,000	0.7
Manufacturing	6,135	18.2	1,666,000	9.1
Construction	1,518	4.5	400,000	2.2
Public utilities	251	0.7	26,000	0.1
Transp. and commun.	4,568	13.5	495,000	2.7
Trade	6,890	20.4	1,781,000	9.7
Finance	23	0.1	1,485,000	8.1
Public administration	549	1.6	270,000	1.5
Services, other	610	1.8	270,000	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,761</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,337,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2008; ILO estimates): total 28,361,000; activity rate of total population 57.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 79.3%; female 45.5%; official unemployed 4.9%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.5	91.4	100.0	120.0	162.0	205.4	208.5

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 15.7%, left fallow 0.5%, in permanent crops 1.7%, in pasture 0.5%, forest area 47.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
K '000,000	+5,359	+9,132	+13,191	+16,878	+12,154	+18,452
% of total	19.1%	28.4%	28.1%	31.4%	19.6%	28.8%

**Imports** (2008–09): K 24,874,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery and transport equipment 29.1%; refined petroleum 12.8%; base and fabricated metals 7.3%; vegetable oils 6.5%). **Major import sources:** China 26.4%; Singapore 23.0%; Thailand 8.6%; Malaysia 7.9%; Indonesia 4.6%.

**Exports** (2008–09): K 37,028,000,000 (natural gas 33.3%; pulses [mostly beans] 12.1%; hardwood 6.9%, of which teak 2.7%; garments 4.1%; rice 3.9%; unspecified [including gemstones] 33.3%). **Major export destinations:** Thailand 38.7%; Singapore 12.5%; India 11.9%; Hong Kong 9.8%; China 9.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008–09): route length (2009) 3,126 mi, 5,031 km; passenger-km 5,466,155,000; metric ton-km cargo 883,650,000. Roads (2005): total length 16,800 mi, 27,000 km (paved 12%). Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 249,048; trucks and buses 79,987. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 166,000,000<sup>10</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 3,000,000. Inland waterway (2008–09): passenger-km 2,475,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 974,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	373	8.1	PCs	2005	400	8.6
Telephones				Dailies	2009	420 <sup>11</sup>	12 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	448 <sup>12</sup>	9.0 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	110	2.2
Landline	2009	812	16	Broadband	2009	15 <sup>12</sup>	0.3 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 89.2%; males literate 94.7%; females literate 91.9%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–9)	177,331	5,109,630	28.8	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–15)	82,001	2,828,868	34.5	49
Tertiary <sup>13</sup>	10,669	507,660	47.6	11 (age 16–20)

**Health** (2004–05): physicians 17,564 (1 per 2,660 persons); hospital beds 34,654 (1 per 1,350 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 52.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 8,300,000 (17% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 406,000 (army 92.4%, navy 3.9%, air force 3.7%). **Military expenditure** as percentage of GDP (2008): n.a.

<sup>1</sup>The military-backed constitution approved by referendum in May 2008 will not enter into force until the new 2-chamber union parliament convenes for the first time following Nov. 7, 2010, elections. <sup>2</sup>Official long-form name of the country to be the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. <sup>3</sup>Of State Peace and Development Council, assisted by Prime Minister. <sup>4</sup>The government promotes Theravada Buddhism over other religions. <sup>5</sup>The kyat is not freely traded internationally; the unofficial (but tolerated) black market rate in September 2010 was 1 U.S.\$ = K 975. <sup>6</sup>Estimate from U.S. Census Bureau International Database (December 2009 update). <sup>7</sup>City population; 2004. <sup>8</sup>Employed only. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.; for fiscal year April 1 through March 31. <sup>10</sup>Myanmar Airways only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific  
[http://www.adb.org/documents/books/key\\_indicators2010](http://www.adb.org/documents/books/key_indicators2010)
- Central Statistical Organization <http://www.cstatat.gov.mm>



## Namibia

**Official name:** Republic of Namibia.  
**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (National Council [26]; National Assembly [72]).  
**Head of state and government:** President.  
**Capital:** Windhoek.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Namibian dollar (N\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = N\$7.03; 1 £ = N\$10.86.



### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.9	97.8	100.0	105.1	112.1	123.7	134.6

**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$9,364,000,000 (U.S.\$4,310 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$6,410 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2000	
	in value N\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	6,709	8.6	134,259	20.6
Mining	8,104	10.4	3,868	0.6
Manufacturing	10,521	13.5	22,922	3.5
Construction	2,883	3.7	21,788	3.3
Public utilities	1,934	2.5	4,193	0.7
Transp. and commun.	3,715	4.8	14,308	2.2
Trade, hotels	10,146	13.0	46,579	7.1
Finance, real estate	9,254	11.8	44,251	6.8
Services	11,289	14.4	112,172	17.2
Pub. admin., defense	8,088	10.3	24,419	3.7
Other	5,526 <sup>9</sup>	7.1 <sup>9</sup>	223,726 <sup>10</sup>	34.3 <sup>10</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,169</b>	<b>100.0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>652,483<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops or left fallow 1.0%, in permanent crops, negligible, in pasture 46.2%, forest area 9.1%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+24.2	-11.9	+577.4	+14.3	+40.7
% of total	0.5%	0.2%	9.4%	0.2%	0.4%

**Imports (2008):** U.S.\$4,688,600,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.5%; refined petroleum 12.8%; road vehicles 12.7%; food 10.8%; manufactures of metal 5.7%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 67.8%; U.K. 8.0%; India 3.5%; Neth. 3.4%; China 3.3%.

**Exports (2008):** U.S.\$4,729,300,000 (food 18.0%, of which fish 10.4%, meat 3.6%; metal ores 17.8%, of which uranium 15.7%; printed matter 17.1%; diamonds 16.5%; zinc metal 6.0%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 31.8%; U.K. 15.0%; Angola 8.6%; Canada 7.1%; U.S. 5.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: route length (2007) 1,634 mi, 2,629 km; passenger-km (2003) c. 50,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003–04) 1,247,400,000. Roads (2004): total length 26,245 mi, 42,237 km (paved 13%); passenger-km (2001) 73,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2001) 555,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 107,825; trucks and buses 119,806. Air transport<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km (2007) 1,710,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 60,429,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	509	259	PCs	2007	504	240
Telephones				Dailies	2009	55 <sup>13</sup>	25 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,217 <sup>14</sup>	560 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	127	59
Landline	2009	142	65	Broadband	2009	0.4 <sup>14</sup>	0.2 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2000)**<sup>15</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 26.5%; incomplete primary education 25.5%; complete primary 8.0%; incomplete secondary 24.9%; complete secondary 11.4%; higher 3.7%. **Literacy (2007):** total population age 15 and over literate 86.6%; males literate 86.5%; females literate 86.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–13) <sup>16</sup>	13,516	406,920	30.1	89
Secondary/Voc. (age 14–18)	6,695	163,873	24.5	54 <sup>17</sup>
Tertiary	1,204	19,707	16.4	9 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 598 (1 per 3,201 persons); hospital beds (2006) 6,759 (1 per 303 persons); infant mortality rate (2006) 48.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 390,000 (19% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (November 2009):** 9,200 (army 97.8%, navy 2.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2009):** 2.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$145.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes 6 nonvoting members appointed by the president. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>4</sup>Combined foreign debt of central government and parastatals. <sup>5</sup>World rank no. 4. <sup>6</sup>World rank no. 8 in the production of all (both gem and industrial) diamonds; world rank no. 2 in the production of gem diamonds only. <sup>7</sup>Based on the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2003/04, comprising 10,920 households. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>10</sup>Includes 220,634 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Air Namibia only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>Based on the Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2000, comprising 6,392 households. <sup>16</sup>2008–09. <sup>17</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Namibia <http://www.bon.com.na>
- National Planning Commission <http://www.npc.gov.na>

### Area and population

Regions	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Caprivi	Katima Mulilo	5,609	14,528	79,826
Erongo	Swakopmund	24,548	63,579	107,663
Hardap	Mariental	42,336	109,651	68,249
Karas	Keetmanshoop	62,245	161,215	69,329
Kavango	Rundu	18,712	48,463	202,694
Khomas	Windhoek	14,288	37,007	250,262
Kunene	Opuwo	44,515	115,293	68,735
Ohangwena	Eenhana/Oshikango	4,132	10,703	228,384
Omaheke	Gobabis	32,669	84,612	68,039
Omusati	Outapi	10,260	26,573	228,842
Oshana	Oshakati	3,341	8,653	161,916
Oshikoto	Tsumeb	14,924	38,653	161,007
Otjozondjupa	Otiwarongo/Grootfontein	40,612	105,185	135,384
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>318,193<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>824,116<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,830,330</b>

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 2,212,000.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 7.0, persons per sq km 2.7.

**Urban-rural (2009):** urban 37.4%; rural 62.6%.

**Sex distribution (2006):** male 50.13%; female 49.87%.

**Age breakdown (2006):** under 15, 38.0%; 15–29, 31.5%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 2,614,000; (2030) 2,993,000.

**Ethnic composition (2000):** Ovambo 34.4%; mixed race (black/white) 14.5%; Kavango 9.1%; Afrikaner 8.1%; San (Bushmen) and Bergdama 7.0%; Herero 5.5%; Nama 4.4%; Kwambi 3.7%; German 2.8%; other 10.5%.

**Religious affiliation (2000):** Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 49.3%; Roman Catholic 17.7%; unaffiliated Christian 14.1%; independent Christian 10.8%; traditional beliefs 6.0%; other 2.1%.

**Major urban localities (2009):** Windhoek 306,100; Rundu 76,300; Walvis Bay 64,000; Oshakati 38,600; Swakopmund 32,400; Grootfontein 28,200.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 27.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 8.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006):** 3.06.

**Life expectancy at birth (2006):** male 44.5 years; female 42.3 years.

**Adult population (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007):** 15.3%<sup>3</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget (2008–09).** Revenue: N\$23,447,000,000 (tax revenue 90.5%, of which customs duties and excises 36.3%, VAT 17.5%, companies' income taxes 13.9%; nontax revenue 9.1%; grants 0.4%). Expenditures: N\$21,946,000,000 (current expenditure 77.3%; capital expenditure 22.7%).

**Public debt (external, outstanding; June 2010):** U.S.\$572,000,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Production (metric tons except as noted).** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): roots and tubers (2009) 330,000, cow's milk 137,500, millet 60,000, corn (maize) 60,000, cattle meat 38,640, grapes 20,000, sheep meat 12,060; livestock (number of live animals) 2,700,000 sheep, 2,500,000 cattle, 2,100,000 goats; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 372,850 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): salt 732,000; fluorspar 118,263; zinc (metal content) 38,319; lead (metal content) 14,062; copper (metal content) 7,471; uranium oxide 5,074<sup>5</sup>; silver 30,000 kg; gold 2,126 kg; diamonds 2,435,000 carats<sup>6</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in N\$'000,000; 2009): food products and beverages 5,532 (of which fish processing 1,123, meat processing 227); other manufactures, which include fur products (from Karakul sheep), textiles, carved wood products, and refined metals 4,989. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,694,000,000 (3,699,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (77,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (916,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure (2003–04).** Average household size<sup>7</sup> 4.9; average annual income per household<sup>7</sup> N\$43,520 (U.S.\$6,554); sources of income: wages and salaries 46.4%, farming 29.6%, transfer payments 10.2%, self-employment 7.1%; expenditure (2006): food and nonalcoholic beverages 44.0%, housing and energy 15.1%, clothing and footwear 4.4%, remainder 36.5%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 382; remittances (2009) 13; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 656; official development assistance (2008) 207. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 92; remittances (2008) 16.

**Population economically active (2008):** total 760,000<sup>8</sup>; activity rate of total population 35.7%<sup>8</sup> (participation rates: 15–64, 58.5%<sup>8</sup>; female 46.7%<sup>8</sup>; unofficially unemployed [September 2010] 35–51%).

## Nauru

**Official name:** Naoero (Nauruan<sup>1</sup>) (Republic of Nauru).

**Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Parliament [18]).

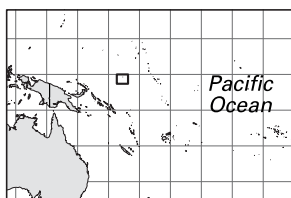
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** 2.

**Official language:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Australian dollar (\$A); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = \$A 1.10; 1 £ = \$A 1.70.



### Area and population

Districts	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2006 survey <sup>3</sup>
Aiwo	0.4	1.1	1,285
Anabar	0.6	1.5	473
Anetan	0.4	1.0	351
Anibare	1.2	3.1	116
Baitisi	0.5	1.2	657
Boe	0.2	0.5	825
Buada	1.0	2.6	657
Denigomodu	0.3	0.9	1,577 <sup>4</sup>
Ewa	0.5	1.2	723
Ijuw	0.4	1.1	347
Meneng	1.2	3.1	1,509
Nibok	0.6	1.6	671
Uaboe	0.3	0.8	143
Yaren	0.6	1.5	635
TOTAL	8.2	21.2	9,968 <sup>5</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,300.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,134, persons per sq km 438.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 100%.

**Sex distribution** (2010): male 50.79%; female 49.21%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 37.5%; 15–29, 29.5%; 30–44, 17.8%; 45–59, 11.8%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 10,000; (2030) 10,000.

**Doubling time:** 33 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): Nauruan 95.8%; Kiribertese (Gilbertese) 1.5%; Asian 1.4%; other Pacific Islanders 0.3%; other/unknown 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant c. 49%, of which Congregational c. 29%; Roman Catholic c. 24%; Chinese folk-religionist c. 10%; other c. 17%.

**Major cities:** none; population of Yaren urban area (2007) 4,616.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 29.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 20.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.4<sup>6</sup>.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 52.5 years; female 58.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 391; endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases 98; diseases of the respiratory system 65; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 43.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: \$A 17,751,000 (grants 38.2%, property income 35.3%, sales of goods and services 13.1%, other taxes 13.4%). Expenditures: \$A 21,769,000.

**Total public and private debt** (July 2007): U.S.\$854,000,000.

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$34,933,000 (U.S.\$3,650 per capita).

### Distribution of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		1997	
	in value \$A '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7, 8, 9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7, 8, 9</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	3.7	13.8	...	...
Mining (phosphate)	4.6	17.1	...	...
Public utilities	–3.5	–13.0	528	24.7
Manufacturing	0.6	2.2	...	...
Construction	0.6	2.2	...	...
Transportation and communications	0.3	1.1	...	...
Trade, hotels	8.0	29.7	137	6.4
Finance	0.7	2.6	33	1.6
Pub. admin.	8.1	30.1	1,238	58.0
Services	3.8	14.1	...	...
Other	...	...	198	9.3
TOTAL	26.9	100.0 <sup>10</sup>	2,134	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 1,800, vegetables 460, pig meat 72, tropical fruit, coffee, almonds, figs, and pandanus (screw pine) are also cultivated, but most foodstuffs and beverages (including water) are imported; livestock (number of live animals) 3,000 pigs, 5,000 chickens; roundwood none; fisheries production 39 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2007): phosphate rock (gross weight including basic slag and guano) 45,000<sup>11</sup>. Manufacturing: none; virtually all consumer manufactures are imported. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 35,000,000 (35,000,000); coal, none (none);

crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (47,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2002): 3,280<sup>8</sup>; activity rate of total population 32.6% (participation rates: over age 15, 76.7%; female 45.5%; unemployed [2006] 26.7%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	92.5	95.4	97.7	100.0	103.2	106.2	111.0

**Household income and expenditure** (2006). Average household size 6.5; average annual income per household \$A 9,550 (U.S.\$7,199); sources of income: wages and salaries 68.7%, gifts 6.2%, imputed rent 5.4%, other 19.7%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 52.1%, housing/energy/household furnishings 17.0%, gifts 8.8%, transportation 7.6%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 0.67; official development assistance (2008) 31. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, n.a.; in permanent crops, n.a.; in pasture, n.a.; forest area, n.a.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
\$A '000,000	–26.2	–26.5	–30.8
% of total	74.4%	94.3%	91.1%

**Imports** (2005–06): \$A 32,300,000 (unspecified [mostly personal material needs] 100.0%). **Major import sources** (2005): South Korea c. 48%; Australia c. 36%; U.S. c. 6%; Germany c. 5%.

**Exports** (2005–06): \$A 1,500,000 (phosphate, virtually 100%<sup>11, 12</sup>). **Major export destinations** (2005): South Korea c. 30%; Canada c. 24%; other c. 46%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 3.2 mi<sup>13</sup>, 5.2 km<sup>13</sup>; passenger traffic, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Roads (2008): total length 10 mi<sup>14</sup>, 16 km<sup>14</sup> (paved 100%). Vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2004): passenger-km 338,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 34,000,000<sup>15</sup>.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	0.8	77	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2005	0	0
Cellular	2009	...	...	Internet users	2009	...	...
Landline	2009	1.9	186	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15–49 and over having: incomplete/complete primary education 4%; incomplete secondary 71%; complete secondary 17%; more than secondary 8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 to 49 literate c. 98%; males literate 96.1%; females literate 99.3%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	56	1,254	22.4	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	57	816	14.3	...
Tertiary	—	—	—	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 10 (1 per 957 persons); hospital beds 51 (1 per 188 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2003–07) 37.9%; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2008): Nauru does not have any military establishment. The defense is assured by Australia, but no formal agreement exists.

<sup>1</sup>Nauruan is the national language; English is the language of business and government. <sup>2</sup>No official capital; government offices are located in Yaren district. <sup>3</sup>Based on 2006 Nauru Household Income and Expenditure Survey. <sup>4</sup>Includes housing complex for foreign workers. The majority of foreign mine workers were repatriated to Kiribati and Tuvalu in 2006. <sup>5</sup>Reported total; summed total equals 9,969. <sup>6</sup>Based on 2007 Republic of Nauru Demographic and Health Survey. <sup>7</sup>Employed only. <sup>8</sup>Nauruan only. <sup>9</sup>Most non-Nauruans are phosphate industry contract workers. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Phosphate extraction, the backbone of the Nauruan economy, halted in 2003 but resumed in 2006. Expect phosphate extraction for the next 5 years (on the surface) to 20 years (from the subsurface) using processing refurbishments. <sup>12</sup>Coral gravel, a by-product of phosphate extraction, was exported in 2008. <sup>13</sup>Serves the phosphate workings. <sup>14</sup>Length of paved road circling Nauru. <sup>15</sup>Includes weight of passengers and mail.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Nauru Bureau of Statistics  
<http://www.spc.int/prism/country/nr/stats>
- Asian Development Bank Country Economic Report: Nauru  
<http://www.adb.org/Documents/CERs/NAU/CER-NAU-2007.pdf>

## Nepal

**Official name:** Sanghiya Loktantrik Ganatantra Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with interim legislature (Constituent Assembly [601]).<sup>2</sup>

**Head of state:** President.

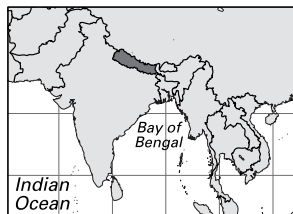
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kathmandu.

**Official language:** Nepali.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Nepalese rupee (NRs); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = NRs 74.01; 1 £ = NRs 114.33.



### Area and population

Development regions	Principal centres	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2001 census
Eastern	Dhankuta	10,987	28,456	5,344,476
Central	Kathmandu	10,583	27,410	8,031,629
Western	Pokhara	11,351	29,398	4,571,013
Mid-western	Birendranagar	16,362	42,378	3,012,975
Far-western	Dipayal	7,544	19,539	2,191,330
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56,827</b>	<b>147,181</b>	<b>23,151,423</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 28,952,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 509.5, persons per sq km 196.7.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 16.7%; rural 83.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.10%; female 49.90%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 39.0%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 17.2%; 45–59, 10.2%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 34,209,000; (2030) 38,886,000.

**Doubling time:** 33 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Nepalese 55.8%; Maithili 10.8%; Bhojpur 7.9%; Tharu 4.4%; Tamang 3.6%; Newar 3.0%; Awadhi 2.7%; Magar 2.5%; Gurkha 1.7%; other 7.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Hindu 80.6%; Buddhist 10.7%; Muslim 4.2%; Kirat (local traditional belief) 3.6%; Christian 0.5%; other 0.4%.

**Major cities** (2001): Kathmandu 671,846; Biratnagar 166,674; Lalitpur 162,991; Pokhara 156,312; Birganj 112,484.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 27.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 19.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.10.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 63.6 years; female 64.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 472; diseases of the circulatory system 203, of which ischemic heart disease 95; accidents and injuries 86; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 63.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007–08). Revenue: NRs 104,865,300,000 (tax revenue 81.1%, of which VAT 28.4%, customs duties 20.1%, corporate income tax 12.6%; non-tax revenue 18.9%). Expenditures: NRs 151,969,500,000 (current expenditures 64.6%, of which education 16.8%, defense 6.7%, health 6.1%; capital expenditures 35.4%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 4,523,693, potatoes 2,424,048, sugarcane 2,354,412, corn (maize) 1,930,669, wheat 1,343,862, buffalo milk 1,031,500, millet 292,683, ginger (2008) 176,602, tangerines 172,058, lentils 147,725, mustard seed 134,494, garlic 34,238, nutmeg (2008) 8,145; livestock (number of live animals) 8,473,082 goats, 7,175,198 cattle, 4,680,486 buffalo; roundwood 13,845,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 91%; fisheries production (2008) 48,750 (from aquaculture 56%). Mining and quarrying (2009): limestone 822,000; talc 9,000; marble 22,000 sq m. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2002): food products 83; textiles and wearing apparel 73; tobacco products 55; beverages 49; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 42. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 2,853,000,000 (2,705,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 9,000 (439,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (664,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$12,985,000,000 (U.S.\$440 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,180 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009–10		2008	
	in value NRs '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>3</sup>	% of labour force <sup>3</sup>
Agriculture	372,560	31.5	8,704,000	73.9
Mining	5,782	0.5	27,000	0.2
Manufacturing	69,349	5.9	773,000	6.6
Construction	73,684	6.2	367,000	3.1
Public utilities	16,597	1.4	109,000	0.9
Transp. and commun.	108,394	9.2	198,000	1.7
Trade, restaurants, hotels	173,710	14.7	889,000	7.5
Finance, real estate	136,842	11.6	103,000	0.9
Pub. admin., defense	22,053	1.9	109,000	0.9
Services	131,333	11.1	494,000	4.2
Other	72,375 <sup>4</sup>	6.1 <sup>4</sup>	6,000	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,182,680<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>11,779,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2008): total 12,929,000<sup>6</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.9%<sup>6</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.7%<sup>6</sup>; female 45.4%<sup>6</sup>; unofficially unemployed [2004] c. 42%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	91.0	93.6	100.0	107.6	114.1	126.6	141.3

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,551,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2005–06)<sup>7</sup>. Average household size 5.4; income per household NRs 328,692 (U.S.\$4,439); sources of income: self-employment 29.5%, wages and salaries 28.1%, remittances 16.1%, real estate 10.2%; expenditure: food and beverages 38.9%, housing and energy 24.3%, recreation and culture 8.7%, education 7.6%, clothing and footwear 5.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 335; remittances (2009) 3,088; foreign direct investment (2007–08 avg.) 3.5; official development assistance (2008) 716. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 381; remittances (2008) 4.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 16.2%, left fallow 0.1%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 12.2%, forest area 24.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
NRs '000,000	–82,366	–90,768	–113,546	–135,311	–162,671	–217,324
% of total	43.3%	43.6%	48.5%	53.3%	57.8%	61.8%

**Imports** (2008–09): NRs 284,571,000,000 (petroleum products 14.5%, machinery and apparatus 8.7%, transport equipment 7.6%, gold 5.8%, medicine 3.4%, unspecified 25.4%). **Major import sources** (2008): India c. 55%; China c. 13%; Singapore c. 2%.

**Exports** (2008–09): NRs 67,247,000,000 (textiles/thread/yarn 12.2%, pulses 9.9%, ready-made garments 9.7%, woolen carpets 8.4%, zinc sheets 4.2%, pashmina 2.4%, unspecified 25.1%). **Major export destinations** (2008): India c. 55%; U.S. c. 10%; Bangladesh c. 9%; Germany c. 5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 33 mi, 53 km<sup>9</sup>; passenger-km (2006) 51,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 700,000. Roads (2007): total length 11,049 mi, 17,782 km (paved 30%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 93,266; trucks and buses 64,959. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 873,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 8,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	249	9.6	PCs	2005	132	4.9
Telephones				Dailies	2009	700 <sup>10</sup>	39 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	7,618 <sup>11</sup>	260 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	626	21
Landline	2009	821	28	Broadband	2009	75 <sup>11</sup>	2.6 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005–06)<sup>7</sup>. Percentage of population having: unknown through literate 15.4%; primary education 22.0%; secondary 44.0%; higher 18.6%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 57.9%; males literate 71.1%; females literate 45.4%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–9)	143,574	4,782,313	33.3	76 <sup>12</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–16) <sup>13</sup>	56,294	2,305,166	40.9	...
Tertiary	...	289,262	...	61 <sup>4</sup> (age 17–21)

**Health** (2006): physicians<sup>15</sup> 1,259 (1 per 21,737 persons); hospital beds 9,881 (1 per 2,801 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 48.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 4,200,000 (16% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 95,753<sup>16</sup> (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 4.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$7.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 26 nonelected seats. <sup>2</sup>An interim constitution was promulgated Jan. 15, 2007; in May 2010 the Constituent Assembly's timetable to write a new permanent constitution was extended by one year. <sup>3</sup>Employed only; excludes 2,100,000 workers ages 5–14. <sup>4</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>7</sup>Based on the Household Budget Survey 2005–06. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>9</sup>20 mi (32 km) operational in 2008. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2006–07. <sup>13</sup>2007–08. <sup>14</sup>2003–04. <sup>15</sup>Public health system only. <sup>16</sup>Of which deployed as UN peacekeepers 3,326.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Nepal <http://www.nrb.org.np>
- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://www.cbs.gov.np>



## Netherlands

**Official name:** Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Kingdom of the Netherlands).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with a parliament (States General) comprising two chambers (Senate [75]; House of Representatives [150]).

**Head of state:** Monarch.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Amsterdam.

**Seat of government:** The Hague.

**Official language:** Dutch<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population<sup>2</sup>

Provinces	area	population	Provinces	area	population
	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate		sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Drenthe	2,680	490,981	Noord-Holland	4,092	2,669,084
Flevoland	2,412	387,881	Overijssel	3,421	1,130,345
Friesland	5,741	646,305	Utrecht	1,449	1,220,910
Gelderland	5,137	1,998,936	Zeeland	2,934	381,409
Groningen	2,968	576,668	Zuid-Holland	3,403	3,505,611
Limburg	2,209	1,122,701	TOTAL	41,528 <sup>4</sup>	16,574,989
Noord-Brabant	5,082	2,444,158			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 16,602,000<sup>2</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 1,273; persons per sq km 491.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 82.4%; rural 17.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>3</sup>): male 49.50%; female 50.50%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 17.6%; 15–29, 18.3%; 30–44, 21.0%; 45–59, 21.4%; 60–74, 14.8%; 75–84, 5.1%; 85 and over, 1.8%.

**Population projection** (2020) 17,081,000; (2030) 17,449,000.

**Ethnic composition** (by place of origin<sup>6</sup>; 2010<sup>3</sup>): Netherlander 79.7%; from EU countries 5.4%; Indonesian 2.3%; Turkish 2.3%; Surinamese 2.1%; Moroccan 2.1%; Netherlands Antillean/Aruban 0.8%; other 5.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic c. 30%; Reformed/Lutheran tradition c. 20%; Muslim c. 6%; nonreligious/atheist c. 40%; other c. 4%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Amsterdam 1,515,126; Rotterdam 1,161,234; The Hague 1,017,113; Utrecht 606,250; Haarlem 412,018.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 56.8%; outside of marriage 43.2%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.8.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.67/2.0.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 78.6 years; female 82.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 255.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 241.8; diseases of the respiratory system 84.1; diseases of the digestive system 33.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: €261,628,000,000 (social security contributions 31.3%; indirect taxes 28.3%; direct taxes 26.0%; nontax revenue 7.3%; sales tax 7.1%). Expenditures: €259,526,000,000 (current expenditure 92.3%, of which social security and welfare 45.3%; development expenditure 7.7%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 11,468,570; potatoes 7,181,000; sugar beets 5,735,000; wheat 1,402,000; pig meat 1,274,980; onions (2008) 1,130,000; chicken meat 763,709; tomatoes (2008) 720,000; hen's eggs (2008) 627,000; carrots (2008) 531,000; cucumbers (2008) 428,000; apples (2008) 375,000; mushrooms (2008) 240,000; flowering bulbs and tubers 239,750 acres (97,000 hectares), of which tulips 29,660 acres (12,000 hectares), cut flowers/plants under glass 7,415 acres (3,000 hectares); livestock (number of live animals) 12,108,000 pigs, 3,996,000 cattle, 1,099,000 sheep; roundwood 1,016,133 cu m, of which fuelwood 29%; fisheries production (2008) 463,370 (from aquaculture 10%). Mining: limestone, n.a. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2008): food, beverages, and tobacco 16,198; petroleum products 8,094; base chemicals and man-made fibres 7,975; machinery and equipment 7,084; fabricated metal products 6,129; printing and publishing 5,946. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; April 2009–March 2010) 113,972,000,000 ([2007] 120,815,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) none ([2007] 13,503,000); crude petroleum (barrels; June 2009–April 2010) 7,442,358 ([2007] 341,848,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 55,574,000 (23,517,000); natural gas (cu m; April 2009–March 2010) 79,944,000,000 ([2007] 48,978,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 31.4%, in permanent crops 1.0%, in pasture 24.3%, forest area 10.9%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 8,836,000; activity rate of total population 53.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 78.4%; female 45.7%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 5.45%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.1	98.3	100.0	101.1	102.8	105.3	106.6
Hourly earnings index	97.6	99.1	100.0	101.8	103.4	107.3	110.3

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$815,769,000,000 (U.S.\$49,350 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$40,510 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,414	1.6	228,000	2.6
Mining	21,579	3.6	11,000	0.1
Manufacturing	71,767	12.1	973,000	11.2
Construction	30,570	5.1	509,000	5.9
Public utilities	10,779	1.8	40,000	0.5
Transp. and commun.	35,007	5.9	512,000	5.9
Trade, hotels	75,857	12.7	1,523,000	17.5
Finance, real estate	149,658	25.1	1,344,000	15.4
Pub. admin., defense	58,675	9.9	541,000	6.2
Services	65,692	11.0	2,297,000	26.4
Other	66,885 <sup>9</sup>	11.2 <sup>9</sup>	723,000 <sup>10</sup>	8.3 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	595,883	100.0	8,701,000	100.0

**Public debt** (December 2008): U.S.\$392,000,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 13,346; remittances (2009) 3,712; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 44,898. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 21,825; remittances (2008) 8,820; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 22,082.

**Household income and expenditure** (2005). Average household size (2009<sup>3</sup>) 2.23; disposable income per household €34,321 (U.S.\$42,683); sources of income (2003): wages 70.8%, transfers 25.3%, other 3.9%; expenditure: housing and energy 22.2%, transportation 11.4%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 10.6%, recreation/culture 10.1%, household furnishings 6.2%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	+27,413	+31,455	+32,724	+40,495	+34,761	+33,904
% of total	5.7%	5.9%	5.4%	6.2%	4.9%	5.8%

**Imports** (2008): €337,893,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.7%, of which office machines/computers/parts 7.7%; chemicals and chemical products 10.7%; crude petroleum 8.5%; food products 7.2%; refined petroleum 5.3%; road vehicles 5.0%). **Major import sources:** Germany 19.2%; Belgium 10.1%; U.S. 8.1%; China 7.4%; U.K. 6.3%.

**Exports** (2008): €372,654,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.9%, of which office machines/computers/parts 7.2%; chemicals and chemical products 13.4%; food 10.1%; refined petroleum 9.7%; bulbs/plants/flowers 1.7%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 24.5%; Belgium 11.6%; U.K. 9.1%; France 8.7%; Italy 5.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008<sup>3</sup>): route length 1,975 mi, 2,888 km; passenger-km (2007) 16,325,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,984,000,000. Roads (2008<sup>3</sup>): total length 84,590 mi, 136,135 km (paved [2006] 90%); passenger-km (2006) 160,000,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 78,159,000,000. Vehicles (2008<sup>3</sup>): passenger cars 7,392,000; trucks and buses 948,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 88,774,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,646,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	10,514	648	PCs	2007	14,934	912
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3,530 <sup>14</sup>	213 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	21,182 <sup>15</sup>	1,277 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	14,872	896
Landline	2009	7,328	441	Broadband	2009	5,902 <sup>15</sup>	356 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: primary/lower secondary education 27%; upper secondary 39%; higher vocational 2%; university 29%; other 3%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	...	1,285,543	...	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	110,793	1,460,503	13.2	88
Tertiary	47,389	602,286	12.7	61 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 60,519 (1 per 270 persons); hospital beds (2006) c. 48,000 (1 per 340 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 3.8.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 46,882 (army 46.5%, navy 20.1%, air force 20.4%, military constabulary 13.0%).<sup>16</sup> **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$724.

<sup>1</sup>Frisian is officially recognized in Friesland but not legally codified by the national government. <sup>2</sup>As of pre-October 2010 dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Total area per more recent survey equals 16,040 sq mi (41,543 sq km), of which land area equals 13,044 sq mi (33,783 sq km), inland water equals 1,380 sq mi (3,574 sq km), and coastal water equals 1,616 sq mi (4,186 sq km). <sup>5</sup>Based on land area. <sup>6</sup>Including second generation. <sup>7</sup>Includes same-sex marriages. <sup>8</sup>Ages 15 and over; per Labour Force Survey. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>10</sup>Includes 479,000 unclassified and 244,000 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Passenger cars 148,000,000,000; buses 12,000,000,000. <sup>13</sup>KLM and Transavia only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>U.S. troops (2009) 510.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistics Netherlands <http://www.cbs.nl>
- Netherlands Bank <http://www.dnb.nl/en/home/index.jsp>



## Netherlands Antilles<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** Nederlandse Antillen (Dutch); Antianan Hulandes (Papiamentu); Netherlands Antilles (English).

**Political status:** nonmetropolitan territory of the Netherlands with one legislative house (Staten, or Parliament [22!]).

**Head of state:** Dutch Monarch represented by Governor.

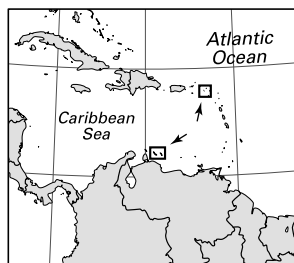
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Willemstad.

**Official languages:** Dutch; Papiamentu<sup>2</sup>; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Netherlands Antillean guilder (NAf.); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = NAf. 1.79; 1 £ = NAf. 2.77.



### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	96.5	100.0	102.9	105.7	112.4	114.3

**Gross national income** (at current market prices; 2008): U.S.\$3,818,538,000 (U.S.\$19,557 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value NAf. '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	41.9	0.6	817	1.2
Mining and quarrying	398.7	5.6	4,139	5.9
Manufacturing	365.3	5.1	5,538	7.9
Construction	273.1	3.8	918	1.3
Public utilities	640.0	9.0	4,397	6.3
Transp. and commun.	1,161.2	16.2	16,139	23.1
Trade, hotels, restaurants	1,706.0	23.9	10,804	15.5
Finance, real estate, insurance	805.7	11.3	5,877	8.4
Pub. admin., defense	1,223.2	17.1	14,225	20.4
Services	526.7 <sup>9</sup>	7.4 <sup>9</sup>	7,007 <sup>10</sup>	10.1 <sup>10</sup>
Other	7,141.7 <sup>11</sup>	100.0	69,862 <sup>11</sup>	100.0
TOTAL				

**Public debt** (external outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$435,440,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops c. 10%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area c. 2%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12, 13</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	-794	-886	-1,025	-1,268
% of total	82.5%	79.2%	83.3%	89.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,396,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.7%; food 17.2%; chemical products 11.5%; road vehicles 9.0%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 40.6%; Neth. 23.8%; Panama 3.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$128,000,000 (food 28.7%, of which cocoa powder 11.2%; machinery and apparatus 15.8%; aircraft parts 13.1%). **Major export destinations:** Neth. 38.9%; U.S. 26.2%; Aruba 11.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 525 mi, 845 km (paved 31%). Vehicles (2009<sup>3</sup>): passenger cars 103,424; trucks and buses 22,003.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	1999	71	390	PCs	2009	...	...
Telephones	2008	200 <sup>15</sup>	1,007 <sup>15</sup>	Dailies	2009	30 <sup>14</sup>	150 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	89	449	Internet users	1999	2.0	11
Landline				Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Education attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.8%; primary education 24.2%; lower secondary 42.8%; upper secondary 16.8%; higher 11.4%; unknown 4.0%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 96.3%; males literate 96.3%; females literate 96.3%.

#### Education (2002–03)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	1,145	22,667	19.8	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	1,181	15,268	12.9	81
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	300	2,285	7.6	21 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2001) 333 (1 per 520 persons); hospital beds (2002) 1,264 (1 per 138 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 6.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): n.a.; Dutch and Antillean coast guard personnel are assisted by the U.S. coast guard.

<sup>1</sup>The dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles occurred on Oct. 10, 2010. As of this date, Curaçao and Sint Maarten became separate autonomous states of the Netherlands and Bonaire, Saba, and Sint Eustatius were directly integrated into the Netherlands. <sup>2</sup>From 2007. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Mostly tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, gherkins, melons, and lettuce grown on hydroponic farms; aloe grown for export, divi-divi pods, and sour orange fruit are nonhydroponic crops. <sup>5</sup>Excludes Saba and Sint Eustatius. <sup>6</sup>Curaçao only. <sup>7</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>Curaçao and Bonaire only. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes 6,919 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Excludes petroleum imports and exports. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2001–02.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of the Curaçao and Sint Maarten <http://www.centralbank.an>
- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://www.cbs.an>

### Area and population

Island councils	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Leeward Islands				
Bonaire	Kralendijk	111	288	13,389
Curaçao	Willemstad	171	444	142,180
Windward Islands				
Saba	The Bottom	5	13	1,737
Sint Eustatius	Oranjestad	8	21	2,886
Sint Maarten (Dutch part only)	Philipsburg	13	34	37,429
TOTAL		308	800	197,621

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 204,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 662.3, persons per sq km 255.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 92.9%; rural 7.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>3</sup>): male 46.72%; female 53.28%.

**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 21.5%; 15–29, 18.6%; 30–44, 22.3%; 45–59, 22.4%; 60–74, 11.2%; 75–84, 3.1%; 85 and over, 0.9%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 213,000; (2030) 212,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): local black-other (Antillean Creole) 81.1%; Dutch 5.3%; Surinamese 2.9%; other (significantly West Indian black) 10.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 72.0%; Protestant 16.0%; Spiritist 0.9%; Buddhist 0.5%; Jewish 0.4%; Bahā'ī 0.3%; Hindu 0.2%; Muslim 0.2%; other/unknown 9.5%.

**Major locales** (2001): Willemstad 93,599; Kralendijk 3,179; Philipsburg 1,227; Oranjestad 1,003; The Bottom 462.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.06.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 5.8/(2007) 2.7.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 72.9 years; female 79.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2000): diseases of the circulatory system 267.6, of which cerebrovascular diseases 83.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 203.6; accidents, poisoning, and violence 45.4; communicable diseases 39.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: NAf. 1,465,900,000 (tax revenue 53.8%, of which sales tax 28.5%, import duties 12.2%; grants 39.0%; nontax revenue 7.2%). Expenditures: NAf. 1,101,400,000 (current expenditures 96.6%, of which transfers 38.8%, wages and salaries 31.1%, interest payments 15.5%; capital expenditures 3.4%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): 4; livestock (number of live animals) 13,600 goats, 9,100 sheep, 2,600 pigs, 140,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 3,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 16,698 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007): salt 500,000, sulfur by-product 23,000. Manufacturing (2004): residual fuel oil 4,188,000; gas-diesel oils 2,202,000; asphalt 994,000; other manufactures include electronic parts, cigarettes, textiles, rum, and Curaçao liqueur. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,294,000,000 (1,294,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (80,688,600); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 9,600,000 (1,978,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008)<sup>5</sup> 1,162; remittances (2009) 32; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 206. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008)<sup>5</sup> 298; remittances (2008) 72; foreign direct disinvestment (2007–09 avg.) 8.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008<sup>3</sup>) 2.6; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1996)<sup>6</sup>; 7: housing 26.5%, transportation and communications 19.9%, food 14.7%, household furnishings 8.8%, recreation and education 8.2%, clothing and footwear 7.5%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 96,078; activity rate of total population 48.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 68.7%; female [2006] 49.0%; unemployed 10.0%).

## New Caledonia

**Official name:** Territoire des Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances (Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies)<sup>1</sup>.

**Political status:**<sup>2</sup> unique collectivity (France) with one legislative house (Congress)<sup>3</sup> [54]].

**Head of state:** President of France.

**Heads of government:** High Commissioner (for France); President of the Government (for New Caledonia).

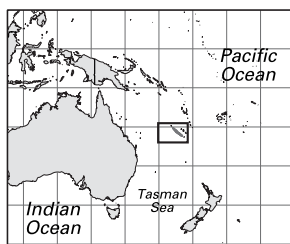
**Capital:** Nouméa.

**Official language:** none<sup>4</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFP franc (CFPF);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFPF 93.14; 1 £ = CFPF 143.88.



### Area and population

		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 preliminary census
Loyauté (Loyalty)	Wé	765	1,981	17,436
Lifou		466	1,207	8,627
Maré		248	642	5,417
Ouvéa		51	132	3,392
Nord (Northern)	Koné	3,305	8,561	45,137
Bélep, îles		27	70	895
New Caledonia (part)		3,278	8,491	44,242
Sud (Southern)	Nouméa	3,102	8,033	183,007
New Caledonia (part)		3,043	7,881	181,038
Pins, île des		59	152	1,969
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,172</b>	<b>18,575</b>	<b>245,580</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 249,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 34.7, persons per sq km 13.4.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 63.7%; rural 36.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2008<sup>5</sup>): male 50.42%; female 49.58%.

**Age breakdown** (2008<sup>5</sup>): under 15, 26.7%; 15–29, 24.1%; 30–44, 22.8%; 45–59, 15.7%; 60–74, 8.2%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 286,000; (2030) 319,000.

**Doubling time:** 60 years.

**Ethnic composition** (1996): Melanesian 45.3%, of which local (Kanak) 44.1%, Vanuatuan 1.2%; European 34.1%; Wallisian or Futunan 9.0%; Indonesian 2.6%; Tahitian 2.6%; Vietnamese 1.4%; other 5.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 54.2%; Protestant 14.0%; unfiliated/other Christian 18.8%; Muslim 2.7%; nonreligious 5.8%; other 4.5%.

**Major communes** (2009): Nouméa 97,579 (urban agglomeration 163,723); Mont-Dore 25,683; Dumbéa 24,103; Païta 16,358; Koné 5,199.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2007) 30.8%; outside of marriage (2007) 69.2%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.20.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 3.8/(2005) 1.5.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 71.8 years; female 80.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 132.0; diseases of the circulatory system 117.5; poisonings and violence 72.6; diseases of the respiratory system 49.1; accidents 25.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFPF 163,834,000,000 (direct taxes 36.3%; indirect taxes 29.1%; subsidies 4.3%; other 30.3%). Expenditures: CFPF 184,661,000,000 (current expenditure 93.3%; development expenditure 6.7%).

**Public debt:** n.a.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 16,500, yams 12,500, vegetables 6,876, corn (maize) 4,203, sweet potatoes 3,200, cattle meat 3,130, cassava 2,900, squash 2,525, pig meat 2,376, potatoes 1,773; livestock (number of live animals) 90,000 cattle, 29,000 pigs, 600,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 4,800 cu m, of which fuelwood, n.a.; fisheries production 5,827, of which tuna 2,396, shrimp 2,036<sup>7</sup> (from aquaculture 36%). Mining and quarrying (2009): nickel ore 6,400,000, of which nickel content 92,500; cobalt 1,000 (recovered). Manufacturing (metric tons; 2008): cement (2007) 134,000; ferronickel (metal content) 38,548; nickel matte (metal content) 13,564; other manufactures include beer, copra cake, and soap. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 1,944,000,000 (1,820,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (244,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (697,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.5%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 13.1%, forest area 39.2%.

**Population economically active** (2004): total 96,406; activity rate of total population 41.8% (participation rates: over age 14, 57.1%; female [1996] 39.7%; registered unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 6.8%).

### Price index (December 2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index <sup>9</sup>	96.6	97.5	100.0	101.5	103.3	107.1	107.3

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$9,280,000,000 (U.S.\$37,630 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2004		2009	
	in value CFPF '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	10,105	1.8	2,258	2.7
Mining	55,336	9.8	1,241	1.5
Public utilities	9,392	1.7	829	1.0
Manufacturing	29,530	5.2	8,389	10.2
Construction	46,496	8.2	8,415	10.2
Transp. and commun.	39,517	7.0	4,269	5.2
Trade, hotels	76,720	13.6	13,192	16.0
Finance, real estate	69,048	12.2	8,351	10.1
Pub. admin., defense	99,253	17.5	24,477	29.6
Services	84,662	15.0	11,162	13.5
Other	45,469 <sup>10</sup>	8.0 <sup>10</sup>	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565,528</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82,583</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 3.6; average annual income per household, n.a.; sources of income (2008): wages and salaries 67.1%, transfer payments 18.3%, self-employment 9.6%, other 5.0%; expenditure (2008): housing and energy 30.8%, food and beverages 19.5%, transportation 19.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 152; remittances (2009) 612; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 624. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 168; remittances (2008) 56; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 20.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–627.0	–659.7	–862.3	–779.5	–1,636.5	–673.2
% of total	23.7%	22.8%	27.5%	19.1%	33.4%	26.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$3,268,600,000 (mineral fuels 18.6%, of which refined petroleum 16.4%; machinery and apparatus 18.4%; road vehicles 12.7%; food 9.0%; chemicals and chemical products 7.0%). **Major import sources:** France 26.1%; Singapore 16.9%; Australia 10.0%; China 6.0%; Germany 4.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,632,100,000 (ferronickel 49.4%; nickel matte 31.9%; nickel ore and concentrate 13.7%; shrimp 1.2%). **Major export destinations:** France 33.2%; Japan 17.0%; Taiwan 10.7%; Spain 7.1%; Australia 5.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2005): total length 3,061 mi, 4,926 km (paved 47%). Vehicles: passenger cars (2005) 105,159; trucks and buses, n.a. Air transport (2008)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 1,498,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 26,127,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	115	498	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	26 <sup>13</sup>	156 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	208 <sup>14</sup>	832 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	85	340
Landline	2009	66	264	Broadband	2009	32 <sup>14</sup>	128 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling through some primary education 38.1%; primary 9.5%; lower secondary 6.4%; upper secondary 11.8%; vocational 19.8%; higher 14.4%. **Literacy** (2002): total population age 15 and over literate 91.0%; males literate 92.0%; females literate 90.0%.

#### Education (2009)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	1,966	36,502	18.6	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	2,763	32,463	11.7	...
Tertiary	111 <sup>15</sup>	3,735	26.4 <sup>15</sup>	... (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 550 (1 per 448 persons); hospital beds (2007) 696 (1 per 348 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 6.1; under-nourished population (2004–06) 20,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 2,050 French troops (army c. 46%, navy c. 25%, air force, n.a., gendarmerie c. 29%).

<sup>1</sup>Locally known as Kanaky. <sup>2</sup>The Nouméa Accord granting New Caledonia limited autonomy was signed in May 1998; future referendum concerning possible independence are to be held between 2014 and 2018. <sup>3</sup>Operates in association with 3 provincial assemblies. <sup>4</sup>Kanak languages and French have special recognition per Nouméa Accord. <sup>5</sup>January 1. <sup>6</sup>Within Nouméa urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>All from aquaculture. <sup>8</sup>As of December. <sup>9</sup>Employed only. <sup>10</sup>Taxes and subsidies less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Air Calédonie International only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2005.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- L'Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer <http://www.ieom.fr>
- Institut de la statistique et des études économiques Nouvelle-Calédonie <http://www.isee.nc>

## New Zealand

**Official name:** New Zealand (English); Aotearoa (Maori).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (House of Representatives [122]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch, represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

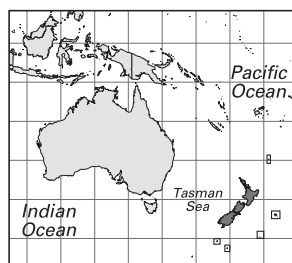
**Capital:** Wellington.

**Official languages:** English; Maori.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** New Zealand dollar (NZ\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = NZ\$1.43; 1 £ = NZ\$2.21.



### Area and population

Islands	area	population	Islands	area	population
Regional Councils/ Unitary Council	sq km	2010 estimate	Regional Councils/ Unitary Council	sq km	2010 estimate
North Island <sup>2</sup>	116,219	3,328,700	South Island <sup>2, 3</sup>	152,229 <sup>4</sup>	1,038,300 <sup>4</sup>
Auckland <sup>5</sup>	6,059	1,459,700	Canterbury	44,638	565,800
Bay of Plenty	12,277	275,000	Marlborough		
Gisborne (district) <sup>6</sup>	8,355	46,600	(district) <sup>6</sup>	10,781	45,300
Hawke's Bay	14,111	154,800	Nelson (city) <sup>6</sup>	444	45,500
Manawatu-			Otago	31,241	207,400
Wanganui	22,206	231,500	Southland <sup>3</sup>	32,079	94,200
Northeast	13,789	157,300	Tasman (district) <sup>6</sup>	9,771	47,300
Taranaki	7,257	109,100	West Coast	23,276	32,700
Waikato	24,025	411,500	offshore islands <sup>7</sup>	2,244	700
Wellington	8,140	483,200	TOTAL	270,692	4,367,700

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,369,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 41.8, persons per sq km 16.1.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 86.0%; rural 14.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.06%; female 50.94%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 20.7%; 15–29, 21.0%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 19.8%; 60–74, 12.1%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,774,000; (2030) 5,111,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): European 67.6%, of which NZ European 59.1%; Maori (local Polynesian) 14.6%; Asian 9.2%, of which Chinese 3.7%; other Pacific peoples (mostly other Polynesian) 6.9%; other 1.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Christian 51.1%, of which Anglican 13.3%, Roman Catholic 12.2%, Presbyterian 9.2%, Maori Christian 1.6%; Hindu 1.6%; Buddhist 1.3%; Muslim 1.0%; nonreligious 31.1%; unknown/other 13.9%.

**Major urban areas** (2010): Auckland 1,354,900; Christchurch 390,300; Wellington 389,700; Hamilton 203,400; Napier-Hastings 124,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 51.5%; outside of marriage 48.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.18.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 5.0/(2008) 2.3.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 78.2 years; female 82.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 258.9, of which ischemic heart disease 141.2, cerebrovascular disease 63.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 191.0; diseases of the respiratory system 57.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: NZ\$65,859,000,000 (tax revenue 85.3%, of which individual income taxes 41.3%; nontax revenue 14.5%; social contributions 0.2%). Expenditures: NZ\$60,247,000,000 (social protection 33.9%; education 16.7%; health 16.7%; defense 3.2%).

**Public debt** (June 2009): U.S.\$25,500,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 15,217,000<sup>8</sup>, cattle meat 637,030, potatoes 490,000, sheep meat 478,381, kiwifruit 365,000<sup>8</sup>, apples 355,000<sup>8</sup>, wool 217,900<sup>8</sup>, green onions 203,000, grapes 190,000<sup>8</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 32,384,000 sheep, 9,961,000 cattle; roundwood 20,214,000 cu m, of which fuelwood, n.a.; fisheries production 563,410<sup>8</sup> (from aquaculture 20%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron sand 2,020,000; gold 16,274 kg<sup>9</sup>; silver 31,017 kg<sup>9</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): food products 5,053; structural metal products 1,359; publishing 1,131; general purpose machinery 1,106; sawn/planned wood 988. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 42,280,000,000 (39,020,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007–08) 2,178,000 ([2007] 185,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007–08) 2,855,000 ([2007] 2,897,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 20,400,000 ([2007] 33,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007–08) 5,187,000 ([2007] 6,086,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 4,304,000,000 ([2007] 3,991,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.2%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 42.4%, forest area 31.2%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,283,200; activity rate 53.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.5%; female 46.8%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 6.6%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	97.1	100.0	103.4	105.8	110.0	112.3

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 2.8; average annual income per household (2008–09) NZ\$78,876 (U.S.\$47,245); sources of income (2008–09): wages and salaries 72.9%, transfers/pensions 11.3%, self-employment 5.7%; expenditure (2006–07): housing and energy 23.4%, food 16.3%, transportation 14.2%, recreation and culture 10.1%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009–10): U.S.\$115,816,000,000 (U.S.\$26,754 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI ([2008] U.S.\$25,090 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		2007	
	in value NZ\$'000,000 <sup>10</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry }	9,645	7.2	154,400	6.9
Mining }			5,100	0.2
Public utilities }	2,522	1.9	8,800	0.4
Manufacturing }	17,612	13.2	274,400	12.3
Construction }	6,010	4.5	183,100	8.2
Transp. and commun. }	14,334	10.7	115,400	5.2
Trade, hotels }	20,015	15.0	485,700	21.7
Finance, real estate }	36,793	27.6	320,400	14.3
Pub. admin., defense }	6,673	5.0	136,100	6.1
Services }	15,947	11.9	461,700	20.7
Other }	3,935	2.9	90,300	4.0
TOTAL	133,486	100.0 <sup>4</sup>	2,235,400	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,030; remittances (2009) 481; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,927. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,991; remittances (2008) 1,202; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 1,019.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–963	–4,489	–4,015	–3,959	–3,789	–349
% of total	2.3%	9.4%	8.3%	6.8%	5.8%	0.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$34,367,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.3%; road vehicles 9.8%; crude petroleum 9.7%; food 7.5%; refined petroleum 7.3%). **Major import sources:** Australia 18.0%; China 13.3%; U.S. 9.5%; Japan 8.2%; Singapore 4.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$30,578,000,000 (food 47.0%, of which meat 12.3%, milk/cream 11.3%, vegetables/fruits 4.9%, butter 4.0%; wood/paper [all forms] 7.8%; machinery and apparatus 6.9%; crude petroleum 6.5%). **Major export destinations:** Australia 23.3%; U.S. 10.2%; Japan 8.4%; China 5.9%; U.K. 3.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 2,565 mi, 4,128 km; passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo (2008–09) 3,962,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 58,288 mi, 93,805 km (paved 66%); passenger-km (2007) 40,000,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 19,538,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>13</sup>): passenger cars 2,789,676; trucks and buses 570,557. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 27,539,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 851,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	2,338	576	PCs	2005	2,077	507
Telephones				Dailies	2009	632 <sup>15</sup>	146 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,700 <sup>16</sup>	1,102 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,600	844
Landline	2009	1,870	438	Broadband	2009	981 <sup>16</sup>	230 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 26.8%; primary 9.0%; vocational 29.8%; secondary 15.0%; higher 19.4%. **Literacy** (2006): 89%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	22,730	348,160	15.3	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	35,504	514,563	14.5	91 <sup>17</sup>
Tertiary	13,767	244,355	17.7	78 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 9,757 (1 per 433 persons); hospital beds (2002) 23,825 (1 per 165 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 4.6; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 9,702 (army 51.6%, navy 21.7%, air force 26.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$480.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number is 120 seats, actual current number is 122 seats. <sup>2</sup>Includes nearby islands, islets, or water areas that are within regional councils. <sup>3</sup>Includes Stewart Island (Rakiura). Stewart Island's area is 1,681 sq km. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Functions under a new local government structure (as a unitary council) from Nov. 1, 2010. <sup>6</sup>A unitary authority that is administered by a city council or district council with regional powers. <sup>7</sup>Distant islands including Chatham Islands regional council (area: 963 sq km, pop. 700). <sup>8</sup>2008. <sup>9</sup>Mine output, metal content. <sup>10</sup>At constant prices of 1995/96. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Passenger cars/vans/pickup trucks 37,000,000,000; buses/heavy trucks 3,000,000,000. <sup>13</sup>January 1. <sup>14</sup>Air New Zealand only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>2001–02.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• Statistics New Zealand/Tataraunga Aotearoa <http://www.stats.govt.nz>



## Nicaragua

**Official name:** República de Nicaragua (Republic of Nicaragua).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [92]).

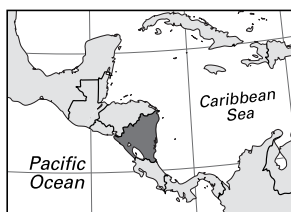
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Managua.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** córdoba (C\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = C\$21.13; 1 £ = C\$32.64.



### Area and population

Departments	Capitals	area <sup>2</sup>		population 2008 estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
Boaco	Boaco	1,613	4,177	164,700
Carazo	Jinotepe	417	1,081	176,107
Chinandega	Chinandega	1,862	4,822	409,987
Chontales	Juigalpa	2,502	6,481	171,654
Estelí	Estelí	861	2,230	216,462
Granada	Granada	402	1,040	189,344
Jinotega	Jinotega	3,561	9,222	376,129
León	León	1,984	5,138	392,096
Madriz	Somoto	659	1,708	146,477
Managua	Managua	1,338	3,465	1,365,315
Masaya	Masaya	236	611	326,452
Matagalpa	Matagalpa	2,627	6,804	507,335
Nueva Segovia	Ocotol	1,348	3,491	229,950
Rio San Juan	San Carlos	2,912	7,541	105,747
Rivas	Rivas	835	2,162	167,141
<b>Autonomous regions</b>				
North Atlantic	Puerto Cabezas	12,782	33,106	382,498
South Atlantic	Bluefields	10,525	27,260	341,472
TOTAL LAND AREA		46,464	120,340 <sup>3</sup>	
INLAND WATER		3,874	10,034	
TOTAL		50,337 <sup>3</sup>	130,373 <sup>3</sup>	5,668,866

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,822,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>4</sup>: persons per sq mi 125.3, persons per sq km 48.4.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 55.9%; rural 44.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.03%; female 49.97%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 34.6%; 15–29, 31.3%; 30–44, 19.3%; 45–59, 9.8%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 6,682,000; (2030) 7,387,000.

**Doubling time:** 36 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo (Spanish/Indian) 63.1%; white 14.0%; black 8.0%; multiple ethnicities 5.0%; other 9.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 58.5%; Protestant/independent Christian 23.2%, of which Evangelical 1.6%, Moravian 1.6%; nonreligious 15.7%; other 2.6%.

**Major cities** (2005)<sup>5</sup>: Managua 908,892; León 139,433; Chinandega 95,614; Masaya 92,598; Estelí 90,294.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 23.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 19.4 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.63.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): 4.2/1.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 69.1 years; female 73.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002)<sup>6</sup>: diseases of the circulatory system 131.0; accidents, injuries, and violence 69.3; malignant neoplasms 60.6; communicable diseases 49.0; diabetes mellitus 28.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: U.S.\$1,209,700,000 (tax revenue 92.6%, of which taxes on goods and services 32.7%, taxes on international trade 30.0%, tax on income and profits 29.8%; nontax revenue 7.4%). Expenditures: U.S.\$1,641,600,000 (education 20.7%; health 14.4%; economic services 14.4%; defense and public order 11.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,259,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 4,304,855, corn (maize) 423,881, rice 321,880, dry beans 176,655, peanuts (groundnuts) 139,266, cassava 115,000, oranges 85,000, sorghum 74,624, coffee 72,727, bananas 36,285; livestock (number of live animals) 3,600,000 cattle, 268,000 horses; roundwood (2009) 6,125,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 98%; fisheries production 45,888, of which lobster 4,337 (none from aquaculture 35%). Mining and quarrying (2009): gold 1,337 kg. Manufacturing (value added in C\$'000,000; 2003<sup>7</sup>): food 1,917; textiles and wearing apparel 969; beverages 713; wood products (including furniture) 503. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 3,313,400,000 (2,193,900,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (5,996,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 787,000 (1,417,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 4.9; expenditure (1999)<sup>8</sup>: food and beverages 41.8%, education 9.8%, housing 9.8%, transportation 8.5%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 2,282,700; activity rate of total population 39.7% (participation rates: ages 10 and over, 51.8%; female [2005] 35.2%; officially unemployed 8.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	84.1	91.2	100.0	109.1	121.3	145.3	150.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$5,790,000,000 (U.S.\$1,010 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,450 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value C\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	21,003.5	16.8	600,807	26.3
Mining	1,433.9	1.1	5,723	0.3
Manufacturing	22,085.9	17.7	274,617	12.0
Construction	5,893.6	4.7	99,411	4.4
Public utilities	3,257.5	2.6	10,948	0.5
Transp. and commun.	6,835.2	5.5	86,644	3.8
Trade, restaurants	17,713.3	14.2	486,012	21.3
Finance, real estate	15,713.2	12.6	82,653	3.6
Pub. admin., defense	15,750.5	12.6	449,662	19.7
Services	8,263.2	6.6		
Other	7,118.8 <sup>9</sup>	5.7 <sup>9</sup>	186,223 <sup>10</sup>	8.2 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	125,068.6	100.0 <sup>3</sup>	2,282,700	100.0 <sup>3</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 276; remittances (2009) 768; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 432; official development assistance (2008) 741. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 142; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 15. **Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 6.3%, left fallow 10.0%, in permanent crops 2.0%, in pasture 25.1%, forest area 41.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,266	–1,520	–1,724	–2,073	–2,434	–1,832
% of total	45.6%	47.0%	45.6%	46.5%	45.3%	39.7%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$3,538,000,000 (petroleum 21.6%, machinery and apparatus 14.9%, food 12.3%, road vehicles 6.9%, medicines 5.8%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 23.0%; Mexico 13.1%; Costa Rica 8.6%; China 7.9%; Guatemala 6.1%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$1,195,000,000 (coffee 15.8%, bovine meat 15.0%, milk/cream/cheese 7.8%, raw sugar 6.1%, crustaceans 5.9%, gold 5.4%, vegetables 4.7%, peanuts [groundnuts] 4.7%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 31.2%; El Salvador 14.1%; Honduras 9.3%; Costa Rica 7.3%; Canada 5.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: <sup>12</sup> Roads (2007): total length 12,634 mi, 20,333 km (paved 10%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 101,899; trucks and buses 187,526. Air transport: passenger-km (2000) 72,200,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	648	123	PCs	2005	220	43
Telephones				Dailies	2009	170 <sup>13</sup>	44 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,204 <sup>14</sup>	558 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	200	35
Landline	2009	255	44	Broadband	2009	47 <sup>14</sup>	8.2 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling 20.1%; 1–3 years 16.6%; 4–6 years 27.0%; 7–9 years 16.1%; 10–12 years 10.5%; vocational 2.3%; incomplete university 2.6%; complete university 4.4%; unknown 0.4%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 15 and over literate 78.0%; males literate 78.1%; females literate 77.9%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	32,349	944,341	29.2	92
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	16,164	462,198	28.6	45
Tertiary	...	103,577 <sup>15</sup>	...	18 <sup>15</sup> (age 17–21)

**Health** (2008): physicians 3,776 (1 per 1,501 persons); hospital beds 4,971 (1 per 1,140 persons); infant mortality rate (2005) 26.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,200,000 (21% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 12,000 (army 83.3%, navy 6.7%, air force 10.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$7.

<sup>1</sup>Includes the runner-up in the 2006 presidential election and the immediate past president. <sup>2</sup>Lakes and lagoons are excluded from the areas of departments and autonomous regions. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Based on land area. <sup>5</sup>Populations of urban area of *municipios*. <sup>6</sup>Estimates. <sup>7</sup>At prices of 1994. <sup>8</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>9</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>12</sup>Public railroad service ended in 1994; private rail service ended in 2001. <sup>13</sup>Circulation. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2002–03.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Nicaragua <http://www.bcn.gob.ni>
- Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos <http://www.inide.gob.ni>



## Niger

**Official name:** République du Niger  
(Republic of Niger)  
**Form of government:** military regime<sup>1</sup>.  
**Head of state and government:**  
President of Supreme Council for the  
Restoration of Democracy<sup>1, 2</sup>.  
**Capital:** Niamey.  
**Official language:** French.  
**Religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF);  
valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24;  
1 £ = CFAF 791.31.



Area and population		area		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 estimate
Agadez	Agadez	242,117	627,080	487,313
Diffa	Diffa	56,763	147,017	473,563
Dosso	Dosso	12,255	31,740	2,016,690
Maradi	Maradi	15,143	39,219	3,021,169
Tahoua	Tahoua	41,080	106,397	2,658,099
Tillabéri	Tillabéri	35,336	91,521	2,500,454
Zinder	Zinder	56,437	146,170	2,824,468
<b>City</b>				
Niamey	Niamey	155	402	1,222,066
<b>TOTAL</b>		459,286	1,189,546	15,203,822

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 15,878,000<sup>3</sup>.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 34.6, persons per sq km 13.3.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 19.8%; rural 80.2%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.02%; female 49.98%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 49.6%; 15–29, 25.6%; 30–44, 13.7%; 45–59, 7.2%; 60–74, 3.3%; 75 and over, 0.6%.  
**Population projection**<sup>3</sup>: (2020) 22,749,000; (2030) 31,946,000.  
**Doubling time:** 19 years.  
**Ethnolinguistic composition** (2001): Hausa 55.4%; Zarma-Songhai-Dendi 21.0%; Tuareg 9.3%; Fulani (Peul) 8.5%; Kanuri 4.7%; other 1.1%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 90%, of which Sunni c. 85%, Shi'ite c. 5%; traditional beliefs c. 9%; other c. 1%.  
**Major cities** (2001): Niamey 707,951 (urban agglomeration [2009] 1,004,000); Zinder 170,575; Maradi 148,017; Agadez 78,289; Tahoua 73,002.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 52.2 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.2 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 37.0 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 7.83.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): n.a./n.a.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 51.0 years; female 53.4 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases (significantly malaria, meningitis, pneumonia, and diarrhea) 1,697; diseases of the circulatory system 121; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 50; diseases of the respiratory system 34.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: CFAF 485,500,000,000 (tax revenue 71.3%; external aid and grants 24.5%; nontax revenue 3.5%; other 0.7%). Expenditures: CFAF 567,700,000,000 (current expenditures 52.6%, of which wages and salaries 16.9%; capital expenditures 47.4%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$795,000,000.  
**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 45; remittances (2009) 79; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 478; official development assistance (2008) 605. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 49; remittances (2008) 29; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 14.  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$5,197,000,000 (U.S.\$340 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$660 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
2008				
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>4, 5</sup>	% of labour force <sup>4, 5</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,010,389	43.3	72,000	2.0
Mining and quarrying	106,358	4.6	29,000	0.8
Manufacturing	116,925	5.0	907,000	25.7
Construction	57,028	2.4	421,000	11.9
Public utilities	29,745	1.3	79,000	2.2
Transp. and commun.	148,234	6.4	342,000	9.7
Trade, hotels	322,528	13.8	704,000	19.9
Finance, real estate	...	...	205,000	5.8
Pub. admin., defense	194,288	8.3	...	...
Services	194,454	8.3	775,000	21.9
Other	153,149 <sup>6</sup>	6.6 <sup>6</sup>	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,333,098	100.0	3,535,000 <sup>7</sup>	100.0 <sup>7</sup>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): millet 2,677,855, cowpeas 786,763, sorghum 738,660, cow's milk 437,000<sup>8</sup>, dry onions 373,600<sup>8</sup>, peanuts (groundnuts) 308,000<sup>8</sup>, sugarcane 187,800<sup>8</sup>, cabbages 171,400<sup>8</sup>, tomatoes 130,000<sup>8</sup>, cassava 110,300<sup>8</sup>, squash 106,000<sup>8</sup>, camel's milk 42,000<sup>8</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 13,147,200 goats, 10,548,100

sheep, 9,261,600 cattle, 1,654,900 camels; roundwood 9,842,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 96%; fisheries production<sup>8</sup> 30,000 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009): limestone 146,000<sup>8</sup>; uranium 3,241; salt 1,300<sup>8</sup>; gold (metal content) 2,067 kg. Manufacturing (value added in CFAF '000,000; 2008): food and food products 6,797; paper products, printing, and publishing 2,604; soaps and other chemical products 1,625; wood products and furniture 1,557; textiles 412. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 254,714,000<sup>9</sup> ([2007] 593,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 225,072 ([2007] 185,000); crude petroleum, none<sup>10</sup> (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (161,000); natural gas, none (none).  
**Population economically active** (2006): total 6,139,000; activity rate of total population 42.6% (participation rates: over age 15, 83.5%; female 41.9%; registered unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.5	92.8	100.0	100.0	100.1	111.4	116.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 6.2; income per household: n.a.; expenditure (2005)<sup>11</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco products 53.7%, housing and rent 10.3%, transportation 9.9%, clothing and footwear 5.3%, health 4.6%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 11.6%, in permanent crops 0.01%, in pasture 22.7%, forest area 1.0%.

### Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CFAF '000,000	-202,411	-196,552	-273,612	-201,909	-185,193	-454,749
% of total	44.2%	37.4%	48.7%	32.0%	22.6%	47.6%

**Imports** (2008): CFAF 501,605,000,000 (food and food products 25.1%; petroleum products 15.5%; machinery and equipment 15.1%; chemicals and chemical products 14.9%; transportation equipment 6.8%). **Major import sources:** France 13.7%; China 13.3%; Netherlands 7.6%; U.S. 7.4%; Nigeria 4.9%.  
**Exports** (2008): CFAF 316,412,000,000 (uranium 62.6%; livestock 23.7%, of which cattle 9.5%; gold 5.6%; onions 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** France 36.8%; Nigeria 25.0%; U.S. 14.2%; Japan 10.4%; Switzerland 5.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008): total length 11,774 mi, 18,949 km (paved 21%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 75,697; trucks and buses 20,978. Air transport (2007)<sup>12</sup>: passenger arrivals 64,904, passenger departures 60,297; cargo unloaded 1,394 metric tons, cargo loaded 149 metric tons.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	150	13	PCs	2005	10	0.8
Telephones				Dailies	2009	41 <sup>3</sup>	0.1 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,599 <sup>14</sup>	170 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	116	7.6
Landline	2009	65	4.3	Broadband	2009	1 <sup>14</sup>	0.1 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006)<sup>11, 15</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 86.2%; incomplete primary education 6.9%; complete primary 1.0%; incomplete secondary 3.7%; complete secondary 0.4%; higher 0.9%. **Literacy** (2007–08): total population age 15 and over literate 29.0%; males literate 42.8%; females literate 17.1%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	40,021	1,554,102	38.8	54
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–19)	9,289	256,555	27.6	91 <sup>6</sup>
Tertiary	1,176	15,992	13.6	1 (age 20–24)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 427<sup>17</sup> (1 per 34,548 persons); hospital beds (2007) 2,934 (1 per 4,845 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 81; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,800,000 (28% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 5,300 (army 98.1%, air force 1.9%); paramilitary 5,400. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$4.

<sup>1</sup>Per military coup of Feb. 18, 2010; constitution transitioning Niger toward civilian rule approved by referendum on Oct. 31, 2010. <sup>2</sup>Assisted by Prime Minister. <sup>3</sup>Estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (December 2008 update). <sup>4</sup>Excluding nomadic population. <sup>5</sup>January 1. <sup>6</sup>Import taxes and duties. <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>2008. <sup>9</sup>SONICAR and Nigelec electricity companies only. <sup>10</sup>Crude petroleum production was expected to begin in 2010. <sup>11</sup>Niamey only. <sup>12</sup>Niamey airport. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of *Le Sahel Quotidien* only. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>Based on a 2006 demographic and health survey of 14,945 persons age 25 and over. <sup>16</sup>2006–07. <sup>17</sup>Public health institutions only.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Institut National de la Statistique  
<http://www.stat-niger.org>
- La Banque de France: La Zone Franc  
<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>

## Nigeria

**Official name:** Federal Republic of Nigeria.

**Form of government:** federal republic with two legislatures (Senate [109]; House of Representatives [360]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Abuja.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Nigerian naira (₦); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = ₦150.42; 1 £ = ₦232.37.



Area and population					
States	area sq km	population 2006 census	States	area sq km	population 2006 census
Abia	6,320	2,845,380	Kebbi	36,800	3,256,541
Adamawa	36,917	3,178,950	Kogi	29,833	3,314,043
Akwa Ibom	7,081	3,902,051	Kwara	36,825	2,365,353
Anambra	4,844	4,177,828	Lagos	3,345	9,113,605
Bauchi	45,837	4,653,066	Nassarawa	27,117	1,869,377
Bayelsa	10,773	1,704,515	Niger	76,363	3,954,772
Benue	34,059	4,253,641	Ogun	16,762	3,751,140
Borno	70,898	4,171,104	Ondo	14,606	3,460,877
Cross River	20,156 <sup>1</sup>	2,892,988 <sup>1</sup>	Osun	9,251	3,416,959
Delta	17,698	4,112,445	Oyo	28,454	5,580,894
Ebonyi	5,670	2,176,947	Plateau	30,913	3,206,531
Edo	17,802	3,233,366	Rivers	11,077	5,198,716
Ekiti	6,353	2,398,957	Sokoto	25,973	3,702,676
Enugu	7,161	3,267,837	Taraba	54,473	2,294,800
Gombe	18,768	2,365,040	Yobe	45,502	2,321,339
Imo	5,530	3,927,563	Zamfara	39,762	3,278,873
Jigawa	23,154	4,361,002			
Kaduna	46,053	6,113,503	<b>Federal Capital Territory</b>		
Kano	20,131	9,401,288	Abuja	7,315	1,406,239
Katsina	24,192	5,801,584	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>923,768<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>140,431,790</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 158,259,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 443.7, persons per sq km 171.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 49.1%; rural 50.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.80%; female 49.20%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 28.2%; 30–44, 15.3%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 193,252,000; (2030) 226,651,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Yoruba 17.5%; Hausa 17.2%; Igbo (Ibo) 13.3%; Fulani 10.7%; Ibibio 4.1%; Kanuri 3.6%; Egba 2.9%; Tiv 2.6%; Igbira 1.1%; Nupe 1.0%; Edo 1.0%; Ijo 0.8%; detribalized 0.9%; other 23.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2003): Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 50.5%; Christian 48.2%, of which Protestant 15.0%, Roman Catholic 13.7%, other (mostly independent Christian) 19.5%; other 1.3%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Lagos 9,466,000; Kano 3,140,000; Ibadan 2,628,000; Abuja 1,576,000; Kaduna 1,442,000; Benin City 1,190,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 39.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 16.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.20.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 46.4 years; female 47.3 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 3.1%<sup>2</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS c. 258; respiratory infections c. 182; malaria c. 181; cardiovascular diseases c. 167.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008)<sup>3</sup>. Revenue: ₦2,411,000,000,000 (petroleum revenue 83.3%, of which tax on profits and royalties 39.8%; nonpetroleum revenue 16.7%, of which companies' income tax 6.3%). Expenditures: ₦2,451,000,000,000 (current expenditure 65.3%; capital expenditure 34.7%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 44,582,000, yams 35,017,000, sorghum 9,318,000, millet 9,064,000, oil palm fruit 8,500,000, corn (maize) 7,525,000, taro 5,387,000, rice 4,179,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 3,900,000, sweet potatoes 3,318,000, cowpeas 2,916,000, plantains 2,727,000, okra 1,039,000, cashews 660,000, cocoa beans 500,000, melon seeds 493,000, karite nuts (shea nuts) 425,000, ginger 140,000; livestock 53,800,400 goats, 33,874,300 sheep, 16,293,200 cattle; roundwood (2009) 71,806,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 87%; fisheries production 684,575 (from aquaculture 21%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 3,960,000; marble 200,000. Manufacturing (value added in ₦'000,000; 2008): refined petroleum 44,297; cement 18,036; other unspecified (particularly food, beverages, and textiles) 543,259. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 22,978,000,000 (22,978,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 530,000 (8,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 767,700,000 ([2007] 19,200,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 2,319,000 (9,234,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 46,046,000,000 (10,677,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Avg. household size (2005) 4.7; expenditures (2003)<sup>4</sup>: food 63.8%, housing/energy 18.1%, transportation 4.2%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 40.1%, in permanent crops 3.3%, in pasture 42.8%, forest area 11.3%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$175,774,000,000 (U.S.\$1,140 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,980 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2005	
	in value ₦'000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	9,194	35.5	37,487,000	58.6
Crude petroleum/mining	7,362	28.5	89,000	0.1
Manufacturing	559	2.2	1,173,000	1.8
Construction	348	1.3	353,000	0.6
Public utilities	116	0.4	551,000	0.9
Transp. and commun.	764	3.0	537,000	0.8
Trade, hotels	4,182	16.2	259,000	0.4
Finance, real estate	1,587	6.1	441,000	0.7
Pub. admin., defense	407	1.6	6,547,000	10.3
Services	197	0.8	16,496,000	25.8
Other	1,148 <sup>5</sup>	4.4 <sup>5</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,864</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63,932,000<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$4,938,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 48,613,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate 32.1%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 57.1%<sup>7</sup>; female 34.9%<sup>7</sup>; unofficially unemployed [2007] c. 60%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	73.8	84.8	100.0	108.2	114.1	127.3	142.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 221; remittances (2009) 9,585; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 15,563; official development assistance (2008) 1,290. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,621; remittances (2008) 103; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 332.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
₦'000,000	+583	+1,439	+3,474	+3,077	+3,771	+4,504
% of total	16.2%	30.5%	31.5%	26.6%	30.2%	31.1%

**Imports** (2008): ₦4,991,000,000,000 (basic manufactures 33.0%, chemicals and chemical products 25.0%, machinery and transport equipment 22.0%, food and live animals 6.0%). **Major import sources**<sup>8</sup>: U.S. 14.4%; China 10.5%; France 9.4%; U.K. 7.9%; Netherlands 7.4%.

**Exports** (2008): ₦9,495,000,000,000 (crude petroleum 92.2%, other petroleum sector 6.8%, cocoa beans 0.3%). **Major export destinations**<sup>9</sup>: U.S. 23.0%; Spain 9.3%; China 6.0%; Brazil 5.0%; Italy 4.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2005): length (2007) 3,505 km; passenger-km 75,170,000; metric ton-km cargo 18,027,000. Roads (2004): total length 120,000 mi, 193,200 km (paved 15%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 4,560,000. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 2,136,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,368,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	8,393	64	PCs	2007	1,182	8.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	480 <sup>10</sup>	5.5 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	73,099 <sup>11</sup>	472 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	43,982	284
Landline	2009	1,419	9.2	Broadband	2009	82 <sup>11</sup>	0.5 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003)<sup>12</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 50.4%; primary education 20.4%; secondary 20.1%; higher 9.1%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 60.1%; males literate 71.5%; females literate 48.8%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	466,784	21,632,070	46.3	61
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	213,366	6,068,160	28.4	26
Tertiary	37,031 <sup>13</sup>	1,391,527 <sup>14</sup>	34.8 <sup>13</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 55,376 (1 per 2,602 persons); hospital beds (2005) 85,523 (1 per 1,609 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 109.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 11,300,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 80,000 (army 77.5%, navy 10.0%, air force 12.5%); paramilitary 82,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$10.

<sup>1</sup>Includes the area of Bakassi Peninsula, which was formally ceded by Nigeria to Cameroon in August 2006 and officially handed over in August 2008. <sup>2</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>3</sup>Federal budget only. <sup>4</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>5</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>8</sup>Nonpetroleum imports only (81.6% of all imports). <sup>9</sup>Crude petroleum exports only. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>Based on the 2003 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey of 35,173 people, about two-thirds of whom live in rural areas. <sup>13</sup>2003–04. <sup>14</sup>2004–05.

### Internet resources for further information:

- National Bureau of Statistics <http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/>
- Central Bank of Nigeria <http://www.cenbank.org>

## Northern Mariana Islands

**Official name:** Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

**Political status:** self-governing commonwealth in association with the United States, having two legislative houses (Senate [9]; House of Representatives [20])<sup>1</sup>.

**Head of state:** President of the United States.

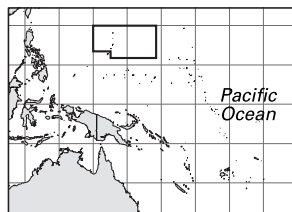
**Head of government:** Governor.

**Seat of government:** on Saipan<sup>2</sup>.

**Official languages:** Chamorro, Carolinian, and English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



Area and population		area		population
Municipal councils	Major villages	sq mi	sq km	2005 estimate
Northern Islands <sup>3</sup>	...	55.3	143.2	3
Rota (island)	Songsong	32.8	85.0	2,490
Saipan (island)	San Antonio	46.5	120.4	60,608
Tinian <sup>4</sup>	San Jose	41.9	108.5	2,829
TOTAL		176.5 <sup>5</sup>	457.1 <sup>5</sup>	65,927

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 48,300<sup>6</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 273.7, persons per sq km 105.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 90.8%; rural 9.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.05%; female 51.95%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 26.0%; 15–29, 25.6%; 30–44, 23.0%; 45–59, 19.6%; 60–74, 5.0%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection**<sup>6</sup>: (2020) 49,000; (2030) 56,000.

**Doubling time:** 36 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2005)<sup>7</sup>: Asian 52.4%, of which Filipino 30.6%, Chinese 15.4%, Korean 2.3%; Pacific Islanders 37.2%, of which Chamorro 22.9%, Micronesians/Palauan 13.6%; white 1.7%; multiethnic 8.3%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 88.9%, of which Roman Catholic 72.7%, independent Christian 7.0%; Protestant 6.8%; Buddhist 5.3%; other 5.8%.

**Major village groups** (2005)<sup>8</sup>: Garapan 11,196; San Antonio 6,104; Susupe–Chalan Kanoa 5,911.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 22.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.24.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 74.1 years; female 79.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (1998): heart diseases 51; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 40; cerebrovascular disease 22; perinatal conditions 20; accidents 18.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: U.S.\$154,690,000 (tax revenue 73.9%, of which corporate taxes 39.0%, income tax 15.8%, excise tax 11.6%; nontax revenue 26.1%). Expenditures: U.S.\$168,120,000 (2001; health 20.4%, education 20.1%, general government 15.0%, social services 12.0%, public safety 9.3%).

**Gross domestic product** (2007): U.S.\$962,000,000 (U.S.\$16,408 per capita).

Structure of labour force	2005	
	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	249	0.6
Mining and quarrying	173	0.4
Manufacturing (garments)	10,217	26.5
Manufacturing (other)	771	2.0
Construction	1,640	4.3
Public utilities	27	0.1
Transp. and commun.	885	2.3
Trade, restaurants, hotels	7,602	19.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	821	2.1
Pub. admin., defense	3,153	8.2
Services	8,083	21.0
Other	4,912 <sup>9</sup>	12.7
TOTAL	38,533 <sup>10</sup>	100.0 <sup>11</sup>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007)<sup>12</sup>: sweet potatoes 352,300, taro 221,600, bananas 146,900, cucumbers 93,800, betel nuts 88,300, yams 67,700, papayas 50,700, eggplants 47,300, coconuts 42,900; livestock (number of live animals) 1,483 pigs, 1,395 cattle, 276 goats; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 292 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: negligible amount of quarrying for building material. Manufacturing (value of sales in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): garments 160; bricks, tiles, and cement 9; printing and related activities 5; food products 4. Energy production (consumption): electricity, n.a. (n.a.); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products, n.a. (n.a.); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2005): total 38,533; activity rate of total population 58.4% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 79.2%; female 54.0%; unemployed [2007] 4.6%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.4	98.3	100.0	97.6	110.8	116.1	120.4

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 4.1; average income per household (2004) U.S.\$25,172; sources of income (2004): wages and salaries 85.7%, transfer payments 9.3%, self-employment 2.4%, other 2.6%; expenditure (2003)<sup>13</sup>: transportation 33.5%, housing and energy 27.7%, food 19.0%, education and communications 5.7%, recreation 2.4%, medical care 2.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2002) 225; remittances (2009) 64.7; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding): n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 2%, in permanent crops c. 2%, in pasture c. 2%, forest area c. 72%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–331.5	–291.7	–156.8	–113.1
% of total	93.7%	91.9%	86.1%	80.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$126,400,000 (mineral fuels 44.7%; fabric 9.4%; articles of leather/travel goods 8.5%; food 7.7%; vehicles 5.5%). **Major import sources:** n.a. **Exports** (2008): U.S.\$13,300,000 (apparel and clothing accessories 53.7%; iron and steel 16.3%; fish, crustaceans, and mollusks 11.8%). **Major export destinations:** mostly to the United States.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008): total length 333 mi, 536 km (paved, nearly 100%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 11,983; trucks and buses 4,858. Air transport (1999)<sup>14</sup>: aircraft landings 23,853; boarding passengers 562,364.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	1999	4.1	59	PCs	2009	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	6 <sup>15</sup>	117 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2004	20 <sup>16</sup>	266 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	...	...
Landline	2009	25	289	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.4%; incomplete/complete primary education 8.1%; some secondary 10.9%; completed secondary 43.4%; some postsecondary 21.3%; completed undergraduate 13.4%; advanced degree 2.5%. **Literacy** (2000): c. 100%.

#### Education (2002–03)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	717	12,880	18.0	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	504	2,383	4.7	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 38<sup>18</sup> (1 per 1,355 persons); hospital beds 86<sup>18</sup> (1 per 599 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 6.0; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

The United States is responsible for military defense; in 2010 the Northern Island of Farallon de Medinilla continued to be used as a target range by the U.S. military.

<sup>1</sup>In November 2008 residents elected their first nonvoting delegate to the U.S. Congress.

<sup>2</sup>Executive and legislative branches meet at Capital Hill; the judiciary meets at Susupe.

<sup>3</sup>Comprises the islands of Agrihan, Pagan, and Alamagan, as well as seven other uninhabited islands; the Northern Islands are administered as part of Saipan municipal council because of the forced removal of the population owing to volcanic activity. <sup>4</sup>Comprises Tinian island and Aguijan island. <sup>5</sup>Area measured at high tide; at low tide, total dry land area is 184.0 square mi (476.6 square km). <sup>6</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (June 2009 update). <sup>7</sup>Includes aliens. <sup>8</sup>All villages are unincorporated census-designated places. <sup>9</sup>Includes 1,744 not adequately defined and 1,869 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Of which ethnic Chamorro 16.6%, other (significantly Filipino and Chinese) 83.4%. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Crop data are harvested for sale only; in pounds. <sup>13</sup>Weights of consumer price index components.

<sup>14</sup>Saipan International Airport only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers.

<sup>17</sup>Northern Marianas College; 2000–01. <sup>18</sup>Saipan Commonwealth Health Center only.

#### Internet resource for further information:

- CNMI: Central Statistics Division  
<http://www.commerce.gov.mp/divisions/central-statistics>



## Norway

**Official name:** Kongeriket Norge (Kingdom of Norway).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Storting, or Parliament [169]).

**Head of state:** King.

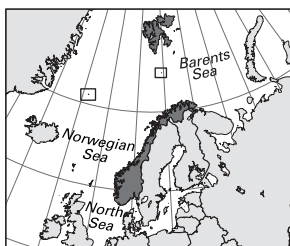
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Oslo.

**Official languages:** Norwegian; Sami<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran.

**Monetary unit:** Norwegian krone (pl. kroner; NOK); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = NOK 6.19; 1 £ = NOK 9.56.



### Area and population

area	population	area	population
Mainland countries	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate	Mainland countries	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
sq km		sq km	
Akershus	4,918	Sor-Trondelag	18,856
Aust-Agder	9,158	Telemark	15,299
Buskerud	14,911	Troms	25,870
Finnmark	48,616	Vest-Agder	7,276
Hedmark	27,400	Vestfold	2,224
Hordaland	15,440	SUBTOTAL	323,782 <sup>3</sup>
More og Romsdal	15,114		4,858,199
Nord-Trondelag	22,415		
Nordland	38,460		
Oppland	25,190		
Oslo	454		
Ostfold	4,182		
Rogaland	9,376		
Sogn og Fjordane	18,623		

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,888,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>6</sup>: persons per sq mi 38.4, persons per sq km 14.8.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 78.8%; rural 21.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2010)<sup>2</sup>: male 49.95%; female 50.05%.

**Age breakdown** (2010)<sup>2</sup>: under 15, 18.9%; 15–29, 19.2%; 30–44, 21.5%; 45–59, 19.5%; 60–74, 13.6%; 75–84, 5.0%; 85 and over, 2.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,358,000; (2030) 5,824,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2010)<sup>2</sup>: Norwegian (nonimmigrant) 83.0%; other 17.0%<sup>7</sup>, of which from Europe 5.3%, Asia 4.1%, Africa 1.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004)<sup>2</sup>: Evangelical Lutheran 85.7%; other Christian 4.5%; Muslim 1.8%; other/nonreligious 8.0%.

**Major cities** (2010)<sup>8</sup>: Oslo 586,860 (urban agglomeration [2008] 856,915); Bergen 256,600; Trondheim 170,936; Stavanger 123,850; Bærum 108,484.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 45.0%; outside of marriage 55.0%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.98.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.1/2.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 78.6 years; female 83.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): circulatory diseases 296.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 228.3; respiratory diseases 86.4.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: NOK 1,157,580,000,000 (tax revenue 61.7%, nontax revenue 20.2%, social security 18.0%). Expenditures: NOK 1,162,040,000,000 (general public services 46.9%, social protection 27.1%, health 10.6%, education 3.4%, defense 3.4%, transportation 2.5%).

**Public debt** (June 2009): U.S.\$101,447,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): barley 530,000, wheat 460,000, potatoes 400,400, oats 310,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,250,000 sheep, 891,000 cattle, 826,000 pigs; roundwood 10,324,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 22%; fisheries production 3,274,570 (from aquaculture 26%). Mining and quarrying (2008): olivine sand 2,554,000; iron ore 2,046,000<sup>10</sup>; ilmenite concentrate 915,000. Manufacturing (value added in NOK '000,000; 2008): machinery and equipment 55,474; food products, beverages, and tobacco 34,589; ships and oil platforms 26,139; base metals 18,798; printing/publishing 17,010. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2009) 138,348,000,000 ([2007] 114,453,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2009) 3,207,000 (1,270,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 735,938,000 ([2008] 80,362,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 22,414,000 (11,406,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 102,700,000,000 ([2007] 6,512,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 2.2; average annual net income per household (2004) NOK 359,300 (U.S.\$53,302); sources of income (2004): wages and salaries 63.3%, transfers 22.1%, self-employment 6.0%; expenditure (2007–09): housing 31.2%, transportation 16.3%, recreation and culture 12.5%, food 10.6%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,591,000; activity rate of total population 53.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 78.2%; female 47.0%; unemployed [2009] 3.1%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	98.0	98.5	100.0	102.3	103.1	107.0	109.3
Monthly earnings index	92.5	96.3	100.0	104.1	110.7	116.9	122.0

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$417,260,000,000 (U.S.\$86,440 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$56,050 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		
	in value	% of total	labour
	NOK '000,000	value	force
Agriculture, fishing	22,298	0.9	58,000
Mining	4,219	0.2	4,400
Crude petroleum and natural gas	505,182	21.1	42,400
Manufacturing	206,470	8.6	280,000
Construction	109,805	4.6	180,100
Public utilities	53,578	2.2	19,000
Transp. and commun.	134,078	5.6	204,500
Trade, hotels	209,756	8.7	447,900
Finance, real estate	331,741	13.8	370,400
Pub. admin., defense	106,066	4.4	162,900
Services	463,393	19.3	827,800
Other	254,086	10.6	94,700 <sup>11</sup>
TOTAL	2,400,672	100.0	2,692,100

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,633; remittances (2009) 666; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 3,584. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,932; remittances (2008) 4,776; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 21,673.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops 1.2%, left fallow 0.01%, in permanent crops 0.02%, in pasture 2.2%, forest area 31.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NOK '000,000	+226,591	+311,103	+371,188	+326,448	+444,487	+327,455
% of total	26.0%	30.3%	31.1%	25.8%	30.7%	27.7%

**Imports** (2008): NOK 501,972,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.2%, of which nonelectrical machinery and equipment 12.7%; base and fabricated metals 10.3%; road vehicles 9.0%; chemicals and chemical products 8.9%; food 5.4%). **Major import sources:** Sweden 14.3%; Germany 13.4%; Denmark 6.9%; China 6.5%; U.K. 6.0%.

**Exports** (2008): NOK 946,459,000,000 (crude petroleum 39.4%; natural gas 20.4%; machinery and apparatus 7.1%; refined petroleum 4.6%; aluminum 3.5%; fish 3.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.K. 26.9%; Germany 12.8%; Netherlands 10.3%; France 9.4%; Sweden 6.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009<sup>2</sup>): route length 4,114 km; passenger-km 3,040,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,359,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 92,920 km (paved 80%); passenger-km 60,316,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 20,595,000,000. Vehicles: passenger cars (2009<sup>2</sup>) 2,197,193; trucks and buses (2007) 538,225. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 7,835,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	7,110	1,557	PCs	2007	2,959	629
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,061 <sup>15</sup>	427 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,336 <sup>16</sup>	1,109 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,431 <sup>17</sup>	921 <sup>17</sup>
Landline	2009	1,900	395	Broadband	2009	1,795 <sup>16</sup>	373 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 16 and over having: primary and lower secondary education 29.6%; higher secondary 41.3%; higher 24.8%; unknown 4.3%. **Literacy** (2000): virtually 100% literate.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	41,161 <sup>18</sup>	429,585	10.5 <sup>18</sup>	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	45,505 <sup>18</sup>	423,598	8.8 <sup>18</sup>	96
Tertiary	20,268	212,672	10.5	73 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 17,523 (1 per 266 persons); hospital beds (2007) 22,882 (1 per 206 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 3.1; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 24,025 (army 32.9%, navy 14.8%, air force 10.4%, central support 39.9%, other 2.0%); reserve 45,250. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,172.

<sup>1</sup>Official locally. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Includes area of freshwater lakes. <sup>4</sup>Includes area of glaciers. <sup>5</sup>Persons on Jan Mayen and Svalbard are normally registered as residents on the mainland. The population of Jan Mayen on July 1, 2009, was 24; the population of Svalbard on March 1, 2010, was 2,495, including Norwegian settlements 2,066, the Russian settlement 420, and the Polish settlement 9. <sup>6</sup>Population density calculated with reference to 329,847 sq km area free of mainland freshwater lakes (18,312 sq km), Svalbard freshwater lakes (395 sq km), Svalbard glaciers (36,500 sq km), and Jan Mayen glaciers (125 sq km). <sup>7</sup>Including 2nd generation immigrants. <sup>8</sup>Population of municipalities. <sup>9</sup>Includes same-sex marriages. <sup>10</sup>Metal content. <sup>11</sup>Includes 87,000 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Passenger cars 55,956,000,000; buses 4,360,000,000. <sup>14</sup>SAS (Norwegian part) and Widerøe only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>As reported in surveys. <sup>18</sup>2003–04.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• **Statistics Norway** <http://www.ssb.no/english>



## Oman

**Official name:** Saṭānat 'Umān (Sultanate of Oman).

**Form of government:** monarchy with two advisory bodies (State Council [72<sup>1</sup>]; Consultative Council [84]).

**Head of state and government:** Sultan.

**Capital:** Muscat<sup>2</sup>.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** rial Omani (RO);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 RO = U.S.\$2.60 = £1.68.



Area and population		area <sup>3</sup>		population
Regions	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
Al-Bāṭinah	Al-Rustāq; Ṣuḥār	4,825	12,500	818,650
Al-Dākhiliyah	Nizwā	12,325	31,900	332,772
Al-Sharqīyah	Ibrā; Ṣūr	14,200	36,800	402,425
Al-Wusta	Haymā; Ṣayy	30,775	79,700	32,757
Al-Zāhirah	'Ibri	14,100	36,500	169,350
<b>Governorates</b>				
Al-Buraymī	Muscat (Masqat)	2,900	7,500	119,975
Masqat	Muscat (Masqat)	1,350	3,500	949,694
Musandam	Khasab	700	1,800	40,460
Zuḥār (Dhofar)	Salālah	38,350	99,300	307,834
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>119,500<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>309,500</b>	<b>3,173,917<sup>5</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 2,968,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 24.8, persons per sq km 9.6.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 72.8%; rural 27.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 55.28%; female 44.72%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 32.1%; 15–29, 32.2%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 9.1%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,635,000; (2030) 4,305,000.

**Doubling time:** 35 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Omani Arab 48.1%; Indo-Pakistani 31.7%, of which Balochi 15.0%, Bengali 4.4%, Tamil 2.5%; other Arab 7.2%; Persian 2.8%; Zanzibari (blacks originally from Zanzibar) 2.5%; other 7.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 89%, of which Ibāḍīyah c. 75%, Sunni c. 8%, Shī'ī c. 6%; Hindu c. 5%; Christian c. 5%; other c. 1%.

**Major cities** (2008)<sup>7</sup>: Al-Sīb 282,396; Maṭrah 219,406<sup>8</sup>; Bawshar 207,869<sup>8</sup>; Salālah 195,640; Ṣuḥār 124,643; Muscat 30,251 (urban agglomeration [2009] 634,000).

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 23.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 20.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.86.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 71.9 years; female 75.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 126, of which ischemic heart disease 63; infectious and parasitic diseases 39; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 37; accidents and injuries 35; diabetes mellitus 17.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: RO 6,748,400,000 (oil revenue 66.5%; natural gas revenue 10.8%; nontax revenue 10.8%; other tax revenue 9.3%; other 2.6%). Expenditures: RO 7,428,700,000 (current expenditure 56.8%, of which defense 23.2%, education 11.1%, health 3.9%; capital expenditure 36.2%, of which oil-, gas-related 15.5%; other 7.0%).

**Public debt** (2009): U.S.\$2,613,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$49,812,200,000 (U.S.\$17,884 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI, n.a.

Structure of gross national product and labour force		2009		2003	
		in value RO '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		244.5	1.4	58,114	7.9
Oil and natural gas		7,261.5 <sup>10</sup>	41.0 <sup>10</sup>		
Other mining		61.8	0.3	20,115	2.7
Manufacturing		1,816.9 <sup>10</sup>	10.3 <sup>10</sup>	59,492	8.1
Construction		1,206.3	6.8	118,257	16.0
Public utilities		208.3	1.2	4,045	0.5
Transp. and commun.		1,086.0	6.1	27,674	3.8
Trade, restaurants, hotels		1,814.4	10.2	109,157	14.8
Finance, real estate		1,759.9	9.9	25,200	3.4
Pub. admin., defense		1,291.3	7.3	162,742	22.1
Services		1,380.6	7.8	137,420	18.7
Other		-400.4 <sup>11</sup>	-2.3 <sup>11</sup>	14,408	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17,731.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>736,624</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 6.8; expenditure (2000)<sup>12</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 29.9%, transportation/communications 22.2%, housing 15.3%, clothing/footwear 7.2%, energy 6.0%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): dates (2008) 255,871, vegetables (2008) 181,130 (of which tomatoes 41,426), goat's milk 84,700, cow's milk 35,700, goat meat 24,000, camel meat 6,720; livestock (number of live animals) (2008) 1,620,000 goats, 380,000 sheep,

(2008) 313,600 cattle, 124,000 camels; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 145,751 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 2,391,500; chromite (gross weight) 784,082; marble 457,146. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): petroleum products 1,686; cement, bricks, and ceramics 429; base chemicals 339; food products 213; structural metal products 91; iron and steel 87. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 18,405,000,000 ([2007] 14,443,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 308,100,000 ([2008] 29,565,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 3,538,000 (3,603,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 31,082,000,000 ([2008] 13,460,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2007): total 968,782; activity rate of total population 35.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 55.2%; female 19.6%; unemployed [2004] 15%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.4	98.2	100.0	103.2	109.4	122.6	127.4

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 700; remittances (2009) 38; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,634. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 869; remittances (2009) 5,313; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 318.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.2%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 5.5%, forest area 0.01%.

### Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
RO '000,000	+1,721	+3,793	+4,103	+3,137	+5,689	+3,917
% of total	20.2%	35.8%	33.1%	20.3%	24.4%	22.2%

**Imports** (2008): RO 8,814,500,000 (motor vehicles and parts 25.1%, of which cars 16.6%; machinery and apparatus 22.4%; food and live animals 9.3%; iron and steel 9.2%). **Major import sources:** U.A.E. 27.2%; Japan 15.6%; U.S. 5.7%; China 4.6%; India 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): RO 14,503,000,000 (crude petroleum 58.0%; LNG 11.0%; refined petroleum 7.1%; chemicals and chemical products 3.4%). **Major export destinations:** China 29.3%; U.A.E. 10.9%; Japan 10.6%; South Korea 9.6%; Thailand 6.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2010<sup>14</sup>): total length 35,021 mi, 56,361 km (paved 46%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 453,362; trucks and buses 139,728. Air transport (2008)<sup>15</sup>: passenger-km 3,551,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,000,000.

Communications		number	units	Medium	number	units
Medium	date	in '000s	per 1,000 persons		in '000s	per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,557	633	PCs	2006	180
Telephones				Dailies	2009	274 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,971 <sup>17</sup>	1,395 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,237
Landline	2009	300	106	Broadband	2009	41 <sup>17</sup>
						14 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling (illiterate) 15.9%; no formal schooling (literate) 22.3%; primary 35.3%; secondary 17.0%; higher technical 3.3%; higher undergraduate 5.2%; higher graduate 0.7%; other 0.3%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 86.7%; males literate 90.0%; females literate 80.9%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	22,869	271,407	11.9	68
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	21,370	307,094	14.4	78
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	5,027	83,958	16.7	29 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 5,563 (1 per 523 persons); hospital beds 5,619 (1 per 518 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 16.6; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 42,600 (army 58.7%, navy 9.9%, air force 11.7%, foreign forces serving within Omani military command 15.0%, royal household 4.7%).<sup>19</sup> **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 7.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,427.

<sup>1</sup>All appointed by sultan; extent of authority is unclear in 2010. <sup>2</sup>Many ministries are located in adjacent Bawshar. <sup>3</sup>Approximate; no comprehensive survey of surface area has ever been carried out in Oman. <sup>4</sup>Summed total equals 119,525 sq mi. <sup>5</sup>Official estimate published June 2010 includes 1,156,358 expatriates. <sup>6</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census (December 2009 update). <sup>7</sup>Populations of districts (2nd-order administrative subdivisions). <sup>8</sup>Within Muscat urban agglomeration. <sup>9</sup>Employed only; includes 424,178 expatriate workers and 312,446 Omani workers. <sup>10</sup>Oil and natural gas excludes petroleum products; Manufacturing includes petroleum products. <sup>11</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>12</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>13</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>14</sup>January 1. <sup>15</sup>Oman Air only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2008–09. <sup>19</sup>Foreign troops (2009): U.K. 80.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Ministry of National Economy <http://www.mone.gov.om>
- Central Bank of Oman <http://www.cbo-oman.org>

## Pakistan

**Official name:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

**Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; National Assembly [342]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Islamabad.

**Official language:** <sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Pakistani rupee (PKR); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = PKR 84.88; 1 £ = PKR 131.12.



Area and population		area <sup>2</sup>		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate <sup>3</sup>
Balochistan	Quetta	134,051	347,190	8,713,000
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar	28,773	74,521	23,383,000
Punjab	Lahore	79,284	205,345	93,568,000
Sindh (Sind)	Karachi	54,407	140,914	40,028,000
<b>Federally Administered Tribal Areas</b>	admin. centre is Peshawar	10,509	27,220	4,093,000
<b>Federal Capital Area</b>	—	350	906	1,049,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		307,374	796,096	170,834,000

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 184,405,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 541.6, persons per sq km 209.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 35.6%; rural 64.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 51.65%; female 48.35%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 37.2%; 15–29, 29.9%; 30–44, 16.8%; 45–59, 10.2%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection**<sup>4</sup>: (2020) 213,719,000; (2030) 242,862,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Punjabi 52.6%; Pashtun 13.2%; Sindhi 11.7%; Urdu-speaking *muhajirs* 7.5%; Balochi 4.3%; other 10.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 96.1%; Christian 2.5%; Hindu 1.2%; others (including Ahmadiyah) 0.2%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2010)<sup>7</sup>: Karachi 13,125,000; Lahore 7,132,000; Faisalabad 2,849,000; Rawalpindi 2,026,000; Multan 1,659,000; Gujranwala 1,652,000; Hyderabad 1,590,000; Peshawar 1,422,000; Islamabad 856,000.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 28.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.90.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 66.5 years; female 67.2 years.

**Major cause of death** per 100,000 population (2003): childhood diseases 126.7; infectious and parasitic diseases 104.0; diseases of the circulatory system 96.4; diseases of the respiratory system 67.0; accidents and violence 42.6.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: PKR 1,679,239,000,000 (tax revenue 74.5%, of which income/corporate profits 28.4%, sales tax 28.1%, customs 6.7%; non-tax revenue 25.5%). Expenditures: PKR 1,974,461,000,000 (current expenditure 75.6%, of which general public service 47.1%, defense 15.0%, economic affairs 10.2%; capital expenditure 24.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$42,115,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 50,045,000, wheat 24,033,000, rice 10,324,500, seed cotton 6,171,000, corn (maize) 3,487,000, potatoes 2,941,300, onions 2,015,200<sup>8</sup>, mangoes 1,753,686<sup>8</sup>, oranges 1,721,000<sup>8</sup>, chickpeas 741,000, dates 680,107<sup>8</sup>, sunflower seeds 598,000, apples 582,512<sup>8</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 58,300,000 goats, 33,000,000 cattle, 29,900,000 buffalo, 27,400,000 sheep, 1,000,000 camels; roundwood 32,650,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 91%; fisheries production (2008) 586,512 (from aquaculture 23%). Mining and quarrying (2009–10): limestone 37,104,000; rock salt 1,944,000; gypsum 854,000; kaolin 23,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): textiles and wearing apparel 4,241; food and food products 2,527; chemicals and chemical products 2,124; cement, bricks, and ceramics 1,154; transportation equipment 955; refined petroleum and coke 859. Energy production (consumption) in '000: electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 91,843,000 (70,371,000); coal (metric tons; 2009–10) 3,493 ([2009] 8,390); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 24,000 ([2009] 134,332); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 10,363 (18,406); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 41,993,900 ([2009] 35,765,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 27.9%, in permanent crops 1.0%, in pasture 6.5%, forest area 2.4%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 51,784,000<sup>9</sup>; activity rate of total population 29.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.6%; female 21.2%; officially unemployed [2009–10] 5.5%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.3	91.7	100.0	107.9	116.1	139.7	158.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$172,855,000,000 (U.S.\$1,020 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,710 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009–10		2008	
	in value PKR '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,016,565	20.6	21,919,000	42.3
Mining, quarrying	346,256	2.4	57,000	0.1
Manufacturing	2,369,029	16.1	6,377,000	12.3
Construction	308,425	2.1	3,088,000	6.0
Public utilities	246,086	1.7	343,000	0.7
Transp. and commun.	1,894,188	12.9	2,681,000	5.2
Trade, hotels	2,391,058	16.3	7,178,000	13.9
Finance, real estate	1,013,309	6.9	692,000	1.3
Pub. admin., defense	794,439	5.4	6,706,000	12.9
Services	1,464,134	10.0		
Other	824,939 <sup>10</sup>	5.6 <sup>10</sup>	2,743,000 <sup>11</sup>	5.3 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,668,428</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,784,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,408; remittances (2009) 8,720; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 4,472; official development assistance (2008) 1,539. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 366; remittances (2008) 2.0; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 44.

**Household income and expenditure** (2007–08). Average household size 6.6; income per household PKR 173,472 (U.S.\$2,817); sources of income: wages and salaries 39.6%, self-employment 29.1%, real estate 13.6%; expenditure: food and beverages 44.2%, housing and energy 22.7%, transportation and communications 6.2%, clothing and footwear 5.5%.

## Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–3,396	–6,341	–9,647	–10,587	–16,769	–10,440
% of total	11.3%	17.0%	22.1%	22.5%	28.2%	22.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$42,327,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.2%; refined petroleum 16.9%; chemicals and chemical products 14.0%; crude petroleum 13.9%; food 6.5%). **Major import sources** (2009): China 14.3%; Saudi Arabia 12.2%; U.A.E. 11.3%; Kuwait 5.5%; U.S. 4.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$20,279,000,000 (apparel and accessories 19.3%, of which men's/boys' outerwear 8.6%; rice 12.0%; woven cotton fabrics 10.9%; bed linen 9.0%; refined petroleum 5.7%). **Major export destinations** (2009): U.S. 16.1%; U.A.E. 11.7%; Afghanistan 8.6%; U.K. 4.5%; China 4.2%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007–08): route length (2008) 4,829 mi, 7,771 km; passenger-km 24,731,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,187,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 160,958 mi, 259,038 km (paved 68%); passenger-km (2005) 263,788,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 149,249,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 1,583,883; trucks and buses 393,650. Air transport (2009)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 13,891,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 270,000,000.

Communications						
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s
Televisions	2008 <sup>7</sup>	9,940	56	PCs	2005	803
Telephones				Dailies	2009	6,100 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	102,980 <sup>15</sup>	570 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	20,350
Landline	2009	4,058	22	Broadband	2009	626 <sup>15</sup>
						3.5 <sup>15</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2009–10): total population age 10 and over literate 60%; males literate 73%; females literate 46%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–9)	465,334	18,468,096	39.7	74 <sup>16</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–16)	197,082 <sup>17</sup>	9,432,977	41.9 <sup>17</sup>	33
Tertiary	63,421	1,226,004	19.3	6 (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2010)<sup>18</sup> 139,555 (1 per 1,300 persons); hospital beds (2009)<sup>18</sup> 103,708 (1 per 1,721 persons); infant mortality rate (2009–10) 73.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 36,500,000<sup>19</sup> (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 617,000 (army 89.1%, navy 3.6%, air force 7.3%); paramilitary 304,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$26.

<sup>1</sup>English may be used for official purposes. Urdu is the national (not yet official) language as of mid-2010. <sup>2</sup>Excludes 33,125 sq mi (85,793 sq km) area of Pakistani-administered Jammu and Kashmir (comprising both Azad Kashmir [AK; 5,134 sq mi (13,297 sq km)] and Gilgit-Baltistan [GB; 27,991 sq mi (72,496 sq km)]); GB name changed from Northern Areas in August 2009. <sup>3</sup>Excludes Afghan refugees and the populations of AK (2009; 3,890,000) and GB (2009; 1,009,000). <sup>4</sup>Per U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (June 2010 update) including Afghan refugees and AK and GB. <sup>5</sup>Includes AK and GB. <sup>6</sup>Mostly Sunni, with Shīrī constituting about 17% of total population. <sup>7</sup>July 1. <sup>8</sup>2008. <sup>9</sup>Excludes armed forces. <sup>10</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>11</sup>Includes 49,000 inadequately defined and 2,694,000 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>13</sup>Pakistan International Airlines only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2009–10. <sup>17</sup>2003–04. <sup>18</sup>January 1. <sup>19</sup>Excludes Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas.

## Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistics Division:** Government of Pakistan <http://www.statpak.gov.pk>
- **State Bank of Pakistan** <http://www.sbp.org.pk>

## Palau

**Official name:** Beluu er a Belau (Palauan); Republic of Palau (English).  
**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [13]; House of Delegates [16]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

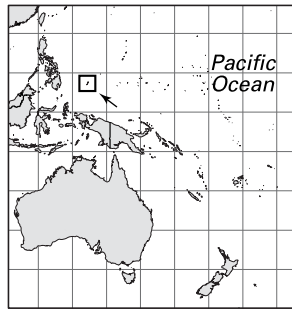
**Capital:** Ngerulmud, on Babelthup<sup>1</sup>.

**Official languages:** Palauan; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



### Area and population

States	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2005 census
Aimeliik <sup>2</sup>	20	52	270
Airai <sup>2</sup>	17	44	2,723
Angaur	3	8	320
Hatohebei	1	3	44
Kayangel	1	3	188
Koror	7	18	12,676
Melekeok <sup>2</sup>	11	28	391
Ngaraard <sup>2</sup>	14	36	581
Ngarchelong <sup>2</sup>	4	10	488
Ngardmau <sup>2</sup>	18	47	166
Ngaremlengui <sup>2</sup>	25	65	317
Ngatpang <sup>2</sup>	18	47	464
Ngchesar <sup>2</sup>	16	41	254
Ngija <sup>2</sup>	10	26	223
Peleliu	5	13	702
Sonsorol	1	3	100
<b>Other</b>			
Rock Islands	18	47	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>488<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>19,907</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 20,500.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 109.0, persons per sq km 42.0.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 79.6%; rural 20.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 53.53%; female 46.47%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 24.1%; 15–29, 22.8%; 30–44, 28.0%; 45–59, 16.8%; 60–74, 5.3%; 75–84, 2.4%; 85 and over, 0.6%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 22,000; (2030) 23,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2005)<sup>4</sup>: Palauan (Micronesian/Malay/Melanesian admixture) 65.2%; Asian 30.3%, of which Filipino 21.6%, Vietnamese 2.3%; other Micronesian 3.1%; white 1.1%; other 0.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005)<sup>4</sup>: Roman Catholic 51.0%; Protestant 26.7%; Mōdekeingei (marginal Christian sect) 8.9%; other Christian 1.8%; other 11.6%.

**Major towns** (2005): Koror 10,743; Meyuns 1,153; Klouklklubed 680.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 12.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 4.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.00.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 66.3 years; female 72.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 244, of which ischemic heart disease 82, cerebrovascular disease 78; infectious and parasitic diseases 138; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 61; diseases of the respiratory system 45; injuries and accidents 34.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: U.S.\$81,300,000 (grants 53.5%, of which part of U.S. Compact of Free Association assistance 15.8%; tax revenue 36.5%; non-tax revenue 7.9%; other 2.1%).<sup>5, 6</sup> Expenditures: U.S.\$95,000,000 (current expenditure 77.6%; capital expenditure 22.4%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): principally coconuts, root crops, bananas, pig meat, chicken meat, and hen's eggs; livestock (number of live animals) pigs, n.a., chickens, n.a.; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 1,027 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing: includes handicrafts and small items. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 154,000,000 (154,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (68,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007–08) 117; remittances (2008) n.a.; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 2; official development assistance (2008) 43. Disbursements from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 1.4; remittances (2008) n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 2%; in permanent crops c. 4%; in pasture c. 7%; forest area c. 88%<sup>7</sup>.

**Population economically active** (2005): total 10,203; activity rate of total population 51.3% (participation rates: over age 15, 69.1%; female 39.1%; unemployed 4.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	93.5	91.7	96.3	100.0	104.4	107.9	120.8

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$182,000,000 (U.S.\$8,940 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2005	
	in value U.S.\$'000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture	2,097	1.3	451	4.4
Fisheries	3,500	2.1	310	3.0
Mining	180	0.1	...	...
Manufacturing	822	0.5	259	2.5
Public utilities	7,027	4.3	9	9
Construction	25,099	15.3	1,365	13.4
Transportation and communications	12,655	7.7	769 <sup>9</sup>	7.5 <sup>9</sup>
Trade, hotels	50,382	30.7	1,670	16.4
Finance, real estate	13,337	8.1	182	1.8
Public administration, defense	32,340	19.7	1,734	17.0
Services	12,568	7.6	3,037	29.8
Other	4,280 <sup>10</sup>	2.6 <sup>10</sup>	426 <sup>11</sup>	4.2 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164,289<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (gross external debt; 2006–07): U.S.\$22,857,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 3.9; annual average income per household (2006) U.S.\$19,759; sources of income (2006): wages and salaries 57.8%, imputed rent 18.2%, social security 9.6%, customs 3.9%, other 10.5%; expenditure (2006): imputed rent 18.6%, housing and energy 16.9%, food 16.4%, transportation 10.8%, health, personal care, and education 6.0%, cash gifts given 4.4%, alcohol, tobacco, and betel nut 3.4%, other 23.5%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
U.S.\$'000	–79,833	–101,398	–91,765	–101,690	–81,206	–118,500
% of total	82.6%	89.6%	85.7%	78.9%	80.1%	83.4%

**Imports** (2006–07): U.S.\$91,287,000 (mineral fuels and lubricants 37.5%; machinery and transport equipment 17.6%; beverages and tobacco products 14.9%; food and live animals 9.4%; chemicals and chemical products 8.7%).  
**Major import sources** (2006–07): U.S. 33.2%; Singapore 24.8%; Guam 11.2%; Japan 9.6%; Philippines 7.6%; Taiwan 5.9%.

**Exports** (2006–07): U.S.\$10,081,000 (mostly high-grade tuna and garments).

**Major export destinations** (2008): mostly Japan; far less significantly the Philippines and South Korea.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 91 mi, 146 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2004): passenger cars and trucks 7,247. Air transport (2003): passenger arrivals 80,017, passenger departures 78,608.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	1997	11	606	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	0	0
Cellular	2009	13 <sup>12</sup>	643 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	...	...
Landline	2009	7.1	348	Broadband	2009	0.2 <sup>12</sup>	8.1 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 1.9%; incomplete primary education 9.0%; complete primary 3.9%; incomplete secondary 14.9%; complete secondary 42.2%; some postsecondary 10.0%; vocational 4.1%; higher 14.0%. **Literacy** (2005): total population age 15 and over literate 99.7%; males literate 99.6%; females literate 99.8%.

#### Education (2004–05)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	153	1,913	12.5	96 <sup>13</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	126 <sup>13</sup>	2,282	15.1 <sup>13</sup>	...
Tertiary	34 <sup>14</sup>	650 <sup>14</sup>	19.1 <sup>14</sup>	38 <sup>15</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 26 (1 per 771 persons); hospital beds (2004) 135 (1 per 147 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 7.2; under-nourished population, n.a.

### Military

The United States is responsible for the external security of Palau, as specified in the renewed Compact of Free Association of September 2010.

<sup>1</sup>Formal transfer of capital to Ngerulmud (in Melekeok state) on Babelthup from Koror took place Oct. 1, 2006. <sup>2</sup>State on Babelthup island. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Population age 18 and over only. <sup>5</sup>Aid payments since 1994 from the U.S. per the Compact of Free Association have greatly benefited Palau. <sup>6</sup>The licensing of fishing vessels from the U.S., Japan, Taiwan, and China is a source of revenue. <sup>7</sup>Forest area overlaps with other categories. <sup>8</sup>Foreign workers constituted 73% of the paid workforce in 2008. <sup>9</sup>Transportation and communications includes Public utilities. <sup>10</sup>Import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>1999–2000. <sup>14</sup>2007–08; Palau Community College. <sup>15</sup>2001–02.

### Internet resource for further information:

• Palau Office of Planning and Statistics  
<http://www.palau.gov.net/stats>



## Panama

**Official name:** República de Panamá (Republic of Panama).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [71]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Panama City.

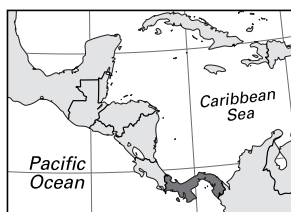
**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** balboa (B);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = B 1.00; 1 £ = B 1.54.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 census <sup>1</sup>
Bocas del Toro	Bocas del Toro	1,794	4,647	121,952
Chiriquí	David	2,528	6,548	409,821
Coclé	Penonomé	1,911	4,950	228,676
Colón	Colón	1,880	4,868	232,748
Darién	La Palma	4,593	11,896	46,951
Herrera	Chitré	912	2,361	107,911
Los Santos	Las Tablas	1,469	3,805	88,487
Panamá	Panamá City	4,649	12,042	1,663,913
Veraguas	Santiago	4,134	10,706	226,641
<b>Indigenous districts</b>				
Emberá	Unión Chocoe	1,696	4,394	9,544
Kuna Yala (San Blas)	El Porvenir	904	2,341	31,577
Ngöbe Buglé	Llano Tugri	2,687	6,959	154,355
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,157</b>	<b>75,517</b>	<b>3,322,576</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,328,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 114.1, persons per sq km 44.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 74.1%; rural 25.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2010)<sup>1</sup>: male 50.34%; female 49.66%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 29.6%; 15–29, 25.8%; 30–44, 21.5%; 45–59, 13.5%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,800,000; (2030) 4,218,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 58.1%; black and mulatto 14.0%; white 8.6%; Amerindian 6.7%; Asian 5.5%; other 7.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2008): Roman Catholic (including nominal) c. 75%; Protestant/independent Christian c. 20%; Mormon c. 1%; Jewish c. 0.3%; Muslim c. 0.3%; other c. 3.4%.

**Major cities/districts** (2000/2007): Panama City 415,964/845,684 (urban agglomeration [2009] 1,346,000); San Miguelito 352,936; Colón 52,286/205,557; Arraiján 63,753/203,207; La Chorrera 54,823/153,778; David 76,481/141,710.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 20.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2006) 17.3%; outside of marriage (2006) 82.7%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.62.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.4/0.9.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 73.7 years; female 79.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 127.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 77.6; accidents and violence 56.7; diseases of the respiratory system 46.8.

## National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: B 4,433,000,000 (tax revenue 48.1%, of which indirect taxes 22.5%, income taxes 22.2%; nontax revenue 32.9%, of which revenue from Panama Canal 10.5%; capital revenue 16.9%). Expenditures: B 4,432,000,000 (current expenditure 78.1%, of which debt servicing 30.7%, education 14.4%, health 13.5%, public order 5.6%; development expenditure 21.9%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 1,774,900, bananas 357,860, rice 301,000, cow's milk 188,635, watermelons 142,175, canteloupes and other melons (2007) 130,000, plantains 108,100, corn (maize) 84,800, pineapples 75,900, oil palm fruit 75,000, coffee 13,300, papayas 7,800; livestock (number of live animals) 1,614,100<sup>3</sup> cattle, 272,700<sup>3</sup> pigs, 190,000 horses; roundwood 1,308,500<sup>3</sup> cu m, of which fuelwood 88%; fisheries production 230,732 (from aquaculture 4%). Mining and quarrying (2009): limestone 270,000; gold (metal content) 800 kg. Manufacturing (value added in B '000,000; 2006): food and food products 468; beverages 167; cement, bricks, and ceramics 82; printing and publishing 64; structural metal products 61. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 6,397,150,000 (5,859,630,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (1,997,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 7.4%, in permanent crops 2.0%, in pasture 20.6%, forest area 57.7%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,416,600; activity rate of total population 43.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.7%; female 38.1%; unemployed [October 2009] 6.6%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.7	96.9	100.0	102.1	106.4	115.7	118.5

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2010) 3.11; average annual income per household (1997–98) B 12,180 (U.S.\$12,180); sources of income, n.a.; expenditure (2001): food c. 22%, energy c. 18%, health care c. 14%, education c. 4%, other c. 42%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$23,276,000,000 (U.S.\$6,740 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$12,530 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value B '000,000 <sup>4</sup>	% of total value <sup>4</sup>	labour force <sup>5</sup>	% of labour force <sup>5</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	1,120	6.0	185,600	13.1
Mining	254	1.4	3,300	0.2
Manufacturing	1,168	6.3	114,100	8.1
Construction	1,101	5.9	136,700	9.6
Public utilities	514	2.9	6,900	0.5
Transp. and commun.	3,965	21.4	100,900	7.1
Trade, restaurants	3,178	17.1	329,400	23.3
Finance, real estate	4,184	22.5	100,100	7.1
Pub. admin.	1,321	7.1	78,700	5.6
Services	915	4.9	278,000	19.6
Other	838 <sup>6</sup>	4.5 <sup>6</sup>	82,900 <sup>7</sup>	5.8 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,558</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,416,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$9,661,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,408; remittances (2009) 172; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,984. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 366; remittances (2008) 198; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 2,378.

## Foreign trade<sup>8,9</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-2,701	-3,190	-3,796	-5,743	-7,878	-6,980
% of total	60.2%	62.3%	65.0%	71.8%	77.5%	81.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$9,023,000,000 (refined petroleum 19.9%, machinery and apparatus 19.8%, road vehicles 9.9%, food 9.2%, iron and steel 5.5%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 29.7%; free zones 24.8%; Costa Rica 5.1%; China 5.0%; Japan 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,145,000,000 (fish 29.3% [including tuna 8.4%], melons and papayas 18.8%, bananas 8.6%, crustaceans and mollusks 7.2%, metal scrap 4.7%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 39.2%; Neth. 10.7%; Costa Rica 5.8%; Sweden 5.5%; U.K. 5.4%.

## Transport and communications

**Agricult.** Railroads (2007)<sup>10</sup>: route length 48 mi, 77 km; (2005) passenger-km 44,734,000,000; (2005) metric ton-km cargo 138,104,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 8,530 mi, 13,727 km (paved 38%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 436,205; trucks and buses 194,615. Panama Canal traffic (2008–09): number of transits 12,849; net tonnage transiting 201,191,000 metric tons. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 9,316,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 36,400,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	620	195	PCs	2007	154	46
Telephones	2004	620	195	Dailies	2009	230 <sup>12</sup>	70 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,677 <sup>13</sup>	1,644 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	960	278
Landline	2009	537	156	Broadband	2009	201 <sup>13</sup>	58 <sup>13</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 8.9%; primary 36.4%; secondary 33.9%; undergraduate 14.4%; graduate 1.5%; other/unknown 4.9%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 93.5%; males literate 94.1%; females literate 92.8%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	18,364	445,107	24.2	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	17,337	266,760	15.4	66
Tertiary	13,464	134,290	10.0	45 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 4,524 (1 per 739 persons); hospital beds 7,689 (1 per 435 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 12.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 550,000 (17% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): none<sup>14</sup>. **Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$78.

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>District adjacent to Panama City within Panama City urban agglomeration. <sup>3</sup>2009. <sup>4</sup>At prices of 1996. <sup>5</sup>Ages 15 and over. <sup>6</sup>Taxes and import duties less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>9</sup>Excludes trade passing through Colón Free Zone (2008 imports c.i.f. U.S.\$9,056,000,000; 2008 reexports f.o.b. U.S.\$9,607,000,000, of which garments 23.5%, machinery and apparatus 22.8%, chemicals and chemical products 20.7%, footwear/hats/other apparel accessories 10.8%). <sup>10</sup>All data for Panama Canal Railway. <sup>11</sup>COPA only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>Military abolished 1990; 12,000-member paramilitary includes air and maritime units.

**Internet resource for further information:**  
 • Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo  
<http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec>



## Papua New Guinea

**Official names**<sup>1</sup>: Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

**Form of government**: constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Parliament [109]).

**Head of state**: British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

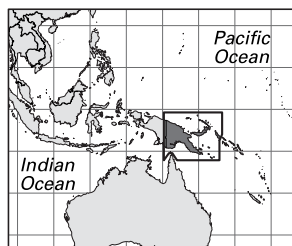
**Head of government**: Prime Minister.

**Capital**: Port Moresby.

**Official languages**: English; Hiri Motu; Tok Pisin.

**Official religion**: none.

**Monetary unit**: kina (K); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = K 2.60; 1 £ = K 4.01.



### Area and population

Regions	area	population	Regions	area	population
Provinces	sq km	2000 census	Provinces	sq km	2000 census
Highlands	62,400	1,973,996	East Sepik	42,800	343,181
Eastern Highlands	11,200	432,972	Madang	29,000	365,106
Enga	12,800	295,031	Morobe	34,500	539,404
Simbu (Chimbu)	6,100	259,703	Sandaun (West Sepik)	36,300	185,741
Southern Highlands	23,800	546,265	Papua (Southern Coastal)	200,340	1,041,820
Western Highlands	8,500	440,025	Central	29,500	183,983
Islands	57,500	741,538	Gulf	34,500	106,898
Bougainville (autonomous region) <sup>2</sup>	9,300	175,160	Milne Bay	14,000	210,412
East New Britain	15,500	220,133	National Capital District	240	254,158
Manus	2,100	43,387	Oro (Northern)	22,800	133,065
New Ireland	9,600	118,350	Western	99,300	153,304
West New Britain	21,000	184,508	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>462,840</b>	<b>5,190,786<sup>3</sup></b>
Momase (Northern Coastal)	142,600	1,433,432			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 6,065,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 33.9, persons per sq km 13.1.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 12.0%; rural 88.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.49%; female 48.51%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.7%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 19.4%; 45–59, 10.3%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection**: (2020) 7,259,000; (2030) 8,359,000.

**Ethnic composition** (1983)<sup>4</sup>: New Guinea Papuan 84.0%; New Guinea Melanesian 15.0%; other 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant/independent Christian 44%; Roman Catholic 22%; traditional beliefs 34%<sup>5</sup>.

**Major cities** (2009): Port Moresby 307,600; Lae 73,000; Arawa (on Bougainville) 39,700; Mount Hagen 39,000; Popondetta 37,800; Kokopo (on New Britain) 33,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 29.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.7.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 55.0 years; female 60.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases c. 249; cardiovascular diseases c. 153; perinatal conditions c. 85; respiratory infections c. 65; accidents c. 53.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: K 6,651,000,000 (tax revenue 74.8%, of which personal income taxes 18.7%, company taxes 16.9%; grants 13.2%; nontax revenue 11.5%; other 0.5%). Expenditures: K 6,688,000,000 (current expenditure 62.3%; capital expenditure 35.1%; reappropriation to trust account 2.6%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$904,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): fruit 2,007,000 (of which bananas 940,000), oil palm fruit 1,400,000, coconuts 677,000, sweet potatoes 580,000, game meat 365,000, yams 310,000, taro 285,000, green corn (maize) 235,000, berries 125,000, coffee 75,400, cacao 48,800; livestock (number of live animals) 1,800,000 pigs; roundwood (2009) 10,788,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 72%; fisheries production 223,723 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): copper (metal content) 187,000; gold 64,000 kg; silver 52,000 kg. Manufacturing (value of exports in K '000,000; 2008–09): palm oil 788.8; refined petroleum products 486.5; forest products 367.9; coconut oil 99.8; copra 28.8. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 2,970,000,000 (2,760,000,000); coal none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 12,700,000 ([2008] 12,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 574,000 (800,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 414,000,000 (497,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.6%, in permanent crops 1.3%, in pasture 0.4%, forest area 64.4%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: total 2,853,000; activity rate 43.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.2%; female 48.9%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.2	98.3	100.0	102.4	103.3	114.4	122.3

**Household income and expenditure**. Average household size, n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2003)<sup>7</sup>: transportation and communication 28.6%, alcohol/tobacco/narcotics 21.6%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 17.7%, household furnishings 14.3%, clothing/footwear 11.2%, housing/energy 6.6%. **Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$7,911,000,000 (U.S.\$1,180 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,270 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2000	
	in value K '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,500	34.8	1,696,271	70.3
Mining and quarrying	5,414	25.1	9,282	0.4
Manufacturing	1,278	5.9	25,557	1.1
Construction	2,241	10.4	48,312	2.0
Public utilities	361	1.7	2,208	0.1
Transp. and commun.	440	2.0	24,513	1.0
Trade, hotels	1,368	6.4	357,581	14.8
Finance, real estate	648	3.0	31,129	1.3
Pub. admin., defense	1,804	8.4	32,043	1.3
Services			86,391	3.6
Other	500 <sup>8</sup>	2.3 <sup>8</sup>	100,070	4.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,554</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,413,357</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 3.6; remittances (2009) 13; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 154; official development assistance (2008) 304. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 56; remittances (2008) 135.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
K '000,000	+3,734	+5,559	+6,767	+6,282	+7,196	+4,192
% of total	28.4%	37.1%	35.8%	28.7%	29.8%	20.9%

**Imports** (2004): K 5,050,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery 18.4%; refined petroleum 16.6%; food products 15.1%, of which cereals 7.8%; chemicals and chemical products 8.2%; fabricated metals 6.4%; road vehicles 6.4%). **Major import sources** (2008): Australia 42.0%; U.S. 22.7%; Singapore 11.3%; Japan 4.7%; China 3.5%.

**Exports** (2009): K 12,080,000,000 (gold 44.9%; copper 16.8%; crude petroleum 13.6%; palm oil 5.9%; coffee 3.8%; logs 3.6%; refined petroleum 3.1%; cocoa 2.8%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Australia 44.3%; Japan 13.3%; Philippines 7.8%; Germany 4.8%; South Korea 4.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport**. Railroads: none. Roads (2000): total length 12,179 mi, 19,600 km<sup>10</sup> (paved 4%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 38,173; trucks and buses 17,894. Air transport (2007)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 864,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,800,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	130	22	PCs	2005	391	64
Telephones				Dailies	2009	531 <sup>12</sup>	8.9 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	900 <sup>13</sup>	151 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	125	21
Landline	2009	60	8.9	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1990). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 82.6%; some primary education 8.2%; completed primary 5.0%; some secondary 4.2%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 59.6%; males literate 63.6%; females literate 55.6%.

#### Education (2005–06)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	14,860	532,250	35.8	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	...	...	...	...
Tertiary	930 <sup>14</sup>	9,095 <sup>14</sup>	9.8 <sup>14</sup>	21 <sup>15</sup> (age 19–23)

**Health**: physicians (2008) 333 (1 per 17,466 persons); hospital beds (2000) 14,516 (1 per 371 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 60.0.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 3,100 (army 80.6%, maritime element [coastal patrol] 12.9%, air force 6.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$6.

<sup>1</sup>Gau Hedinarai ai Papua-Matamata Guinea (Hiri Motu); Papua-Niugini (Tok Pisin).

<sup>2</sup>Bougainville formally attained autonomy within Papua New Guinea (PNG) on June 15, 2005. A referendum on possible future independence is to be held between 2014 and 2019. <sup>3</sup>Unadjusted total; census total adjusted for undercount equals c. 5,398,000.

<sup>4</sup>PNG has about 1,200 ethnic communities, more than half of which number less than 1,000 people. New Guinea Papuans are predominantly descendants of original arrivals;

New Guinea Melanesians are more racially mixed with other Pacific peoples. <sup>5</sup>According to the 2000 census PNG is 96% Christian. In actuality, many citizens combine Christian faith with some traditional indigenous practices. <sup>6</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>7</sup>Based on 6 categories with available data. <sup>8</sup>Import duties less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>9</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and trading partners and c.i.f. in commodities.

<sup>10</sup>Port Moresby is not connected by road to other major population centres. Air and sea travel are therefore of particular importance. <sup>11</sup>Air Niugini only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation.

<sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>Data for five of the six universities only. <sup>15</sup>1998–99.

**Internet resources for further information:**

• Bank of Papua New Guinea <http://www.bankpng.gov.pg>

• National Statistical Office of Papua New Guinea <http://www.nso.gov.pg>

## Paraguay

**Official name:** República del Paraguay (Spanish); Tetã Paraguáaye (Guaraní) (Republic of Paraguay).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Chamber of Senators [45<sup>1</sup>]; Chamber of Deputies [80]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Asunción.

**Official languages:** Spanish; Guaraní.

**Official religion:** none<sup>2</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** guaraní (plural guaraníes; ₲); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = ₲4,668; 1 £ = ₲7,211.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2007 estimate		sq km	2007 estimate
<b>Departments</b>			<b>Departments</b>		
Alto Paraguay	82,349	11,561	Itapúa	16,525	517,047
Alto Paraná	14,895	703,507	Misiones	9,556	113,644
Amambay	12,933	123,861	Neembucú	12,147	82,846
Boquerón	91,669	52,987	Paraguari	8,705	237,998
Caaguazú	11,474	474,261	Presidente Hayes	72,907	98,094
Caazapá	9,496	150,155	San Pedro	20,002	350,840
Canindeyú	14,667	171,633			
Central	2,465	1,860,841	<b>Capital district</b>		
Concepción	18,051	190,035	Asunción	117	519,076
Cordillera	4,948	266,927	<b>TOTAL</b>	406,752	6,119,642 <sup>3</sup>
Guairá	3,846	194,330			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 6,376,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 40.6, persons per sq km 15.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 60.9%; rural 39.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.19%; female 49.81%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 30.4%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 19.4%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 7,192,000; (2030) 7,974,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mixed (white/Amerindian) 85.6%; white 9.3%, of which German 4.4%, Latin American 3.4%; Amerindian 1.8%; other 3.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 89.6%; Protestant (including all Evangelicals) 6.2%; other Christian 1.1%; nonreligious/atheist 1.1%; traditional beliefs 0.6%; other/unknown 1.4%.

**Major urban areas** (2002)<sup>4</sup>: Asunción (2008) 518,792 (urban agglomeration [2009] 1,977,000); Ciudad del Este 222,274; San Lorenzo 204,356<sup>5</sup>; Luque 170,986<sup>5</sup>; Capiatá 154,274<sup>5</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.25.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 3.29/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 73.2 years; female 78.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 97.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 54.4; accidents 41.8; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders 30.7; diseases of the respiratory system 23.1; unclassified 60.4.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006–07). Revenue: ₲10,174,723,000,000 (tax revenue 65.2%, of which VAT 28.5%, income tax 10.9%; nontax revenue including grants 34.8%). Expenditures: ₲9,682,282,000,000 (current expenditure 77.3%, of which wages and salaries 42.9%; capital expenditure 22.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; September 2009): U.S.\$2,267,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,981,120; activity rate 48.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 72.5%; female 39.3%; unemployed 5.7%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	89.7	93.6	100.0	109.6	118.5	130.5	133.9
Earnings index <sup>7</sup>	91.0	91.8	100.0	112.1	118.0	123.2	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 4,800,000, soybeans 3,855,000, cassava 2,610,000, corn (maize) 1,857,840, wheat 1,066,800, cow's milk 380,000, cattle meat 315,200, oranges 226,090, pig meat 187,240, oil palm fruit 152,000, maté 76,730, sesame seed 65,000, dry beans 42,980; livestock (number of live animals) 11,643,390 cattle, 1,200,000 pigs, 18,000,000 chickens; roundwood 13,085,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 88%; fisheries production (2008) 22,100 (from aquaculture 10%). Mining and quarrying (2008): dimension stone 70,000; kaolin 66,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2002): food products 253; chemicals and chemical products 77; beverages 67; tobacco products 40; plastic products 36; printing and publishing 31; textiles and wearing apparel 24; leather and hides 19. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 53,715,000,000 (8,588,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) negligible (1,250,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$14,493,000,000 (U.S.\$2,280 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,430 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2008	
	in value ₲'000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,533.4	22.0	745,200	25.0
Mining	68.9	0.1	6,600	0.2
Manufacturing	7,901.7	12.8	340,200	11.4
Construction	3,269.5	5.3	174,100	5.8
Public utilities	1,048.0	1.7	10,800	0.4
Transp. and commun.	4,863.5	7.9	118,400	4.0
Trade, hotels, restaurants	12,641.5	20.6	673,800	22.6
Finance, real estate	2,211.1	3.6	120,800	4.1
Pub. admin., defense	5,640.0	9.2	620,000	20.8
Services	4,665.6	7.6	171,200 <sup>9</sup>	5.7 <sup>9</sup>
Other	5,668.4 <sup>8</sup>	9.2 <sup>8</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,511.7<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,981,100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 4.3.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 109; remittances (2009) 493; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 165; official development assistance (2008) 134. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 124; remittances (2008) n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 8.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 10.8%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 40.3%, forest area 45.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10, 11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-1,472	-2,027	-2,955	-3,096	-4,587	-3,773
% of total	31.2%	37.5%	45.2%	36.1%	34.3%	37.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$8,977,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 33.1%, of which office machines/computers/parts 9.2%; refined petroleum 14.7%; road vehicles 9.2%; fertilizers 4.7%; food 3.9%). **Major import sources:** China 27.5%; Brazil 26.6%; Argentina 14.4%; Japan 5.0%; U.S. 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$4,390,000,000<sup>10</sup> (soybeans 33.8%; bovine meat 13.6%; soybean oil cake [feeding stuff for animals] 12.1%; soybean oil 11.1%; cereals 8.6%). **Major export destinations:** Uruguay 17.7%; Argentina 16.2%; Brazil 14.0%; Chile 8.4%; Russia 6.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 22 mi, 36 km<sup>12</sup>; passenger-km, n.a.; (2002) metric ton-km cargo 1,000,000. Roads (2000): total length 18,330 mi, 29,500 km (paved 51%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 240,728; trucks 260,887. Air transport (2007)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 700,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	1,300	224	PCs	2005	460	78
Telephones				Dailies	2009	115 <sup>14</sup>	18 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,619 <sup>15</sup>	885 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,000	158
Landline	2009	387	61	Broadband	2009	141 <sup>15</sup>	22 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 5.2%; incomplete primary education 28.3%; complete primary 29.6%; secondary 28.2%; higher 8.7%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 94.6%; males 95.7%; females 93.5%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	32,998	872,906	26.5	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	34,341	543,056	15.8	59
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	...	180,637	...	29 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 5,114 (1 per 1,213 persons); hospital beds 5,920 (1 per 1,048 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 24.7; undernourished population (2004–06) 700,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 10,650 (army 71.4%, navy 18.3%, air force 10.3%); paramilitary 14,800; reserve 164,500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$20.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes former presidents serving as senators-for-life but having no voting power. <sup>2</sup>Roman Catholicism, although not official, enjoys special recognition in the constitution. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Unadjusted final census figures. <sup>5</sup>Within Asunción urban agglomeration. <sup>6</sup>Civil registry records only. <sup>7</sup>Minimum wage. <sup>8</sup>Taxes on products. <sup>9</sup>Includes 170,600 unemployed and 600 unclassified. <sup>10</sup>Electricity exports are excluded; contracted value of electricity sold (2006): to Brazil U.S.\$210,000,000; to Argentina, n.a. In September 2009 Brazil agreed to pay Paraguay U.S.\$360,000,000 annually for electricity from the shared Itaipú hydroelectric dam. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>30-km tourist train and 6-km link to the Argentine railways. <sup>13</sup>Transportes Aéreos del Mercosur only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Banco Central del Paraguay <http://www.bcp.gov.py>
- Dirección General Estadística, Encuestas y Censos <http://www.dgeec.gov.py>



## Peru

**Official name:** República del Perú (Spanish) (Republic of Peru).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Congress of the Republic [120]).

**Head of state and government:**

President, assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Lima.

**Official languages:** Spanish; Quechua (locally); Aymara (locally).

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** nuevo sol (S/); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = S/. 2.77; 1 £ = S/. 4.28.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Departments	sq km	2007 census		Departments	sq km	2007 census	
Amazonas	39,249	375,993		Lambayeque	14,213	1,112,868	
Ancash	35,915	1,063,459		Lima	34,802	8,445,211	
Apurímac	20,896	404,190		Loreto	368,852	891,732	
Arequipa	63,345	1,152,303		Madre de Dios	85,301	109,555	
Ayacucho	43,815	612,489		Moquegua	15,734	161,533	
Cajamarca	33,318	1,387,809		Pasco	25,320	280,449	
Callao	147	876,877		Piura	35,892	1,676,315	
Cusco	71,986	1,171,403		Puno	71,999 <sup>2</sup>	1,268,441	
Huancavelica	22,131	454,797		San Martín	51,253	728,808	
Huánuco	36,849	762,223		Tacna	16,076	288,781	
Ica	21,328	711,932		Tumbes	4,669	200,306	
Junín	44,197	1,232,611		Ucayali	102,411	432,159	
La Libertad	25,500	1,617,050		TOTAL	1,285,198 <sup>2</sup>	27,419,294 <sup>3</sup>	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 29,244,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 58.9, persons per sq km 22.8.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 75.9%; rural 24.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.68%; female 50.32%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 30.5%; 15–29, 27.5%; 30–44, 20.4%; 45–59, 12.5%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 32,493,000; (2030) 35,127,000.

**Doubling time:** 50 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Quechua 47.0%; mestizo 31.9%; white 12.0%; Aymara 5.4%; Japanese 0.5%; other 3.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 85%, of which practicing weekly c. 15%; Protestant c. 7%; independent Christian c. 4%; other c. 4%.

**Major cities** (2007): metropolitan Lima 8,472,935; Arequipa 784,651; Trujillo 682,834; Chiclayo 524,442; Piura 377,496; Iquitos 370,962; Cusco 348,935.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.3/n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.46.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 68.3 years; female 72.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 113; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 112; accidents, poisoning, and violence 60; diseases of the respiratory system 27; diabetes mellitus 14.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: S/. 68,352,000,000 (tax revenue 85.2%, of which VAT 46.2%, taxes on income and profits 35.3%; nontax revenue 14.8%). Expenditures: S/. 60,073,000,000 (current expenditure 76.9%; capital expenditure 14.6%; debt service 8.5%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 10,100,000, potatoes 3,717,000, rice 2,990,000, plantains 1,854,000, chicken meat 964,400, asparagus 313,800, coffee 255,000, dry chilies and peppers (2008) 165,000; livestock (number of live animals) 14,138,000 sheep, 5,459,000 cattle, (2008) 5,000,000 llamas/alpacas/others; roundwood 12,548,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 81%; fisheries production (2008) 7,406,010 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore 5,243,000<sup>4</sup>; zinc 1,371,000<sup>4</sup>; copper 1,036,700<sup>4</sup>; lead 317,700<sup>4</sup>; molybdenum 16,100<sup>4</sup>; silver 3,465<sup>4</sup>; gold 174,700 kg. Manufacturing (value in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): food products 4,066; wearing apparel 1,326; paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals 1,233; cement, bricks, and ceramics 1,081; refined petroleum products 862; base metals 802; structural/fabricated metal products 752.<sup>5</sup> Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 32,676,000,000 ([2008] 29,260,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 188,000 (1,341,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 57,600,000 ([2007] 67,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 9,612,000 (6,570,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 3,483,000,000 (3,483,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 4.3; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: n.a.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,991; remittances (2009) 2,282; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 5,725; official development assistance (2008) 466. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,067; remittances (2008) 137; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 399.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 13,312,000<sup>6</sup>; activity rate of total population 46.2%<sup>6</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.4%; female 43.3%<sup>6</sup>; officially unemployed<sup>7</sup> [July 2009–June 2010] 8.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	98.4	100.0	102.0	103.8	109.8	113.0

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$121,435,000,000 (U.S.\$4,160 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,140 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2008	
	in value S/. '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	20,403	6.1	769,700	7.7
Mining and quarrying	38,413	11.5	98,800	1.0
Manufacturing	48,811	14.5	1,316,600	13.1
Construction	20,395	6.1	512,000	5.1
Public utilities	6,011	1.8	35,800	0.3
Transp. and commun.	28,622	8.5	907,000	9.0
Trade, hotels	53,859	16.0	2,831,600	28.2
Finance, real estate	41,842	12.5	578,700	5.8
Pub. admin., defense	22,194	6.6	423,200	4.2
Services	26,853	8.0	1,972,100	19.6
Other	28,327 <sup>9</sup>	8.4 <sup>9</sup>	604,900 <sup>10</sup>	6.0 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	335,730	100.0	10,050,400	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$19,330,000,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 2.9%, in permanent crops 0.7%, in pasture 13.3%, forest area 53.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+2,997	+5,284	+8,933	+8,301	+3,157	+5,879
% of total	13.2%	17.9%	23.1%	17.5%	5.3%	12.3%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$20,494,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.0%; chemicals and chemical products 14.6%; crude petroleum 13.4%; food 8.4%; base and fabricated metals 8.3%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 17.7%; China 12.1%; Brazil 9.2%; Ecuador 7.4%; Argentina 5.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$31,163,000,000 (ores/concentrates 27.7%, of which copper 15.7%, zinc 4.1%, molybdenum 3.5%; gold 17.8%; food 14.4%, of which fish meal 4.6%; petroleum 9.1%; refined copper 8.7%; apparel/clothing accessories 5.2%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 18.6%; China 12.0%; Switzerland 10.9%; Canada 6.3%; Japan 5.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: route length (2009) 1,158 mi, 1,864 km; passenger-km (2007) 1,694,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 1,267,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 49,080 mi, 78,986 km (paved 14%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 917,110; trucks and buses 525,277. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 8,724,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 222,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	4,592	172	PCs	2005	2,800	103
Telephones				Dailies	2009	...	...
Cellular	2009	24,700 <sup>12</sup>	847 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	8,085	277
Landline	2009	2,965	102	Broadband	2009	813 <sup>12</sup>	28 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 9.3%; incomplete primary education 18.3%; complete primary 19.4%; incomplete secondary 6.0%; complete secondary 28.6%; higher 18.2%; other/unknown 0.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 89.6%; males 94.9%; females 84.6%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	184,641	3,854,764	20.9	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	160,669	2,566,702	16.0	75
Tertiary	56,070 <sup>13</sup>	952,437 <sup>14</sup>	14.8 <sup>13</sup>	34 <sup>14</sup> (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 41,788 (1 per 672 persons); hospital beds (2008) 42,800 (1 per 667 persons); infant mortality rate (2007) 30.5; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,600,000 (13% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 114,000 (army 64.9%, navy 20.2%, air force 14.9%); paramilitary 77,000; reserve 188,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$54.

<sup>1</sup>The state recognizes Roman Catholicism as an important element in the historical and cultural development of Peru. <sup>2</sup>Includes the 4,996 sq km area of the Peruvian part of Lake Titicaca. <sup>3</sup>Unadjusted figure; adjusted census total equals 28,220,764. <sup>4</sup>Metal content. <sup>5</sup>In 2008 Peru ranked second in the world in coca production; 302 metric tons of cocaine were produced. <sup>6</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>7</sup>Metropolitan Lima only. <sup>8</sup>Excludes rural areas. <sup>9</sup>Import duties and other taxes. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2001–02. <sup>14</sup>2005–06.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (Spanish) <http://www.inei.gob.pe>
- Banco Central de Reserva del Peru <http://www.bcrp.gob.pe>

## Philippines

**Official name:** Republika ng Pilipinas (Filipino); Republic of the Philippines (English).

**Form of government:** unitary republic with two legislative houses (Senate [24]; House of Representatives [287]).

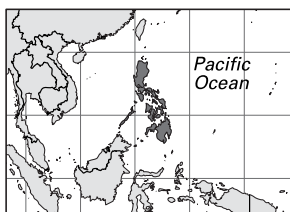
**Head of state and head of government:** President.

**Capital:** Manila<sup>1</sup>.

**Official languages:** Filipino; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** piso<sup>2</sup> (P); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = P 45.19; 1 £ = P 69.82.



### Area and population

Regions	area	population	Regions	area	population
	sq km	2007 census		sq km	2007 census
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	19,196	4,120,795	Davao	27,172	4,156,653
Bicol	18,035	5,109,798	Eastern Visayas	21,988	3,912,936
Cagayan Valley	30,149	3,051,487	Ilocos	12,821	4,545,906
Calabarzon	16,052	11,743,110	Mimaropa	29,199	2,559,791
Caraga	19,324	2,293,480	National Capital	633	11,553,427
Central Luzon	19,579	9,720,982	Northern Mindanao	15,617	3,952,437
Central Visayas	15,582	6,398,628	Soccsargen	15,890	3,829,081
Cordillera			Western Visayas	20,158	6,843,643
Administrative	16,745	1,520,743	Zamboanga Peninsula	18,154	3,230,094
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>316,294<sup>3,4</sup></b>	<b>88,574,614<sup>5</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 93,617,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>6</sup>: persons per sq mi 808.2, persons per sq km 312.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 48.7%; rural 51.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2005): male 50.38%; female 49.62%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 35.6%; 15–29, 28.4%; 30–44, 18.8%; 45–59, 11.2%; 60–74, 4.9%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 109,683,000; (2030) 124,384,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Tagalog 20.9%; Visayan (Cebu) 19.0%; Ilocano 11.1%; Hiligaynon (Visaya) 9.4%; Waray-Waray (Binisaya) 4.7%; Central Bicol (Naga) 4.6%; Filipino mestizo 3.5%; Pampango 3.1%; other 23.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 64.9%; independent Christian 17.7%; Muslim 5.1%; Protestant 5.0%; traditional beliefs 2.2%; other 5.1%.

**Major cities** (2007): Quezon City 2,679,450<sup>8</sup>; Manila 1,660,714; Caloocan 1,378,856<sup>8</sup>; Davao 1,363,337; Cebu City 798,809.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 24.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 3.20.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 70.0 years; female 74.0 years.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.5<sup>9</sup>.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): circulatory diseases 148.4; respiratory diseases 61.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 49.0; accidents and violence 41.3; tuberculosis 31.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: P 1,123,200,000,000 (tax revenue 87.4%, nontax revenues and grants 12.6%). Expenditures: P 1,426,000,000,000 (general public services 18.4%, education 15.6%, transportation and communications 10.9%, social security and welfare 6.3%, defense 4.6%, health 2.7%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$39,393,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 22,932,819, rice 16,266,417, coconuts 15,667,565, bananas 9,013,986, corn (maize) 7,034,033, pineapples 2,198,497, cassava 2,043,719, natural rubber 390,962; livestock (number of live animals) 13,596,000 pigs, 4,222,000 goats, 3,321,000 buffalo; roundwood 15,605,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 81%; fisheries production (2008) 3,302,334 (from aquaculture 22%); aquatic plants production (2008) 1,666,944 (from aquaculture, virtually 100%). Mining and quarrying (2008): nickel 83,895<sup>10</sup>; copper 21,235<sup>10</sup>; chromite 15,268; gold 35,568 kg<sup>10</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2003): petroleum products 1,980; electronic products 1,696; food products 1,338; paints/soaps/pharmaceuticals 983; beverages 813; motor vehicles 559. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kWh; 2009) 61,379,000,000 (49,658,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 2,558,000 (7,783,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 3,000 (3,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 174,840 (73,775,200); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 9,377,000 (12,057,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 2,940,000,000 (2,940,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 4.8; income per family (2006) P 173,000 (U.S.\$3,371); sources of income (2000): wages 52.1%, self-employment 25.1%, receipts from abroad 11.1%; expenditure (2006): food and nonalcoholic beverages 47.2%, housing 12.7%, transportation and communications 8.2%, energy 7.6%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,388; remittances (2009) 19,688; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,136; official development assistance (2008) 61. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,213; remittances (2008) 44; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 1,385.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$164,532,000,000 (U.S.\$1,790 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$3,540 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2006	
	in value P '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	773,540	14.1	11,841,000	32.7
Mining and quarrying	88,616	1.6	134,000	0.4
Manufacturing	1,058,155	19.4	3,070,000	8.5
Construction	296,056	5.4	1,691,000	4.7
Public utilities	190,585	3.5	114,000	0.3
Transp. and commun.	380,733	7.0	2,470,000	6.8
Trade, hotels, restaurants	793,215	14.5	7,270,000	20.1
Finance, real estate	654,943	12.0	1,153,000	3.2
Pub. admin., defense	412,846	7.5	1,552,000	4.3
Services	818,255	15.0	3,962,000 <sup>11</sup>	11.0
Others	—	—	2,908,000 <sup>11</sup>	8.0 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,466,944</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,165,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2008): total 37,058,000; activity rate 41.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 65.5%; female 38.3%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 7.4%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.7	92.9	100.0	106.2	109.2	119.4	123.3

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 17.1%, in permanent crops 16.4%, in pasture 5.0%, forest area 23.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>13</sup>
U.S.\$'000,000	-6,422	-8,232	-6,668	-7,530	-11,342	-5,515
% of total	7.5%	9.1%	6.6%	6.9%	10.4%	6.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$60,420,000,000 (electronic integrated circuits/parts 22.7%, petroleum 19.2%, food 9.7%, parts for office machines/computers 7.3%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 12.8%; Japan 11.8%; Singapore 10.3%; Saudi Arabia 8.5%; China 7.5%; Taiwan 6.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$49,078,000,000 (electronic integrated circuits/parts 22.7%, computers/office machines/parts 18.4%, food 4.8%, parts of road vehicles 4.2%, apparel 3.9%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 16.7%; Japan 15.7%; China 11.1%; Hong Kong 10.2%; Netherlands 7.6%; Singapore 5.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 301 mi<sup>14</sup>, 484 km<sup>14</sup>; passenger-km (2005) 20,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2004) 76,000,000. Roads (2003): total length 124,297 mi, 200,037 km (paved 21%). Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 780,200; trucks and buses 2,210,500. Air transport (2009–10): passenger-km 18,982,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 321,281,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	14,770	182	PCs	2006	6,097	70
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3,800 <sup>15</sup>	41 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	74,489 <sup>16</sup>	810 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	5,955	65
Landline	2009	4,100	45	Broadband	2009	1,722 <sup>16</sup>	19 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 3.8%; primary education 38.5%; incomplete secondary 12.5%; complete secondary 17.2%; technical 5.9%; incomplete undergraduate 11.8%; complete undergraduate 7.3%; graduate 0.7%; unknown 2.3%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 93.6%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	390,432	13,145,210	33.7	92 <sup>17</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–15)	181,193	6,365,985	35.1	61 <sup>17</sup>
Tertiary	112,941 <sup>18</sup>	2,651,466 <sup>17</sup>	21.3 <sup>18</sup>	2917 (age 16–20)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 98,210 (1 per 865 persons); hospital beds (2008) 94,199 (1 per 959 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 22.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 12,700,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 120,000 (army 66.7%, navy 20.0%, air force 13.3%); reserve 131,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$13.

<sup>1</sup>Other government offices and ministries are located in Quezon City and other Manila suburbs. <sup>2</sup>Piso in Filipino; peso in English and Spanish. <sup>3</sup>Sum of regional areas, including coastal water; actual reported total area is 300,000 sq km. <sup>4</sup>Land area excluding inland water is 298,170 sq km. <sup>5</sup>Reported total; summed total of 88,542,991 excludes 29,344 persons residing in a disputed area between the National Capital Region and Calabarzon and 2,279 Filipinos residing in embassies abroad. <sup>6</sup>Based on actual reported total area. <sup>7</sup>Includes indigenous Catholics and Protestants. <sup>8</sup>Within the National Capital Region. <sup>9</sup>Divorce was illegal in mid-2010. <sup>10</sup>Metal content. <sup>11</sup>Unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Excludes December. <sup>14</sup>Operational length; total length equals 557 mi, 897 km. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>2007–08. <sup>18</sup>2004–05.

### Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistics Office <http://www.census.gov.ph>
- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas <http://www.bsp.gov.ph>



## Poland

**Official name:** Rzeczpospolita Polska (Republic of Poland).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; Sejm [460]).

**Head of state:** President.

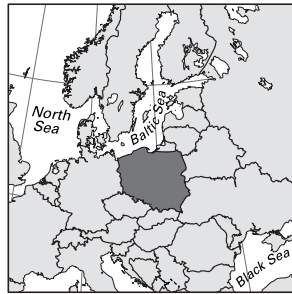
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Warsaw.

**Official language:** Polish.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** złoty (zł); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = zł 3.15; 1 £ = zł 4.87.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
Dolnośląskie	Wrocław	7,702	19,947	2,876,600
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	Bydgoszcz/Toruń	6,939	17,972	2,068,800
Łódzkie	Łódź	7,034	18,219	2,545,500
Lubelskie	Lublin	9,700	25,122	2,159,800
Lubuskie	Gorzów Wielkopolski/Zielona Góra	5,401	13,988	1,009,600
Małopolskie	Kraków	5,862	15,183	3,292,800
Mazowieckie	Warsaw (Warszawa)	13,729	35,558	5,213,900
Opolskie	Opole	3,634	9,412	1,031,900
Podkarpackie	Rzeszów	6,890	17,845	2,100,400
Podlaskie	Białystok	7,794	20,187	1,190,800
Pomorskie	Gdańsk	7,070	18,310	2,224,900
Śląskie	Katowice	4,762	12,334	4,642,900
Świętokrzyskie	Kielce	4,521	11,710	1,271,200
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	Olsztyn	9,333	24,173	1,427,700
Wielkopolskie	Poznań	11,516	29,827	3,403,200
Zachodniopomorskie	Szczecin	8,839	22,892	1,693,300
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>120,726</b>	<b>312,679</b>	<b>38,153,400<sup>2</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 38,183,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 316.3, persons per sq km 122.1.

**Urban-rural** (2010<sup>3</sup>): urban 61.0%; rural 39.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>3</sup>): male 48.29%; female 51.71%.

**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 15.2%; 15–29, 23.4%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 22.1%; 60–74, 12.4%; 75–84, 5.0%; 85 and over, 1.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 37,888,000; (2030) 36,811,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Polish 90.0%; Ukrainian 4.0%; German 4.0%; Belarusian 0.5%; Kashubian 0.4%; other 1.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (end of 2007): Roman Catholic 88.6%; other Catholic 0.1%; Polish Orthodox 1.3%; Protestant 0.4%; Jehovah's Witness 0.3%; other (mostly nonreligious) 9.3%.

**Major cities** (2009<sup>3</sup>): Warsaw 1,709,781; Kraków 754,624; Łódź 747,152; Wrocław 632,162; Poznań 557,264; Gdańsk 455,581; Szczecin 406,941.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 80.1%; outside of marriage (2008) 19.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.40.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.6/1.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 71.5 years; female 80.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 453.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 244.2; diseases of the respiratory system 50.6; diseases of the digestive system 44.8%.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: zł 253,547,000,000 (VAT 40.1%; excise tax 19.9%; income tax 15.2%; corporate taxes 10.7%). Expenditures: zł 277,893,000,000 (social security and welfare 29.6%; public debt 9.0%; national defense 5.0%; education 4.8%; public safety 4.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; August 2010): U.S.\$62,182,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$467,545,000,000 (U.S.\$12,260 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$18,440 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2007		2008	
	in value zł '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	44,553	3.8	2,120,000	12.3
Mining	23,171	2.0	225,000	1.3
Manufacturing	194,763	16.6	2,992,000	17.4
Public utilities	34,292	2.9	334,000	2.0
Construction	73,459	6.2	1,360,000	7.9
Transp. and commun.	72,188	6.1	1,190,000	6.9
Trade, restaurants, hotels	200,663	17.1	2,635,000	15.3
Finance, real estate	195,808	16.6	1,381,000	8.0
Pub. admin., defense	59,624	5.1	1,013,000	5.9
Services	130,921	11.1	2,567,000	14.9
Other	147,295 <sup>4</sup>	12.5 <sup>4</sup>	1,385,000 <sup>5</sup>	8.1 <sup>5</sup>
TOTAL	1,176,737	100.0	17,202,000	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 12,447,000, sugar beets 10,849,000, wheat 9,790,000, potatoes 9,703,000, triticale 5,234,000, rye 3,713,000, apples 2,626,000, rapeseed 2,497,000, cabbage 1,337,000<sup>6</sup>, strawberries 198,900, currants 196,500, sour cherries 189,000, mushrooms 180,000<sup>7</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 14,279,000 pigs, 5,700,000 cattle, 1,450,000 beehives; roundwood 34,852,000

cu m, of which fuelwood 12%; fisheries production (2008) 179,309 (from aquaculture 21%). Mining and quarrying (2008): copper (metal content of ore) 482,400; feldspar 431,206; silver (metal content of concentrate) 1,161. Manufacturing (value of sales in zł '000,000; 2009): food products 145,417; transportation equipment 95,728; fabricated/structural metal products 55,145; refined petroleum/coke 48,325; rubber and plastic products 46,379. Energy production (consumption): electricity ('000,000 kW-hr; 2009–10<sup>8</sup>) 154,885 ([2007] 154,000); hard coal ('000 metric tons; 2009–10<sup>8</sup>) 75,810 ([2007] 85,336); lignite ('000 metric tons; 2009–10<sup>8</sup>) 56,828 ([2007] 57,529); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 4,530,000 ([2007] 146,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 17,501,000 (21,261,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10<sup>8</sup>) 4,485,000,000 ([2007] 18,354,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 17,202,000; activity rate of total population 45.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.4%; female 45.2%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 11.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.6	97.9	100.0	101.1	103.5	108.0	112.3
Annual earnings index	92.7	96.9	100.0	105.2	114.4	125.5	131.6

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 2.9; average per capita disposable annual income zł 12,079 (U.S.\$4,110); sources of income: wages 53.6%, transfers 28.6%, self-employment 8.8%; expenditure: food, beverages, and tobacco 28.2%, housing and energy 18.9%, transportation 10.1%, recreation and culture 7.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11,771; remittances (2009) 9,112; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 16,548. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9,596; remittances (2009) 1,328; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 3,726.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 39.7%, left fallow 1.4%, in permanent crops 1.3%, in pasture 10.8%, forest area 30.4%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
zł '000,000	–52,557	–37,438	–50,251	–64,695	–91,645	–37,715
% of total	8.8%	6.1%	6.8%	8.8%	10.2%	4.3%

**Imports** (2008): zł 497,028,300,000 (electrical equipment 13.2%; chemical products 13.0%; mineral fuels 11.2%; transportation equipment 11.2%; machinery and apparatus 11.0%; base and fabricated metals 10.9%). **Major import sources:** Germany 23.0%; Russia 9.8%; China 8.0%; Italy 6.5%; France 4.7%.

**Exports** (2008): zł 405,383,100,000 (transportation equipment 17.4%; base and fabricated metals 12.9%; electrical equipment 12.4%; machinery and apparatus 12.3%; food products 10.1%; chemical products 5.9%; furniture 5.7%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 25.1%; France 6.2%; Italy 6.0%; U.K. 5.8%; Czech Republic 5.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 12,549 mi<sup>3</sup>, 20,196 km<sup>3</sup>; passenger-km 18,671,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 43,455,000,000. Roads: total length (2008<sup>3</sup>, <sup>10</sup>) 238,047 mi, 383,100 km (paved 68%); passenger-km (2008) 247,100,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2009) 191,484,000,000. Vehicles (2010<sup>3</sup>): passenger cars 16,495,000; trucks and buses 2,892,000. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 7,428,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 85,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2009 <sup>3</sup>	7,091 <sup>12</sup>	186 <sup>12</sup>	PCs	2004	7,362	191
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3,168 <sup>13</sup>	83 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	44,553 <sup>12</sup>	1,170 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	22,451	590
Landline	2009	9,556	251	Broadband	2009	5,166 <sup>12</sup>	136 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.3%; incomplete primary education 1.1%; complete primary 19.7%; incomplete/complete secondary 58.2%; higher vocational 3.2%; university 17.5%. **Literacy** (2008): 99.5%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	238,917	2,375,205	9.9	95
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	279,408	3,085,019	11.0	93
Tertiary	100,500	2,165,980	21.6	69 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2009): physicians (2008) 78,229<sup>3</sup> (1 per 487 persons); hospital beds<sup>4</sup> 212,428<sup>3</sup> (1 per 180 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 5.5.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 100,000<sup>14</sup> (army 46.4%, navy 8.0%, air force 17.5%, joint staff 28.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$224.

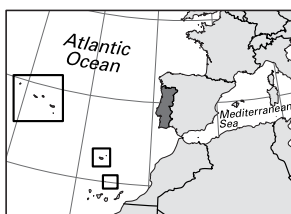
<sup>1</sup>Roman Catholicism has special recognition per 1997 concordat with Vatican City. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>5</sup>Includes 1,355,000 unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Includes other brassicas. <sup>7</sup>Includes truffles. <sup>8</sup>July–June. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Public roads only. <sup>11</sup>Passenger cars 219,000,000,000; buses 28,100,000,000. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Of which deployed abroad 3,435.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Central Statistical Office <http://www.stat.gov.pl/english/index.htm>

## Portugal

**Official name:** República Portuguesa (Portuguese Republic).  
**Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Assembly of the Republic [230]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Lisbon.  
**Official language:** Portuguese.  
**Official religion:** none!<sup>1</sup>.  
**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

		area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2008 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Continental Portugal <sup>3</sup>				
Regions	Principal cities			10,126,880
Alentejo	Évora	12,182	31,551	760,933
Algarve	Faro	1,929	4,996	426,386
Centro	Coimbra	10,888	28,200	2,385,911
Lisboa (Lisbon)	Lisbon	1,135	2,940	2,808,414
Norte	Porto	8,218	21,284	3,745,236
Insular Portugal				
Autonomous regions				
Açores (Azores)	Ponta Delgado	897	2,322	490,695
Madeira	Funchal	309	801	244,006
TOTAL		35,558	92,094	10,617,575

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,643,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 299.3, persons per sq km 115.6.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 60.1%; rural 39.9%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.40%; female 51.60%.  
**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 15.7%; 15–29, 20.4%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 14.8%; 75–84, 5.9%; 85 and over, 1.4%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 10,677,000; (2030) 10,532,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2000): Portuguese 91.9%; mixed race people from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde 1.6%; Brazilian 1.4%; Marrano 1.2%; other European 1.2%; Han Chinese 0.9%; other 1.8%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 92.4%, of which Roman Catholic 87.4%, independent Christian 2.7%, Protestant 1.3%, other Christian 1.0%; nonreligious/atheist 6.5%; Buddhist 0.6%; other 0.5%.  
**Major cities** (2001): Lisbon 564,657 (urban agglom. [2009] 2,808,000); Porto 263,131 (urban agglom. [2009] 1,344,000); Braga 164,192; Coimbra 148,443; Funchal 103,961.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 61.9%; outside of marriage 38.1%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –0.4 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.37.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.8/2.5.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 75.5 years; female 81.7 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 348.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 215.4; diseases of the respiratory system 107.1; diseases of the digestive system 44.0.

### National economy

**Budget** (2005). Revenue: €56,498,000,000 (tax revenue 56.2%, of which taxes on goods and services 33.7%, income taxes 20.3%; social contributions 32.9%). Expenditures: €65,096,000,000 (social protection 35.6%, education 16.1%, health 15.9%, public order 4.5%, defense 3.2%).  
**Public debt** (2007): U.S.\$158,000,000,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 1,938,921, tomatoes 1,346,702, corn (maize) 593,500, potatoes 519,300, grapes 487,800, pig meat 373,420, olives 362,600, apples 280,078, chicken meat 247,347, oranges 201,592, cork (2008) 165,000, chestnuts 20,752; livestock (number of live animals) 3,144,600 sheep, 2,339,700 pigs, 1,438,700 cattle, 39,000,000 chickens; roundwood 10,865,781 cu m, of which fuelwood 6%; fisheries production (2008) 246,650 (from aquaculture 3%). Mining and quarrying (2008): marble (2006) 837,000; kaolin (2007) 183,598; copper (metal content) 89,070; tungsten (metal content) 900. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2003): food products 2,148; cement, tiles, and ceramics 1,611; fabricated metals 1,536; wearing apparel 1,527; printing and publishing 1,225; textiles 1,131. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 41,642,000,000 ([2007] 54,741,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (4,742,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (90,613,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 10,960,000 (10,468,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (4,540,000,000).  
**Population economically active** (2009): total 5,583,000; activity rate of total population 52.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.7%; female 47.2%; unemployed [June 2010] 10.6%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.5	97.8	100.0	102.7	105.6	108.4	107.5

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$222,649,000,000 (U.S.\$20,940 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$22,870 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2006		2008	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	3,716	2.4	595,600	10.6
Mining			18,000	0.3
Manufacturing	21,083	13.6	916,900	16.3
Construction	8,488	5.5	553,600	9.8
Public utilities	3,779	2.4	32,400	0.6
Trade, hotels	23,854	15.4	1,096,700	19.5
Finance, real estate	19,731	12.7	432,400	7.7
Transp. and commun.	8,762	5.6	224,900	4.0
Services			985,500	17.5
Pub. admin., defense	44,655	28.7	341,900	6.1
Other	21,221 <sup>4</sup>	13.7 <sup>4</sup>	427,100 <sup>5</sup>	7.6 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155,289</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,624,900<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 3.0; average annual household net income (2005) €22,136 (U.S.\$17,780); sources of income (2005): wages and salaries 48.7%, nonmonetary income 19.2%, pensions/retirement benefits 18.0%, self-employment 9.1%; expenditure (2005–06): housing and energy 26.6%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 15.5%, transportation 12.9%, restaurants and hotels 10.8%, health 6.1%, clothing and footwear 4.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 10,980; remittances (2009) 3,649; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 3,530. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,328; remittances (2009) 1,460; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 3,175.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 8.3%, left fallow 3.6%, in permanent crops 6.4%, in pasture 19.9%, forest area 42.2%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–13,011	–17,066	–18,095	–18,971	–23,324	–18,989
% of total	19.7%	24.8%	21.0%	20.6%	23.4%	23.4%

**Imports** (2008): €61,515,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.0%; chemicals and chemical products 10.4%; crude petroleum 9.9%; food 9.8%; road vehicles 9.7%). **Major import sources:** Spain 28.9%; Germany 11.5%; France 8.0%; Italy 4.9%; Netherlands 4.3%.

**Exports** (2008): €38,191,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.0%; road vehicles/parts 11.2%; base and fabricated metals 7.7%; apparel/clothing accessories 6.0%; food 5.7%; refined petroleum 4.5%; footwear 3.3%; cork manufactures 1.8%; wine 1.5%). **Major export destinations:** Spain 25.2%; Germany 12.3%; France 10.9%; Angola 6.0%; U.K. 5.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 1,763 mi, 2,838 km; passenger-km (2008) 3,816,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 2,549,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 47,722 mi, 76,802 km (paved, n.a.); passenger-km (2006) 83,100,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 39,091,000,000. Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 5,234,477; trucks and buses 148,706. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 22,860,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 344,628,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	4,312	413	PCs	2007	1,823	172
Telephones				Dailies	2009	533 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	15,178 <sup>10</sup>	1,418 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	5,169	483
Landline	2009	4,049	378	Broadband	2009	1,865 <sup>10</sup>	174 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25 and older having: no formal schooling through complete primary 64%; complete lower secondary 13%; complete upper secondary 11%; higher 12%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 94.6%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	66,956	754,142	11.3	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	95,296	691,701	10.6	88 <sup>11</sup>
Tertiary	35,178	376,917	10.7	60 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 38,932 (1 per 280 persons); hospital beds 35,762 (1 per 294 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 3.3; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 44,340 (army 60.2%, navy 23.8%, air force 16.0%); paramilitary 47,700; reserve 210,900; U.S. troops (November 2009) 727<sup>12</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.5%<sup>13</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$350<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>A 2004 concordat with the Vatican acknowledges the special role of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>For statistical classification only; the actual first order administration of continental Portugal is based on 18 districts. <sup>4</sup>Taxes less statistical discrepancy. <sup>5</sup>Unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Passenger cars 72,000,000,000; buses 11,100,000,000. <sup>9</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>2006–07. <sup>12</sup>Mostly air force personnel stationed at Lajes, Azores. <sup>13</sup>Including military pensions.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estatística <http://www.inec.pt>
- Banco de Portugal <http://www.bportugal.pt>



## Puerto Rico

**Official name:** Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico (Spanish); Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (English).

**Political status:** self-governing commonwealth in association with the United States, having two legislative houses (Senate [27<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [51<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President of the U.S.

**Head of government:** Governor.

**Capital:** San Juan.

**Official languages:** Spanish; English.

**Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar (U.S.\$);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 £ = U.S.\$1.54.



**Gross national income (2008):** U.S.\$60,800,000,000 (U.S.\$15,399 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2006	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	385.9	0.4	22,000	1.5
Manufacturing	38,457.7	41.2	136,000	9.6
Mining			1,000	0.1
Construction	1,991.4	2.1	87,000	6.1
Public utilities			16,000	1.1
Transp. and commun.	6,019.5	6.5	43,000	3.0
Trade	11,810.8	12.7	271,000	19.1
Finance, real estate	16,391.1	17.6	47,000	3.3
Pub. admin., defense	8,762.2	9.4	278,000	19.6
Services	8,866.5	9.5	354,000	24.9
Other	577.8	0.6	165,000 <sup>3</sup>	11.6 <sup>3</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,262.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,420,000</b>	<b>100.0<sup>4</sup></b>

**Population economically active (2005):** total 1,410,000<sup>5</sup>; activity rate of total population 36.0%<sup>5</sup> (participation rates: ages 16–64, 56.1%<sup>5</sup>; female 43.7%<sup>5</sup>; unemployed [September 2010] 16.3%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	72.8	78.4	87.8	100.0	114.6	122.4	134.1

**Household income and expenditure.** Average family size (2009) 3.2; average annual income per family (2009) U.S.\$47,697; sources of income (2009): wages and salaries 44.1%, transfers 34.2%, rent 11.4%, self-employment 5.8%, other 4.5%; expenditure (2009): health care 17.0%, housing 16.5%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 15.4%, household furnishings 12.6%, transportation 9.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 3,473; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 27. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,192; remittances, n.a.

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops 4.3%, left fallow 2.7%, in permanent crops 4.2%, in pasture 10.1%, forest area 46.0%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
U.S.\$'000,000	+16,183	+17,638	+17,488	+14,745	+19,025	+20,156
% of total	17.2%	18.5%	17.0%	14.0%	17.5%	19.9%

**Imports (2007–08):** U.S.\$44,928,000,000 (imports for pharmaceutical industry 33.5%, petroleum and coal products 11.5%, base chemicals 7.3%, computers/electronics 6.6%, food 5.8%). **Major import sources (2008–09):** U.S. 46.9%; U.S. Virgin Islands 4.0%; remainder 49.1%.

**Exports (2007–08):** U.S.\$63,954,000,000 (pharmaceuticals and medicine 66.0%, food 7.0%, computers/electronics 6.4%). **Major export destinations (2008–09):** U.S. 71.6%; U.S. Virgin Islands 0.2%; remainder 28.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: 6. Roads (2008): total length 16,576 mi, 26,676 km (paved 99%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 2,421,055; trucks and buses 110,144. Air transport (2006): passenger arrivals and departures 11,450,700; cargo loaded and unloaded 352,396 metric tons.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	1,290	338	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	456 <sup>7</sup>	143 <sup>7</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,716 <sup>8</sup>	682 <sup>8</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,000	251
Landline	2009	870	219	Broadband	2009	426 <sup>8</sup>	108 <sup>8</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2000).** Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling to lower secondary education 25.4%; some upper secondary to some higher 56.3%; undergraduate or graduate degree 18.3%. **Literacy (2002):** total population age 15 and over literate 94.1%.

#### Education (2005–06)<sup>9</sup>

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–12)				
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	42,036	563,490	13.4	...
Tertiary	...	67,990	...	... (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2001) 7,623 (1 per 504 persons); hospital beds (2002) 12,351 (1 per 312 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 7.9.

### Military

**Total active duty U.S. personnel (September 2009):** 179<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Minimum number of seats per constitution; minority parties may have additional representation. <sup>2</sup>Data are probably for local population only. <sup>3</sup>Unemployed. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Excludes armed forces. <sup>6</sup>Remnants of the former railway system are conserved for tourism purposes. <sup>7</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>8</sup>Subscribers. <sup>9</sup>Public schools only. <sup>10</sup>Puerto Rican paramilitary forces (national guard; 2008): 11,000.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Junta de Planificación** <http://www.jp.gobierno.pr>
- **Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico** <http://www.gdb-pur.com/home.en.htm>

### Population (2009 estimate)

Municipalities	population	Municipalities	population	Municipalities	population
Adjuntas	18,292	Fajardo	42,365	Naguabo	24,430
Aguada	46,501	Florida	16,525	Naranjito	29,991
Aguadilla	67,745	Guánica	22,950	Orocovis	25,002
Agua de Buenas	31,898	Guayama	45,372	Patillas	19,981
Aibonito	27,164	Guayanilla	23,752	Peñuelas	29,949
Añasco	30,489	Guaynabo	103,073	Ponce	178,346
Arecibo	102,770	Guarabo	44,590	Quebradillas	28,544
Arroyo	18,931	Hatillo	44,118	Rincón	16,842
Barceloneta	23,098	Hormigueros	17,686	Río Grande	57,239
Barranquitas	30,772	Humacao	60,961	Sabana Grande	28,020
Bayamón	218,949	Isabela	48,486	Salinas	32,344
Cabo Rojo	54,591	Jayuya	18,470	San Germán	37,717
Caguas	143,274	Juana Díaz	53,443	San Juan	420,326
Camuy	40,302	Juncos	41,681	San Lorenzo	45,231
Canóvanas	48,106	Lajas	28,231	San Sebastián	48,556
Carolina	187,209	Lares	38,377	Santa Isabel	23,052
Cataño	25,614	Las Marías	12,379	Toa Alta	84,308
Cayey	47,149	Las Piedras	40,565	Toa Baja	94,779
Ceiba	17,675	Loíza	33,898	Trujillo Alto	88,255
Ciales	20,809	Luquillo	20,667	Utua	34,240
Cidra	49,250	Manatí	50,349	Vega Alta	39,893
Coamo	40,073	Maricao	6,315	Vega Baja	65,111
Comerio	19,204	Maunabo	12,634	Vieques (island)	9,311
Corozal	39,223	Mayagüez	92,156	Villalba	30,625
Culebra (island)	2,156	Moca	45,499	Yabucoa	40,735
Dorado	36,782	Morovis	33,278	Yauco	48,615
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,967,288</b>		

### Demography

**Area:** 3,515 sq mi, 9,104 sq km.

**Population (2010):** 3,979,000.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 1,132, persons per sq km 437.1.

**Urban-rural (2005):** urban 97.6%; rural 2.4%.

**Sex distribution (2009):** male 47.98%; female 52.02%.

**Age breakdown (2009):** under 15, 19.8%; 15–29, 21.5%; 30–44, 20.2%; 45–59, 18.8%; 60–74, 13.5%; 75–84, 4.4%; 85 and over, 1.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 4,051,000; (2030) 4,032,000.

**Ethnic composition (2000):** local white 72.1%; black 15.0%; mixed black/white 10.0%; U.S. white 2.2%; other 0.7%.

**Religious affiliation (2000):** Roman Catholic c. 74%; Protestant c. 13%; independent Christian c. 6%; Jehovah's Witness c. 2%; nonreligious/atheist c. 2%; Spiritist c. 1%; other c. 2%.

**Major metropolitan areas (2009):** San Juan 2,617,089; Aguadilla 342,495; Ponce 262,414; San Germán 148,559; Yauco 125,266; Mayagüez 109,842.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.62.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2005) 6.0/(2006) 3.9<sup>2</sup>.

**Life expectancy at birth (2009):** male 75.5 years; female 82.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): circulatory diseases 213.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 123.7; respiratory diseases 76.1; diabetes mellitus 71.3; infectious and parasitic diseases 41.5.

### National economy

**Budget.** Revenue (2006–07): U.S.\$14,988,600,000 (income taxes 42.6%; federal grants 34.5%; excise taxes 9.8%; charges for services 5.1%). Expenditures: U.S.\$17,158,000,000 (education 25.6%; public housing/welfare 17.8%; general government services 14.8%; health 11.4%; public safety 10.9%; interest on debt 4.7%).

**Public debt** (June 2009): U.S.\$61,790,000,000.

**Production** (in metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cow's milk 350,000, plantains 80,000, bananas 53,500, chicken meat 50,000, oranges 19,500, tomatoes 18,800, pig meat 11,500, cattle meat 10,200, coffee 8,100; livestock (number of live animals) 380,000 cattle, 50,000 pigs, 13,200,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 1,793 (from aquaculture 3%). Mining (2006): crushed stone 8,790,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2004): chemical products (nearly all drugs and medicine) 20,276; nonelectrical machinery 3,271; professional and scientific equipment 3,211; electrical machinery 1,754; nonalcoholic beverages 1,594. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 23,720,000,000 (23,720,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (1,499,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none ([2005] 70,800,000); petroleum products, n.a. (n.a.); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (736,000,000).

## Qatar

**Official name:** Dawlat Qaṭar (State of Qatar).

**Form of government:** constitutional emirate with one advisory body (Advisory Council [35<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:** Emir assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Doha.

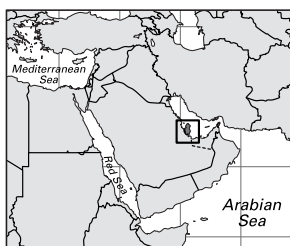
**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Qatari riyal (QR);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = QR 3.64; 1 £ = QR 5.62.



Area and population		area		population
Municipalities	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 preliminary census
Al-Da'ayin	...	91	236	43,938
Al-Dawhah (Doha)	—	90	234	806,577
Al-Khawr and Al-Dhakhīrah	Al-Khawr	599	1,551	198,271
Al-Rayyān	Al-Rayyān	2,246	5,818	444,557
Al-Shamāl	Madīnat al-Shamāl	348	902	10,408
Umm Šalāl	Umm Šalāl Muḥammad	120	310	56,212
Al-Wakrah	Al-Wakrah	973	2,520	136,600
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,468<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>11,571</b>	<b>1,696,563</b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,697,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 379.8, persons per sq km 146.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 95.8%; rural 4.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2010): male 75.73%; female 24.27%.

**Age breakdown** (2010): under 15, 13.7%; 15–29, 31.3%; 30–44, 40.2%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 1.5%; 75 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,958,000; (2030) 2,195,000.

**Doubling time:** 86 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2008): Arab c. 40%, of which Qatari c. 20%; Indian c. 20%; Nepali c. 13%; Filipino c. 10%; Pakistani c. 7%; Sri Lankan c. 5%; U.S. c. 0.5%; other c. 4.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim c. 83%, of which Sunni c. 73%, Shī'ī c. 10%; Christian c. 10%, of which Roman Catholic c. 6%; Hindu c. 3%; Buddhist c. 2%; nonreligious c. 2%.

**Major cities** (2010): Al-Dawhah (Doha) 521,283; Al-Rayyān 392,428; Al-Dhakhīrah 128,574; Al-Khawr 80,220; Al-Wakrah 79,457.

## Visual statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009<sup>3</sup>): 9.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 1.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.40.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 2.1/0.7.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 77.8 years; female 77.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): accidents and violence 30.0; diseases of the circulatory system 19.4; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 12.1; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders 7.0; diseases of the respiratory system 5.3; ill-defined conditions 40.2.

## National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: QR 154,674,000,000 (oil and natural gas revenue 44.9%; investment income 34.8%; other 20.3%). Expenditures: QR 108,085,000,000 (current expenditure 66.8%, of which wages and salaries 19.0%, debt service 3.4%; development expenditure 33.2%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): dates 21,564, tomatoes 11,868, barley 5,000, cantaloupes and other melons 4,300, pumpkins 4,034, dry onions 3,715, eggplants 2,905, corn (maize) 1,270, figs 200; livestock (number of live animals) 160,000 goats, 145,200 sheep, 32,400 camels, 8,000 cattle, 4,500,000 chickens; roundwood 4,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 17,724 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 1,100,000; gypsum 135,000; sand and gravel and clay are also produced. Manufacturing (value added in QR '000,000; 2008): chemicals and chemical products 11,632; cement, bricks, and ceramics 7,496; refined petroleum products 7,029; base metals 4,599; fabricated metal products 1,633. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 16,136,000,000 ([2007] 16,079,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 261,647,600 ([2009] 51,830,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 6,393,000 (3,990,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 76,980,000,000 (20,200,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2007). Average household size (2004) 7.4; average income per household<sup>4</sup> QR 497,796 (U.S.\$136,615); sources of income<sup>4</sup>: wages and salaries 56.7%, self-employment 33.0%, transfers 6.0%; expenditure<sup>4</sup>: housing and energy 29.3%, transportation 13.8%, food, beverages, and tobacco 11.2%, household furnishings 9.9%, clothing and footwear 6.2%, culture and entertainment 4.6%, education 3.7%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,171,500; activity rate of total population 89.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 87.9%; female 10.7%; unemployed 0.4%).

Price index (2005 = 100)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	86.0	91.9	100.0	111.8	127.2	146.4	139.3

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$113,984,000,000 (U.S.\$88,990 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
2009				
	in value QR '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	315	0.1	19,777	1.6
Oil, natural gas sector, other mining	165,325	46.2	62,774	4.9
Manufacturing	28,363 <sup>5</sup>	7.9 <sup>5</sup>	108,786	8.6
Construction	25,781	7.2	559,066	44.1
Public utilities	3,913	1.1	6,158	0.5
Transp. and commun.	22,696	6.4	55,900	4.4
Trade, hotels	23,946	6.7	163,298	12.9
Finance, real estate	43,374	12.1	61,748	4.9
Pub. admin., defense	44,652	12.5	64,808	5.1
Services	5,839	1.6	157,924	12.5
Other	−6,344 <sup>6</sup>	−1.8 <sup>6</sup>	5,985 <sup>7</sup>	0.5 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>357,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,266,224<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 874; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 5,843. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 3,751; remittances (2006–07) c. 5,000; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 4,987.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.6%, in permanent crops 0.3%, in pasture 4.3%, forest area, negligible.

## Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+8,485	+12,681	+15,702	+17,611	+18,591	+27,012
% of total	46.4%	51.4%	43.8%	34.9%	28.4%	32.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$27,900,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 37.2%, of which general industrial machinery 13.1%, insulated wire/cable 4.4%; iron and steel 12.7%; road vehicles 12.2%; manufactures of metal 5.9%; chemicals and chemical products 5.6%; food 5.1%). **Major import sources:** Japan 9.6%; U.S. 9.0%; Germany 8.4%; Italy 7.4%; China 7.2%; U.A.E. 6.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$54,912,000,000 (crude petroleum 46.9%; LNG 29.4%; liquefied gaseous hydrocarbons 11.6%; refined petroleum 3.3%; polyethylene 2.5%). **Major export destinations:** Japan 34.3%; South Korea 21.8%; Singapore 11.7%; India 5.2%; Thailand 3.7%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2006): total length 4,840 mi, 7,790 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 605,699<sup>10</sup>. Air transport (2009–10): passenger-km 47,503,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,431,429,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	315	412	PCs	2006	157	156
Telephones				Dailies	2009	120 <sup>11</sup>	81 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,072 <sup>12</sup>	1,754 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	399	283
Landline	2009	285	202	Broadband	2009	130 <sup>12</sup>	92 <sup>12</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2010). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 27.2%, of which illiterate 3.7%; primary education 21.2%; preparatory (lower secondary) 12.2%; vocational 1.6%; secondary 20.0%; postsecondary 17.8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 93.1%; males literate 93.8%; females literate 90.4%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	7,544	84,645	11.2	93
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	6,923	66,584	9.6	77
Tertiary	1,228	13,133	10.7	10 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 3,312 (1 per 394 persons); hospital beds 2,023 (1 per 645 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.7; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 11,800 (army 72.0%, navy 15.3%, air force 12.7%); U.S. troops (September 2009) 463. **Military expenditure** as percentage of GDP (2008): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,208.

<sup>1</sup>All seats are appointed by the emir. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Excludes December. <sup>4</sup>Qatari households only. <sup>5</sup>Excludes oil- and natural gas-related manufacturing. <sup>6</sup>Import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Including 3,961 unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Of which Qatari 72,517. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Includes trucks and buses. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers.

## Internet resources for further information:

- Qatar Statistics Authority <http://www.qsa.gov.qa/eng>
- Qatar Central Bank <http://www.qcb.gov.qa>



## Réunion

**Official name:** Département d'Outre-Mer de la Réunion (Overseas Department of Réunion).<sup>1</sup>

**Political status:** overseas department/overseas region (France) with two legislative houses (General Council<sup>2</sup> [49]; Regional Council<sup>3</sup> [45]).

**Head of state:** President of France.

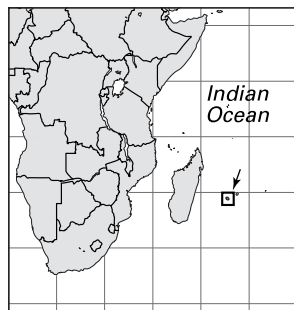
**Heads of government:** Prefect (for France); President of General Council (for Réunion); President of Regional Council (for Réunion).

**Capital:** Saint-Denis.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Arrondissements	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2007 <sup>4</sup> estimate
Saint-Benoît	Saint-Benoît	284	736	115,239
Saint-Denis	Saint-Denis	111	288	193,732
Saint-Paul	Saint-Paul	208	537	202,862
Saint-Pierre	Saint-Pierre	364	943	282,274
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9735.6</b>	<b>2,5205.6</b>	<b>794,107</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 834,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 857.1, persons per sq km 331.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 93.7%; rural 6.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2006<sup>4</sup>): male 48.49%; female 51.51%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 27.0%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 24.1%; 45–59, 15.0%; 60–74, 7.5%; 75–84, 2.3%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 928,000; (2030) 1,005,000.

**Doubling time:** 53 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mixed race (black-white-South Asian) 42.6%; local white 25.6%; South Asian 23.0%, of which Tamil 20.0%; Chinese 3.4%; East African 3.4%; Malagasy 1.4%; other 0.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 87.8%, of which Roman Catholic 81.8%, Pentecostal 4.2%; Hindu 4.5%; Muslim 4.2%; nonreligious 1.7%; other 1.8%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2007<sup>4</sup>): Saint-Denis 171,876; Saint-Pierre 145,804; Saint-Paul 101,023; Le Port 65,488.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 18.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 30.5%; outside of marriage 69.5%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.44.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.9/1.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 73.2 years; female 80.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 163.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 112.5; infectious and parasitic diseases 33.0; diseases of the respiratory system 32.5; accidents 31.2; diabetes mellitus 29.4.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009)<sup>7</sup>. Revenue: €1,404,900,000 (receipts from French central government and local administrative bodies 66.2%; indirect and direct taxes 26.1%; other subsidies 3.6%; other 4.1%). Expenditures: €1,404,900,000 (social welfare 58.5%; general services 20.4%; other 21.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding): n.a.

**Gross domestic product** (2008): U.S.\$21,686,000,000 (U.S.\$26,732 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2005			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>4, 8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>4, 8</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	202	1.7	7,562	3.7
Manufacturing, mining			7,365	3.6
Public utilities	789	6.6	1,550	0.7
Construction	860	7.1	11,835	5.8
Transp. and commun.	720	6.0	9,169	4.5
Trade	1,098 <sup>9</sup>	9.1 <sup>9</sup>	29,976	14.6
Finance, real estate, business services	643	5.3	18,562	9.0
Pub. admin., defense	1,377	11.4	40,984	19.9
Services	5,661 <sup>9</sup>	46.9 <sup>9</sup>	55,474	27.0
Other	711 <sup>10</sup>	5.9 <sup>10</sup>	23,013 <sup>11</sup>	11.2 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,061</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>205,490</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane (2009) 1,907,600, pineapples (2009) 16,980, chicken meat 15,000, tomatoes 12,639, pig meat 12,600, corn (maize) 12,000, bananas (2009) 9,000, citrus fruit (2009) 6,500, lettuce 4,830<sup>12</sup>, duck meat 3,287, pimento (allspice) 429, vanilla 10,000 kg, geranium essence 2,074 kg; livestock (number of live animals) 78,600 pigs, 36,000 cattle, 15,000,000 chickens, 520,000 ducks; roundwood (2009) 36,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 86%; fisheries production 2,905 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: gravel and sand for

local use. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2006): food and beverages 172; construction materials (mostly cement) 98; printing and publishing 50; base and fabricated metals 26. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 2,546,000,000 ([2007] 1,792,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (770,000).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 323,900; activity rate of total population 39.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 60.5%; female 46.1%; unemployed 27.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	96.3	97.9	100.0	102.6	104.0	107.0	107.6

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 3.0; average annual income per capita of household (2003) €11,446 (U.S.\$14,456); sources of income (1997): wages and salaries and self-employment 41.8%; transfer payments 41.3%, other 16.9%; expenditure (2001): housing and energy 24.0%, transportation and communications 20.0%, food and beverages 17.0%, recreation and culture 10.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 448; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI) n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; FDI, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 12.8%, left fallow 0.4%, in permanent crops 1.2%, in pasture 4.4%, forest area 33.2%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	–3,050	–3,427	–3,674	–3,747	–4,255	–3,930
% of total	85.9%	86.7%	88.5%	87.4%	89.1%	88.9%

**Imports** (2009): €4,176,800,000 (machinery and equipment 21.0%; food and agricultural products 17.4%; transport equipment 11.1%; mineral fuels 9.5%). **Major import sources:** France c. 54%; other EU c. 11%; U.S. c. 7%; Singapore c. 7%; China c. 6%.

**Exports** (2009): €246,500,000 (food products 62.1%, of which sugar 29.0%, fish 18.8%, beverages [mostly rum] 6.9%; machinery and apparatus 12.7%; transportation equipment and parts 8.2%). **Major export destinations:** France c. 42%; other EU c. 14%; Mayotte c. 8%; Madagascar c. 7%; Hong Kong c. 4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: <sup>13</sup> Roads (2001): total length 754 mi, 1,214 km (paved [1991] 79%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 339,000; trucks and buses 64,000. Air transport (2007)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 3,456,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 48,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	138	185	PCs	2004	278	351
Telephones				Dailies	2009	70 <sup>15</sup>	85 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2004	579 <sup>16</sup>	753 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	300	363
Landline	2009	460	556	Broadband	2009	185 <sup>16</sup>	224 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling through incomplete secondary education 64.2%; complete lower vocational 14.2%; complete secondary 10.1%; some/complete higher 11.5%. **Literacy** (2003): total population age 15 and over literate 88.9%; males literate 87.0%; females literate 90.8%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary <sup>17</sup>	6,866	122,517	17.8	...
Secondary/Voc.	9,178	101,467	11.1	...
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	498	10,348	20.8	...

**Health:** physicians (2010<sup>4</sup>) 2,104 (1 per 394 persons); hospital beds (2009<sup>4</sup>) 2,790 (1 per 293 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 6.1; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 1,750 French troops in Réunion and Mayotte (army c. 57%, navy, n.a., air force, n.a., gendarmerie c. 43%).

<sup>1</sup>Réunion is simultaneously administered as an overseas region (*région d'outre-mer*).

<sup>2</sup>Assembly for overseas department. <sup>3</sup>Assembly for overseas region. <sup>4</sup>January 1.

<sup>5</sup>Reported total; summed total equals 967 sq mi (2,504 sq km). <sup>6</sup>Excludes the French overseas territory of French Southern and Antarctic Lands, which is administered from Réunion.

<sup>7</sup>Departmental budget. <sup>8</sup>Employed only. <sup>9</sup>Trade excludes restaurants and hotels.

<sup>10</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Non-salaried employees. <sup>12</sup>Includes chichory. <sup>13</sup>No public railways; railways in use are for sugar industry. <sup>14</sup>Air Austral only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation.

<sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Includes pre-primary. <sup>18</sup>Université de la Réunion only.

### Internet resources for further information:

- INSEE: Réunion  
<http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/reunion>
- Institut d'Émission des Départements d'Outre-Mer  
<http://www.iedom.fr>

• National Institute of Statistics <http://www.insse.ro/cms/rw/pages/index.en.do>



## Russia

**Official name:** Rossiyskaya Federatsiya (Russian Federation).

**Form of government:** federal multiparty republic with a bicameral legislative body (Federal Assembly comprising the Federation Council [178<sup>1</sup>] and the State Duma [450]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Moscow.

**Official language:** Russian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** ruble (RUB); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = RUB 30.78; 1 £ = RUB 47.54.



### Area and population

Federal districts	Capitals	area <sup>2</sup>		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Central	Moscow (Moskva)	251,000	650,200	37,117,984
Belgorod (region)	Belgorod	10,500	27,100	1,530,124
Bryansk (region)	Bryansk	13,500	34,900	1,292,144
Ivanovo (region)	Ivanovo	8,300	21,400	1,066,541
Kaluga (region)	Kaluga	11,500	29,800	1,001,559
Kostroma (region)	Kostroma	23,200	60,200	688,331
Kursk (region)	Kursk	11,600	30,000	1,148,610
Lipetsk (region)	Lipetsk	9,300	24,000	1,157,852
Moscow (city)		400	1,100	10,563,038
Moskva (Moscow; region)	Moscow (Moskva)	17,700	45,800	6,752,727
Oryol (region)	Oryol	9,500	24,700	812,523
Ryazan (region)	Ryazan	15,300	39,600	1,151,439
Smolensk (region)	Smolensk	19,200	49,800	965,986
Tambov (region)	Tambov	13,300	34,500	1,088,437
Tula (region)	Tula	9,900	25,700	1,540,384
Tver (region)	Tver	32,500	84,100	1,360,257
Vladimir (region)	Vladimir	11,200	29,100	1,430,084
Voronezh (region)	Voronezh	20,100	52,200	2,261,628
Yaroslavl (region)	Yaroslavl	14,000	36,200	1,306,320
Far East	Khabarovsk	2,382,000	6,169,300 <sup>4</sup>	6,440,385
Amur (region)	Blagoveshchensk	139,700	361,900	860,686
Chukotka (autonomous district)	Anadyr	278,600	721,500	48,591
Kamchatka (territory) <sup>5</sup>	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky	179,300	464,300	342,245
Khabarovsk (territory)	Khabarovsk	304,100	787,600	1,400,425
Magadan (region)	Magadan	178,600	462,500	161,248
Primorye (territory)	Vladivostok	63,600	164,700	1,981,970
Sakha (republic)	Yakutsk	1,190,500	3,083,500	949,347
Sakhalin (region)	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	33,600	87,100	510,834
Yevrey (autonomous region)	Birobidzhan	14,000	36,300	185,039
North Caucasus <sup>6</sup>	Pyatigorsk	65,800	170,500	9,254,940
Chechnya (republic)	Grozny	6,000	15,600	1,268,042
Dagestan (republic)	Makhachkala	19,400	50,300	2,737,313
Ingushetiya (republic)	Magas	1,400	3,600	516,693
Kabardino-Balkaria (republic)	Nalchik	4,800	12,500	893,819
Karachayev-Cherkessiya (republic)	Cherkessk	5,500	14,300	427,017
Severnaya Osetiya-Alaniya (North Ossetia; republic)	Chikodkavkaz	3,100	8,000	700,858
Stavropol (territory)	Stavropol	25,600	66,200	2,711,198
Northwest	St. Petersburg	651,400 <sup>4</sup>	1,687,000 <sup>4</sup>	13,437,106
Arkhangelsk (region) <sup>7</sup>	Arkhangelsk	159,500	413,100	1,212,149
Kalininingrad (region)	Kaliningrad	5,800	15,100	937,914
Kareliya (Karelia; republic)	Petrozavodsk	69,700	180,500	684,212
Komi (republic)	Syktuykar	160,900	416,800	951,155
Leningrad (region)	St. Petersburg	32,400	83,900	1,629,595
Murmansk (region)	Murmansk	55,900	144,900	338,672
Nenets (autonomous district) <sup>7</sup>	Naryan-Mar	68,300	176,800	42,300
Novgorod (region)	Novgorod	21,000	54,500	640,613
Pskov (region)	Pskov	21,400	55,400	688,563
St. Petersburg (city)		500	1,400	4,600,276
Vologda (region)	Vologda	55,800	144,500	1,213,657
Siberia	Novosibirsk	1,986,500	5,145,000 <sup>4</sup>	19,561,087
Altay (republic)	Gorno-Altaysk	35,900	92,900	210,725
Altay (territory)	Barnaul	64,900	168,000	2,490,714
Buryatiya (republic)	Ulan-Ude	135,600	351,300	963,492
Irkutsk (region) <sup>8</sup>	Irkutsk	299,200	774,800	2,502,691
Kemerovo (region)	Kemerovo	36,900	95,700	2,820,636
Khakassiya (republic)	Abakan	23,800	61,600	539,151
Krasnoyarsk (territory) <sup>9</sup>	Krasnoyarsk	913,800	2,366,800	2,893,926
Novosibirsk (region)	Novosibirsk	68,600	177,800	2,649,871
Omsk (region)	Omsk	54,500	141,100	2,012,092
Tomsk (region)	Tomsk	121,400	314,400	1,043,759
Tyva (republic)	Kyzyl	65,100	168,600	317,056
Zabaykalye (territory) <sup>10</sup>	Chita	166,800	431,900	1,116,974
Southern	Rostov-na-Donu	162,500	420,800 <sup>4</sup>	13,713,495
Adygheya (republic)	Maykop	3,000	7,800	443,168
Astrakhan (region)	Astrakhan	18,900	49,000	1,007,113
Kalmykiya (republic)	Elista	28,800	74,700	283,166
Krasnodar (territory)	Krasnodar	29,200	75,500	1,660,656
Rostov (region)	Rostov-na-Donu	39,000	101,000	4,229,505
Volgograd (region)	Volgograd	43,600	112,900	2,589,887
Urals	Yekaterinburg	702,100	1,818,500	12,280,123
Chelyabinsk (region)	Chelyabinsk	34,200	88,500	3,508,447
Khanty-Mansi (autonomous district) <sup>11</sup>	Khanty-Mansiysk	206,500	534,800	1,538,600
Kurgan (region)	Kurgan	27,600	71,500	947,566
Sverdlovsk (region)	Yekaterinburg	75,000	194,300	4,393,797
Tyumen (region) <sup>11</sup>	Tyumen	61,800	160,100	1,345,213
Yamalo-Nenets (autonomous district) <sup>11</sup>	Salekhard	297,000	769,300	546,500
Volga	Nizhny Novgorod	400,400	1,037,000 <sup>4</sup>	30,109,389
Bashkortostan (republic)	Ufa	55,200	142,900	4,065,993
Chuvashiya (republic)	Cheboksary	7,100	18,300	1,278,352
Kirov (region)	Kirov	46,500	120,400	1,391,059
Mari El (republic)	Yoshkar-Ola	9,000	23,400	698,176
Mordoviya (republic)	Saransk	10,100	26,100	826,526

### Area and population (continued)

Federal districts	Capitals	area <sup>2</sup>		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Nizhegorod (region)	Nizhny Novgorod	29,600	76,600	3,323,600
Orenburg (region)	Orenburg	47,800	123,700	2,112,910
Penza (region)	Penza	16,700	43,400	1,373,236
Perm (territory) <sup>12</sup>	Perm	61,800	160,200	2,701,174
Samara (region)	Samara	20,700	53,600	3,170,141
Saratov (region)	Saratov	39,100	101,200	2,564,835
Tatarstan (republic)	Kazan	26,200	67,800	3,778,504
Udmurtiya (republic)	Izhevsk	16,200	42,100	1,526,304
Ulyanovsk (Simbirsk; region)	Ulyanovsk	14,400	37,200	1,298,579
TOTAL		6,601,700	17,098,200 <sup>4</sup>	141,914,509

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 141,892,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 21.5, persons per sq km 8.3.

**Urban-rural** (2010<sup>3</sup>): urban 73.0%; rural 27.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 46.27%; female 53.73%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 14.8%; 15–29, 24.0%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 22.8%; 60–74, 11.8%; 75–84, 4.7%; 85 and over, 0.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 141,000,000; (2030) 138,000,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2002): Russian 79.82%; Tatar 3.83%; Ukrainian 2.03%; Bashkir 1.15%; Chuvash 1.13%; Chechen 0.94%; Armenian 0.78%; Mordvin 0.58%; Belarusian 0.56%; Avar 0.52%; Kazakh 0.45%; Udmurt 0.44%; Azerbaijani 0.43%; Mari 0.42%; German 0.41%; Kabardinian 0.36%; Ossetian 0.35%; Dargin 0.35%; Buryat 0.31%; Sakha 0.31%; other 4.83%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian 58.4%, of which Russian Orthodox 53.1%, Roman Catholic 1.0%, Ukrainian Orthodox 0.9%, Protestant 0.9%; Muslim 8.2%<sup>13, 14</sup>; traditional beliefs 0.8%; Jewish 0.6%; nonreligious 25.8%; atheist 5.0%; other 1.2%.

**Major cities** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Moscow 10,563,038; St. Petersburg 4,600,276; Novosibirsk 1,409,137; Yekaterinburg 1,343,839; Nizhny Novgorod 1,271,045; Kazan 1,136,566; Samara 1,133,754; Omsk 1,127,675; Chelyabinsk 1,095,909; Rostov-na-Donu 1,048,124; Ufa 1,030,812; Perm 986,497.

### Other principal cities (2010<sup>3</sup>)

population	population	population
Astrakhan 506,110	Lipetsk 502,015	Tomsk 508,604
Barnaul 597,828	Naberezhnye Chelny 510,301	Tula 491,999
Irkutsk 580,708	Novokuznetsk 563,507	Tyumen 580,223
Izhevsk 610,633	Orenburg 525,637	Ulyanovsk 602,789
Kemerovo 521,175	Penza 506,297	Vladivostok 578,213
Khabarovsk 580,665	Ryazan 509,392	Volgograd 979,617
Krasnodar 713,426	Saratov 827,193	Voronezh 847,620
Krasnoyarsk 962,466	Tolyatti 721,752	Yaroslavl 606,888

**Migration** (2009): immigrants 279,907; emigrants 32,458.

**Refugees** (2008<sup>3</sup>): 159,500, of which from Afghanistan 84,500, Georgia 45,000.

**Households.** Total households (2004) 51,209,000; average household size (2006) 2.7; distribution by size (2002)<sup>15</sup>: 1 person 22.3%; 2 persons 27.6%; 3 persons 23.8%; 4 persons 17.0%; 5 persons 5.7%; 6 or more persons 3.6%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 73.1%; outside of marriage (2008) 26.9%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): –1.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.53.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.5/4.9.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 61.8 years; female 74.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 797; neoplasms (cancers) 206; accidents, poisoning, and violence 150, of which suicide 26, transport accidents 21, homicide 15, alcohol poisoning 12, drowning 7; diseases of the digestive system 62; diseases of the respiratory system 55; infectious and parasitic diseases 23.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 1.1% (world avg. 0.8%).

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 2.1%; primary education 7.7%; some secondary 18.1%; complete secondary/basic vocational 53.0%; incomplete higher 3.1%; complete higher 16.0%, of which advanced degrees 0.3%. **Literacy** (2008) 99.5%.

**Quality of working life** (2009). Average workweek (2004): 40 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers of: injury or accident 210; industrial illness (2008) 15.0; death 9.0.

**Material well-being** (2009<sup>3</sup>). Number of items possessed per 100 households: refrigerators/freezers 121; washing machines 100; VCRs 60; personal computers 47; passenger cars 44; “musical centres” 38.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (2008): 69.7%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2003) c. 45%<sup>16</sup>. **Degree of poverty** (2009). Total number of people lacking subsistence-level monetary income: 18,500,000 (13.1% of total population).

**Social deviance.** Offense rate per 100,000 population (2009) for: murder and attempted murder 12.5; rape and attempted rape 3.8; serious injury 30.4; burglary 144.5; drug abuse 168.4; robbery 21.2; theft 837.8. Number of terrorist attacks (2009) 15.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009)<sup>17</sup>. Revenue: RUB 13,599,700,000,000 (tax revenue 59.8%, of which VAT 15.1%, individual income tax 12.2%, tax on corporate profits 9.3%; nontax revenue 26.0%; unknown 14.2%). Expenditures:

RUB 16,048,300,000,000 (social welfare 29.4%; national economy 17.3%; education 11.1%; health/sports 10.3%; public security 7.8%; defense 7.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$30,869,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,329,670,000,000 (U.S.\$9,370 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$18,390 per capita).

#### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value RUB '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,771,800	4.3	6,347,000	8.4
Mining	3,353,600	8.1	1,324,000	1.8
Manufacturing	6,295,500	15.2	12,324,000	16.4
Public utilities	1,076,600	2.6	2,017,000	2.7
Construction	2,336,800	5.6	4,933,000	6.6
Transp. and commun.	3,398,300	8.2	6,573,000	8.7
Trade, restaurants, hotels	7,876,000	19.0	12,440,000	16.6
Finance, real estate	5,692,300	13.7	5,659,000	7.5
Services	2,729,400	6.6	14,052,000	18.7
Pub. admin., defense	1,811,200	4.4	4,903,000	6.5
Other	5,198,900 <sup>18</sup>	12.5 <sup>18</sup>	4,588,000 <sup>19</sup>	6.1 <sup>19</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,540,400</b>	<b>100.0<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>75,159,000<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 61,740,000, cow's milk 32,326,000, potatoes 31,134,000, sugar beets 24,892,000, barley 17,881,000, sunflower seeds 6,454,000<sup>20</sup>, oats 5,401,000, rye 4,333,000, cabbages 3,312,000<sup>21</sup>, tomatoes 2,170,000, cattle meat 1,741,000, dry onions 1,602,000, apples 1,596,000, cucumbers 1,133,000<sup>22</sup>, currants 314,000<sup>20</sup>, garlic 227,300, raspberries 120,000<sup>20</sup>, gooseberries 47,000<sup>20</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 21,038,000 cattle, 19,602,000 sheep, 16,162,000 pigs, 366,300,000 chickens; roundwood 151,400,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 25%; fisheries production 3,499,100 (from aquaculture 3%); aquatic plants production 10,502 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2008): nickel 266,807<sup>23</sup> [world rank: 1]; mica 100,000 [world rank: 1]; platinum-group metals 123,200 kg [world rank: 2]; of which palladium 87,700 kg [world rank: 1]; gem diamonds 21,925,000 carats [world rank: 2]; vanadium 14,500<sup>23</sup> [world rank: 3]; industrial diamonds 15,000,000 carats [world rank: 3]; cobalt 6,200<sup>23</sup> [world rank: 4]; iron ore 57,800,000<sup>23</sup> [world rank: 5]; copper ore 750,000<sup>23</sup> [world rank: 6]; gold 176,347 kg [world rank: 6]; molybdenum 3,600<sup>23</sup> [world rank: 9]. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): refined petroleum products 36,216; nonferrous base metals 19,848; iron and steel 19,399; food products 17,159; base chemicals 12,636; beverages 7,663; general purpose machinery 7,445; motor vehicles/parts 6,426; special purpose machinery 4,619; cement, bricks, and ceramics 4,400; rubber products 4,305; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 3,665; publishing 3,391; medical appliances and instruments 3,372; structural metal products 3,236; paper and paper products 3,167.

#### Financial aggregates

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate <sup>24</sup> , RUB per:						
U.S. dollar	27.75	28.78	26.33	24.55	29.38	30.24
£	53.60	49.56	51.69	49.18	42.83	48.98
SDR	43.09	41.14	39.61	38.79	45.25	47.41
International reserves (U.S.\$)						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000)	120,809	175,891	295,568	466,750	411,750	416,649
SDRs ('000,000)	0.9	5.6	7.1	0.8	0.8	8,897
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	2.8	195.9	283.3	373.9	1,053.4	1,927
Foreign exchange ('000,000)	120,805	175,690	295,277	466,376	410,695	405,825
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	12.44	12.44	12.91	14.48	16.71	20.87
% world reserves	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000)						
Balance of visible trade	+85,825	+118,364	+139,269	+130,915	+179,742	+111,585
Imports, f.o.b.	-97,382	-125,434	-164,281	-223,486	-291,861	-191,803
Exports, f.o.b.	183,207	243,798	303,550	354,401	471,603	303,388
Balance of invisibles	-26,313	-33,762	-44,583	-53,147	-76,081	-62,152
Balance of payments, current account	+59,512	+84,602	+94,686	+77,768	+103,661	+49,433

**Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 992,172,000,000 ([2007] 1,002,535,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 230,300,000 ([2007] 142,034,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 68,100,000 ([2007] 70,147,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 3,466,000,000 ([2007] 1,538,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 204,013,000 (103,182,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 583,613,000,000 (439,593,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 75,756,000; activity rate of total population 53.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.3%; female 48.9%; unemployed [August 2009–July 2010] 7.9%).

#### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	80.1	88.7	100.0	109.7	119.6	136.4	152.3
Annual earnings index	70.1	88.3	100.0	119.2	148.0	180.6	193.6

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 7.4%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 5.6%, forest area 49.4%.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 2.7; income per household: n.a.; sources of monetary income (2009): wages 69.6%<sup>25</sup>, transfers 14.5%, self-employment 9.6%, property income 4.3%, other 2.0%; expenditure (2009): food 30.5%, transportation 13.4%, housing and energy 10.8%, clothing and footwear 10.4%, recreation and culture 7.3%, household furnishings 7.0%, communications 3.8%, hotels and restaurants 3.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 11,944; remittances (2009) 5,414; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 56,419. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 24,890; remittances (2009) 18,613; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 49,355.

#### Foreign trade<sup>26, 27</sup>

##### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+106,031	+142,744	+163,437	+152,540	+200,943	+124,357
% of total	41.2%	42.0%	37.2%	27.6%	27.3%	27.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$267,051,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.6%, of which machinery specialized for particular industries 6.2%, general industrial machinery/parts 6.1%, electrical machinery/electronics/parts 5.2%, telecommunications equipment/television receivers/video recorders 5.2%; road vehicles/parts 17.7%, of which passenger cars 11.3%; chemicals and chemical products 10.1%; food 9.7%; base and fabricated metals 6.4%). **Major import sources:** China 13.0%; Germany 12.8%; Japan 7.0%; Ukraine 6.1%; U.S. 5.2%; Italy 4.1%; Belarus 4.0%; South Korea 3.9%; France 3.8%; U.K. 2.9%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$467,994,000,000 (mineral fuels 65.7%, of which crude petroleum 32.4%, refined petroleum 16.8%, natural gas [in gaseous state] 14.2%, coal/coke 1.8%; iron and steel 6.1%, of which ingots/semifinished products 2.3%; chemicals and chemical products 4.8%, of which fertilizers 2.5%; nonferrous base metals 4.0%, of which aluminum 1.8%; machinery and apparatus 2.2%; food 1.4%; unspecified special transactions 8.2%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands 12.2%; Italy 9.0%; Germany 7.1%; Turkey 5.9%; Belarus 5.1%; Ukraine 5.0%; China 4.5%; Poland 4.3%; Finland 3.4%; U.K. 3.2%.

#### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: length (2010)<sup>28</sup> 53,438 mi, 86,000 km; (2009) passenger-km 151,500,000,000; (2009) metric ton-km cargo 1,865,000,000,000. Roads (2010)<sup>3</sup>: total length 610,185 mi, 982,000 km (paved 79%); (2009) passenger-km 106,900,000,000<sup>29</sup>; (2009) metric ton-km cargo 180,000,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 29,249,000; trucks and buses 5,591,000. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 112,500,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,600,000,000. Inland waterways (2009): passenger-km 800,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 53,000,000,000.

##### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	50,599	351	PCs	2005	17,400	121
Telephones				Dailies	2007	1,150 <sup>30</sup>	9.5 <sup>30</sup>
Cellular	2009	230,500 <sup>31</sup>	1,636 <sup>31</sup>	Internet users	2009	59,700	424
Landline	2009	44,802	318	Broadband	2009	12,900 <sup>31</sup>	92 <sup>31</sup>

#### Education and health

##### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	284,789	4,968,710	17.4	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	1,183,126	10,087,007	8.5	...
Tertiary	691,693	9,446,408	13.7	77 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2009)<sup>3</sup> 704,000 (1 per 202 persons); hospital beds (2009)<sup>3</sup> 1,398,000 (1 per 102 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 8.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,900,000 (less than 5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,950 calories).

#### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,027,000 (army 38.5%, navy 13.8%, air force 15.6%, strategic deterrent forces 7.8%, command and support 24.3%); reserve 20,000,000; paramilitary 449,000; troops abroad 30,908, of which in Ukraine 13,300, in Tajikistan 5,500, in Georgia 3,400, in Armenia 3,214. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$289.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number per Inter-Parliamentary Union website. <sup>2</sup>Area figures given are as of Jan. 1, 2009; a new national cadastral system came into effect on March 1, 2008.

<sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Kamchatka (region) and Koryak (autonomous district) merged on July 1, 2007, to form Kamchatka (territory). <sup>6</sup>New federal district created in January 2010. <sup>7</sup>Most administrative functions of Nenets have been assumed by Arkhangelsk. <sup>8</sup>Includes Ust-Orda Buryat (autonomous district) from Jan. 1, 2008. <sup>9</sup>Krasnoyarsk (territory) formally absorbed Evenk and Taymyr autonomous districts on Jan. 1, 2007. <sup>10</sup>Chita (region) and Agin Buryat (autonomous district) merged on March 3, 2008, to form Zabaykalye (territory). <sup>11</sup>Most administrative functions of Khanty-Mansi and Yamalo-Nenets have been assumed by Tyumen. <sup>12</sup>On Dec. 1, 2005, Komi-Permyak (autonomous district) merged with Perm (region) to form Perm (territory). <sup>13</sup>Muslim population may be as high as 16%. <sup>14</sup>Shr'i make up c. 8% of all Muslims. <sup>15</sup>Excludes collective households (1.6% of all Russians live in collective households). <sup>16</sup>Mostly based on a claimed membership of 28,000,000 in the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia, the successor to the former labour movement. <sup>17</sup>Data are for consolidated (federal and local) governments. <sup>18</sup>Net taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>19</sup>Unemployed. <sup>20</sup>World's leading producer. <sup>21</sup>Includes other brassicas. <sup>22</sup>Includes gherkins. <sup>23</sup>Metal content. <sup>24</sup>End of period. <sup>25</sup>Includes unreported wages and salaries. <sup>26</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>27</sup>Based on data published by the UN *International Trade Statistics Yearbook* (2008, 2009).

<sup>28</sup>Commercially operated public railway tracks only. <sup>29</sup>Buses only. <sup>30</sup>Circulation. <sup>31</sup>Subscribers.

<sup>32</sup>Commercially operated public railway tracks only. <sup>29</sup>Buses only. <sup>30</sup>Circulation. <sup>31</sup>Subscribers.

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## Rwanda

**Official name:** Repubulika y'u Rwanda (Rwanda); République Rwandaise (French); Republic of Rwanda (English).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [26]; Chamber of Deputies [80]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kigali.

**Official languages:** Rwanda; French; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Rwandan franc (RF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = RF 577.71; 1 £ = RF 892.45.



### Area and population<sup>1</sup>

Provinces	Principal cities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2002 census
Est (Eastern)	Rwamagana	3,560 <sup>2</sup>	9,220 <sup>2</sup>	1,640,000 <sup>2</sup>
Kigali	Kigali	280 <sup>2</sup>	720 <sup>2</sup>	745,000 <sup>2</sup>
Nord (Northern)	Ruhengeri	1,430 <sup>2</sup>	3,700 <sup>2</sup>	1,740,000 <sup>2</sup>
Ouest (Western)	Gisenyi	2,197	5,689	1,940,888
Sud (Southern)	Gitarama	2,312	5,987	2,072,131
SUBTOTAL		9,774 <sup>3</sup>	25,314 <sup>3</sup>	—
SUBTOTAL (Rwandan part of Lake Kivu)		411	1,065	—
TOTAL		10,185	26,379	8,128,553 <sup>3</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,277,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>4</sup>: persons per sq mi 1,051, persons per sq km 406.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 18.6%; rural 81.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.77%; female 50.23%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 42.7%; 15–29, 28.9%; 30–44, 16.3%; 45–59, 8.3%; 60–74, 3.0%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 13,233,000; (2030) 16,104,000.

**Doubling time:** 25 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2002): Hutu 85%; Tutsi 14%; Twa 1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 44%; Protestant c. 25%; Muslim c. 13%; other c. 18%<sup>5</sup>.

**Major cities** (2002): Kigali (2010) 939,000<sup>6</sup>; Gitarama 84,669; Butare 77,449; Ruhengeri 71,511; Gisenyi 67,766.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 38.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.12.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 55.4 years; female 58.1 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 2.8%<sup>7</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: RF 727,900,000,000 (grants 47.7%; taxes on goods and services 25.4%; income taxes 18.7%; import and export duties 5.9%; non-tax revenue 2.3%). Expenditures: RF 754,300,000,000 (current expenditures 56.3%, of which wages and salaries 12.9%; capital expenditure 39.1%; net lending 4.6%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$721,410,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): plantains 2,600,000, potatoes 1,200,000, cassava 980,000, sweet potatoes 850,000, dry beans 300,000, sorghum 150,000, corn (maize) 150,000, taro (2008) 110,607, avocados 80,000, coffee 28,000, tea 20,000, pyrethrum (2008) 1,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 1,736,211 goats, 1,548,521 cattle, 470,000 sheep, 310,833 pigs; roundwood 10,086,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 95%; fisheries production (2008) 9,438 (from aquaculture 4%). Mining and quarrying (2008): tungsten (wolframite content) 1,700; cassiterite (tin content) 1,100; niobium 160,000 kg; tantalum 100,000 kg. Manufacturing (value added in RF '000,000; 2009): food products 80,500; beverages and tobacco products 55,600; cement, bricks, and ceramics 14,600; furniture and unspecified products 12,200; textiles and wearing apparel 9,900. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 275,000,000 ([2008] 277,205,023); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (164,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 2,000,000 ([2007] 615,048).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 4,813,000<sup>8</sup>; activity rate of total population 49.5%<sup>8</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 86.9%<sup>8</sup>; female 52.8%<sup>8</sup>; officially unemployed [2005–06] 1.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	81.7	91.7	100.0	108.9	118.8	137.1	151.3

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 48.6%, in permanent crops 11.1%, in pasture 18.2%, forest area 21.7%.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008) 4.3; average annual income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2003)<sup>9</sup>: food and nonalcoholic beverages 37.1%, housing and energy 15.8%, transportation 9.9%, household furnishings 7.6%, health 7.1%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,628,000,000 (U.S.\$460 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,060 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2002	
	in value RF '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,012.3	33.8	2,951,492	86.2
Mining and quarrying	15.7	0.5	5,274	0.2
Manufacturing	190.2	6.3	43,053	1.3
Construction	218.8	7.3	42,180	1.2
Public utilities	5.7	0.2	2,482	0.1
Transp. and commun.	223.4	7.5	30,255	0.9
Trade, hotels, restaurants	448.7	15.0	94,175	2.8
Finance, real estate	350.6	11.7	10,920	0.3
Pub. admin., defense	128.0	4.3	25,668	0.7
Services	214.0	7.2	155,980	4.6
Other	184.7 <sup>10</sup>	6.2 <sup>10</sup>	56,568	1.7
TOTAL	2,992.1	100.0	3,418,047	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 202; remittances (2009) 69; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 101; official development assistance (2008) 931. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 70; remittances (2009) 71; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 14.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–186.1	–268.2	–419.3	–513.4	–747.3	–1,034.2
% of total	48.7%	47.7%	60.4%	58.3%	48.4%	72.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,145,600,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.9%, road vehicles 11.1%, iron and steel 8.0%, refined petroleum 6.5%, food products 6.4%). **Major import sources** (2008): Kenya 16.0%; Uganda 14.5%; U.A.E. 8.4%; China 8.4%; South Africa 6.6%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$192,800,000 (tea 25.0%, coffee 19.3%, cassiterite [major ore of tin] 14.8%, columbite/tantalite 10.5%, tungsten 3.0%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Kenya 31.9%; Belgium 16.6%; Democratic Republic of the Congo 12.7%; Hong Kong 6.5%; Swaziland 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 8,704 mi, 14,008 km (paved 19%); passenger-km (2009) n.a.; metric ton-km cargo (2009) n.a. Vehicles (2009)<sup>12</sup>: passenger cars 21,350; trucks and buses 16,470. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passengers embarked and disembarked 253,431; cargo loaded and unloaded 6,023 metric tons.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	70	7.4	PCs	2007	28	3.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	10 <sup>14</sup>	1.0 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,429 <sup>15</sup>	243 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	450	45
Landline	2009	34	3.3	Broadband	2009	8.4 <sup>15</sup>	0.8 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005)<sup>16</sup>. Percentage of population age 15–49 having: no formal education/unknown 21.4%; primary education 68.2%; secondary 9.6%; higher 0.8%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 70.3%; males literate 74.8%; females literate 66.1%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	33,158	2,264,672	68.3	94 <sup>17</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	16,105 <sup>17</sup>	346,518	17.9 <sup>17</sup>	14 <sup>17</sup>
Tertiary	1,231	55,213	44.9	5 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 571 (1 per 17,025 persons); hospital beds 15,771 (1 per 616 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 67.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,700,000 (40% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,710 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 33,000<sup>18</sup> (army 97.0%, air force 3.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$7.

<sup>1</sup>The new administrative structure went into effect at the beginning of 2006. <sup>2</sup>Estimate.

<sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of some estimated data. <sup>4</sup>Based on area excluding Rwandan part of Lake Kivu. <sup>5</sup>Many small usually Christian-linked schismatic religious groups have proliferated since the 1994 genocide. <sup>6</sup>Population of urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>January 1. <sup>13</sup>Data unavailable for Rwanda, the national airline. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Based on the 2005 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey, of which 15,735 people in 10,272 households were age 15–49. <sup>17</sup>2007–08. <sup>18</sup>Of which deployed as UN peacekeepers 3,484.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **National Institute of Statistics**  
<http://www.statistics.gov.rw>
- **National Bank of Rwanda**  
<http://www.bnr.rw>

## Saint Kitts and Nevis

**Official name:** Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis<sup>1</sup>.

**Form of government:** federated constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Assembly [152]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Basseterre.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = EC\$2.70; 1 £ = EC\$4.17.



Area and population		area		population
Islands	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2001 census <sup>a</sup>
Nevis <sup>4</sup>	Charlestown	36.0	93.2	11,181
St. Kitts (St. Christopher)	Basseterre	68.0	176.2	34,703
TOTAL		104.0	269.4	45,884

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 49,900.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 479.8, persons per sq km 185.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 32.3%; rural 67.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.70%; female 50.30%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.7%; 15–29, 25.9%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 17.3%; 60–74, 6.3%; 75–84, 2.9%; 85 and over, 1.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 54,000; (2030) 57,000.

**Doubling time:** 73 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 90.4%; mulatto 5.0%; Indo-Pakistani 3.0%; white 1.0%; other/unspecified 0.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant c. 75%, of which Anglican c. 24%, Methodist c. 23%; Roman Catholic c. 11%; other c. 14%.

**Major towns** (2006): Basseterre (on St. Kitts) 12,900; Charlestown (on Nevis) 1,500; St. Paul's (on St. Kitts) 1,200.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 17.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.28.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2001) 7.1/(2002) 0.5.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 70.1 years; female 78.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 404.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 110.4; communicable diseases 104.6; accidents, violence, and poisoning 42.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: EC\$641,200,000 (tax revenue 64.9%, of which taxes on international trade 30.3%, taxes on income and profits 20.5%, taxes on domestic goods and services 13.1%; nontax revenue 18.4%; grants 8.4%; other 8.3%). Expenditures: EC\$634,400,000 (current expenditure 87.8%, of which interest payments 20.6%; development expenditure 12.2%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 1,250, roots and tubers 800, pulses 220, pineapples 69; livestock (number of live animals) 9,000 goats, 7,000 sheep, 7,000 cattle, 6,000 pigs, 80,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 450 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: excavation of sand and crushed stone for local use. Manufacturing (2003): raw sugar 22,000<sup>5</sup>; carbonated beverages (2002) 32,000 hectolitres; beer (2002) 20,000 hectolitres; other manufactures include electronic components, garments, and cement. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 223,390,000 ([2007] 137,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (81,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$503,000,000 (U.S.\$10,150 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,660 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		1994	
	in value EC\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	34.6	2.2	2,439 <sup>7</sup>	14.7 <sup>7</sup>
Mining	2.7	0.2	29	0.2
Manufacturing	110.6	7.2	1,290 <sup>8</sup>	7.8 <sup>8</sup>
Construction	188.2	12.2	1,745	10.5
Public utilities	30.0	1.9	416	2.5
Transp. and commun.	216.1	14.0	534	3.2
Trade, restaurants	266.4	17.3	3,367	20.3
Finance, real estate	254.8	16.6	3,708 <sup>9</sup>	22.3 <sup>9</sup>
Pub. admin., defense	228.8	14.9	2,738	16.5
Services	59.7	3.9	9	9
Other	147.5 <sup>10</sup>	9.6 <sup>10</sup>	342	2.1
TOTAL	1,539.4	100.0	16,608	100.0 <sup>11</sup>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2001) 2.9; average annual income per wage earner (2006) EC\$24,216 (U.S.\$8,969); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2001)<sup>12</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 28.8%, education 19.3%, health 14.1%, housing 13.0%, clothing and footwear 9.3%,

fuel and light 4.4%, household furnishings 3.7%, transportation 2.1%, other 5.3%.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): U.S.\$272,000,000.

**Population economically active** (1995): total 18,170; activity rate of total population 41.7% (participation rates [1991]: ages 15–64, 70.5%; female 44.4%; unemployed [2006] 5.1%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.7	94.3	100.0	107.9	110.1	118.5	117.6

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 122; remittances (2008) 4; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 150; official development assistance (2008) 46. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 13; remittances (2009) 6.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops c. 15%; in pasture c. 4%; forest area c. 20%.

### Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	–118.6	–121.0	–106.3	–135.1	–166.8	–183.6
% of total	50.2%	52.6%	49.4%	57.4%	61.9%	61.8%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$271,700,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.4%, of which electrical machinery/parts 8.3%; food 15.7%; base and fabricated metals 9.8%; road vehicles 6.7%; refined petroleum 6.0%). **Major import sources:** United States 58.8%; Trinidad and Tobago 10.8%; Japan 3.8%; United Kingdom 3.6%; Canada 3.0%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$34,100,000 (electrical switches 35.5%; telecommunications equipment/parts 34.0%; self-propelled shovels 5.0%; beer 4.4%). **Major export destinations:** United States 86.5%; United Kingdom 2.3%; Antigua and Barbuda 1.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2005)<sup>14</sup>: route length 31 mi, 50 km. Roads (2002): total length 238 mi, 383 km (paved 43%). Vehicles (2004): passenger cars 9,000; trucks and buses 3,000. Air transport (2001)<sup>15</sup>: passenger arrivals 135,237, passenger departures 134,937; cargo handled 1,802.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	11	239	PCs	2004	11	226
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2 <sup>16</sup>	40 <sup>16</sup>
Cellular	2009	83 <sup>17</sup>	1,605 <sup>17</sup>	Internet users	2009	17	329
Landline	2009	21	396	Broadband	2009	13 <sup>17</sup>	251 <sup>17</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1991). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 1.6%; primary education 45.9%; secondary 38.4%; higher 8.9%; other or not stated 5.2%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 97.8%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	443	6,334	14.3	91
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	441	4,270	9.7	88
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	80 <sup>19</sup>	600 <sup>19</sup>	7.5 <sup>19</sup>	... (age 17–21)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 62 (1 per 796 persons); hospital beds (2008) 208 (1 per 247 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 14.3; under-nourished population (2004–06) 7,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): the defense force includes coast guard and police units. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.

<sup>1</sup>The Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis is the alternate official long-form name.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 3 appointed seats and 1 ex officio seat for the attorney general (if not elected); in addition, a speaker may be appointed from outside of the National Assembly.

<sup>3</sup>Preliminary figures. <sup>4</sup>Nevis has full internal self-government. The Nevis legislature is subordinate to the National Assembly only with regard to external affairs and defense.

<sup>5</sup>Sugarcane production ended in July 2005. <sup>6</sup>Employed persons only. <sup>7</sup>Includes sugar manufacturing. <sup>8</sup>Excludes sugar manufacturing. <sup>9</sup>Finance, real estate includes Services.

<sup>10</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Weights of consumer price index components.

<sup>13</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners.

<sup>14</sup>Former railway of the sugar industry is now used for tourist purposes. <sup>15</sup>Saint Kitts airport only. <sup>16</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>17</sup>Subscribers. <sup>18</sup>2004–05. <sup>19</sup>Data for

Medical University of the Americas at Charlestown, Nevis.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Official Web site of the Government of St. Kitts & Nevis**  
<http://www.gov.kn>
- **Eastern Caribbean Central Bank**  
<http://www.eccb-centralbank.org>

## Saint Lucia

**Official name:** Saint Lucia.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with a Parliament consisting of two legislative chambers (Senate [11<sup>1</sup>]; House of Assembly [17<sup>2</sup>]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Castries.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = EC\$2.70; 1 £ = EC\$4.17.



**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$894,000,000 (U.S.\$5,190 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,880 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value EC\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	103.3	4.8	8,270	9.7
Mining and quarrying	7.2	0.3	...	...
Manufacturing	126.9	5.8	4,160	4.9
Construction	142.0	6.5	8,940	10.5
Public utilities	110.1	5.1	420	0.5
Transportation and communications	448.1	20.6	4,370	5.1
Trade, restaurants	592.2	27.3	20,080	23.6
Finance, real estate	449.2	20.7	4,040	4.7
Pub. admin., defense	323.7	14.9	12,200	14.3
Services	67.3	3.1	5,530	6.5
Other	-198.6 <sup>4</sup>	-9.1 <sup>4</sup>	17,250 <sup>5</sup>	20.2 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,171.5<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85,260</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): U.S.\$372,950,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 311; remittances (2008) 31; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 204; official development assistance (2008) 19. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 38; remittances (2009) 4.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 5%, in permanent crops c. 11%, in pasture c. 2%, forest area c. 28%.

### Foreign trade<sup>7</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	-345.2	-341.8	-421.6	-498.7	-561.4	-491.7
% of total	73.4%	68.2%	76.7%	72.7%	84.2%	60.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$655,700,000 (refined petroleum 24.0%, food 16.6%, machinery and apparatus 10.2%, road vehicles 9.2%, chemicals and chemical products 6.2%). **Major import sources:** United States 42.6%; Trinidad and Tobago 23.8%; Japan 4.3%; United Kingdom 4.1%; Barbados 3.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$164,000,000 (refined petroleum 19.0%, machinery and apparatus 14.0%, bananas 13.3%, beer 8.2%, precious metal jewelry 6.5%). **Major export destinations:** United States 34.0%; Trinidad and Tobago 23.2%; United Kingdom 15.1%; Barbados 8.5%; St. Vincent and the Grenadines 3.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2002): total length 750 mi, 1,210 km (paved 5%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 38,504; trucks and buses 11,577. Air transport (2008)<sup>8</sup>: passenger arrivals and departures 872,032; cargo unloaded and loaded 3,363 metric tons.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2001	46	291	PCs	2004	26	173
Telephones				Dailies	2009	0	0
Cellular	2009	176 <sup>9</sup>	1,022 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009	143	830
Landline	2009	41	238	Broadband	2009	16 <sup>9</sup>	91 <sup>9</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 4.5%; incomplete primary education 5.6%; complete primary 43.1%; secondary 32.0%; higher vocational 7.1%; university 3.4%; other/unknown 4.3%. **Literacy** (2004): 94.8%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	951	19,287	20.3	99 <sup>10</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	952	15,753	16.5	76 <sup>11</sup>
Tertiary <sup>11</sup>	206	1,628	7.9	10 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2008): physicians (2005) 83 (1 per 1,983 persons); hospital beds 470 (1 per 374 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 19.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 13,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): 12.

<sup>1</sup>All seats are nonelected. <sup>2</sup>Represents elected seats only; the speaker may be elected from outside the House of Assembly. <sup>3</sup>Total includes the uninhabited 30 sq mi (78 sq km) Central Forest Reserve. <sup>4</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>5</sup>Includes 12,480 unemployed and 4,770 inadequately defined. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>8</sup>Combined data for both Castries and Vieux Fort airports. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers. <sup>10</sup>2006–07. <sup>11</sup>2005–06. <sup>12</sup>The police force includes a specially trained paramilitary unit and a coast guard unit.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Saint Lucian Government Statistics Department  
<http://www.stats.gov.lc>
- Eastern Caribbean Central Bank  
<http://www.eccb-centralbank.org>

### Area and population

Districts	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
Anse-la-Ray	Anse-la-Ray	18	47	6,642
Canaries	Canaries	31	79	2,019
Castries	Castries	12	31	70,596
Choiseul	Choiseul	27	70	6,478
Dennerly	Dennerly	39	101	13,845
Gros Islet	Gros Islet	15	38	22,574
Laborie	Laborie	30	78	7,816
Micoud	Micoud	19	51	17,120
Soufrière	Soufrière	17	44	8,183
Vieux Fort	Vieux Fort	238 <sup>3</sup>	617 <sup>3</sup>	17,097
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>172,370</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 174,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 731.1, persons per sq km 282.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 27.9%; rural 72.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.00%; female 51.00%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 25.9%; 15–29, 29.0%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 14.2%; 60–74, 6.5%; 75 and over, 2.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 190,000; (2030) 204,000.

**Doubling time:** more than 100 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 50%; mulatto 44%; East Indian 3%; white 1%; other 2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 67.5%; Protestant 22.0%, of which Seventh-day Adventist 8.4%, Pentecostal 5.6%; Rastafarian 2.1%; nonreligious 4.5%; other/unknown 3.9%.

**Major towns** (2006): Castries 65,000; Vieux Fort 4,600; Micoud 3,400; Dennerly 2,900; Soufrière 2,900.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 14.0%; outside of marriage 86.0%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.0.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.5/1.0.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 72.1 years; female 75.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 228.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 109.8; diseases of the respiratory system 63.7; accidents and violence 51.6; infectious and parasitic diseases 47.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: EC\$815,950,000 (tax revenue 90.3%, of which consumption taxes 17.5%, corporate taxes 13.9%, import duties 12.7%, income tax 9.3%; nontax revenue 6.4%; grants 3.3%). Expenditures: EC\$959,100,000 (current expenditures 67.8%, of which wages and salaries 31.8%, interest payments 9.5%; capital expenditures 32.2%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): bananas (2009) 33,925, coconuts 14,000, roots and tubers 4,186, plantains 1,319, pepper 172, cocoa beans 40, ginger 9; livestock (number of live animals) 20,000 pigs, 13,000 sheep, 11,000 cattle, 9,000 goats; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2009) 1,857, of which tuna 486, dolphin 465 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: excavation of sand for local construction and pumice. Manufacturing (value of production in EC\$'000; 2009): food, beverages (significantly alcoholic beverages), and tobacco products 79,929; electrical products 37,394; paper products and cardboard boxes 27,175; fabricated metal products 9,617; chemicals and chemical products 6,561; coconut oil 2,152. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 363,351,000 (363,351,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (124,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2007): total 85,260; activity rate of total population 49.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2004] 68.6%; female 46.6%; unemployed 14.6%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.9	96.2	100.0	102.3	105.5	114.1	115.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2001) 3.2; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: n.a.



## Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

**Official name:** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (House of Assembly [22]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kingstown.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = EC\$2.70; 1 £ = EC\$4.17.



Area and population	area		population
	sq mi	sq km	2004 <sup>2</sup> estimate
<b>Census Divisions<sup>3</sup></b>			
Island of Saint Vincent			
Barrouallie	14.2	36.8	5,142
Bridgetown	7.2	18.6	6,381
Calliaqua	11.8	30.6	21,376
Chateaubelair	30.9	80.0	5,725
Colonarie	13.4	34.7	7,052
Georgetown	22.2	57.5	6,576
Kingstown (city)	1.9	4.9	13,044
Kingstown (suburbs)	6.4	16.6	12,263
Layou	11.1	28.7	5,966
Marriaqua	9.4	24.3	7,770
Sandy Bay	5.3	13.7	2,640
Saint Vincent Grenadines			
Northern Grenadines	9.0	23.3	5,316
Southern Grenadines	7.5	19.4	3,380
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>389.34</b>	<b>102,631</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 101,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 672.0, persons per sq km 259.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 48.6%; rural 51.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.67%; female 49.33%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 25.9%; 15–29, 25.8%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 15.9%; 60–74, 7.4%; 75–84, 2.6%; 85 and over, 0.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 101,000; (2030) 101,000.

**Doubling time:** 89 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 65.1%; mixed black-white 19.9%; Indo-Pakistani 5.5%; British 3.0%; black-Amerindian 2.0%; other 4.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Protestant 47.0%; unaffiliated Christian 20.3%; independent Christian 11.7%; Roman Catholic 8.8%; Hindu 3.4%; Spiritist 1.8%; Muslim 1.5%; nonreligious 2.3%; other 3.2%.

**Major cities** (2006): Kingstown (2009) 28,000<sup>5</sup>; Georgetown 1,700; Byera 1,400; Port Elizabeth (on Bequia in the Northern Grenadines) 850.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2003) 15.6%; outside of marriage (2003) 84.4%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.98.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2005): 5.6/0.9.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 71.8 years; female 75.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 310.7, of which ischemic heart disease 132.9, cerebrovascular disease 82.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 104.5; communicable diseases 72.4; accidents, injuries, and violence 51.3; diabetes mellitus 14.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: EC\$522,500,000 (tax revenue 81.9%, of which VAT 27.3%, tax on international trade 16.4%, income tax 11.1%, corporate taxes 8.6%; grants 11.2%; nontax revenue 6.9%). Expenditures: EC\$571,500,000 (current expenditure 81.5%, of which wages and salaries 37.1%, transfers 20.9%; development expenditure 18.5%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): bananas 51,000, sugarcane 20,000, roots and tubers (significantly eddoes and dasheens<sup>6</sup>) 11,700, coconuts 4,700, plantains 2,500, sweet potatoes 2,300, yams 2,250, oranges 1,700, guavas and mangoes 1,600, apples 1,300, nutmegs 160, soursops and papayas are also grown; livestock (number of live animals) 13,000 sheep, 9,200 pigs, 7,300 goats, 5,100 cattle; roundwood (2009) 7,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 3,828 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying: sand and gravel for local use. Manufacturing (value added in EC\$'000,000; 2000): beverages and tobacco products 17.4; food 15.6; paper products and publishing 3.6; textiles, clothing, and footwear 3.3. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 139,000,000 (2007) 135,000,000; coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (65,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 90; remittances (2008) 11; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 138; official development assistance (2008) 27. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 20; remittances (2009) 7.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$560,000,000 (U.S.\$5,130 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$8,840 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2001	
	in value EC\$'000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	95,370	6.1	5,303	12.1
Mining and quarrying	2,870	0.2	104	0.2
Manufacturing	52,950	3.4	2,444	5.6
Construction	183,370	11.6	3,659	8.4
Public utilities	73,860	4.7	596	1.4
Transp. and commun.	248,520	15.8	2,594	5.9
Trade, restaurants	282,710	18.0	8,271	18.9
Finance, real estate	156,430	9.9	1,905	4.3
Pub. admin., defense	266,130	16.9	2,151	4.9
Services	28,220	1.8	6,045	13.8
Other	182,750 <sup>7</sup>	11.6 <sup>7</sup>	10,707 <sup>8</sup>	24.5 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,573,180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>9</sup>: total 53,000; activity rate of total population 48.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.2%; female 41.5%; unemployed [2001] 21%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.6	96.2	100.0	104.8	113.5	123.4	121.4

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): U.S.\$210,600,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size, n.a.; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2001)<sup>10</sup>: food and beverages 53.6%, housing and energy 12.8%, clothing and footwear 8.9%, transportation and communications 6.9%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 18%, in permanent crops c. 13%, in pasture c. 5%, forest area c. 28%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–163.0	–188.6	–200.5	–233.2	–279.0	–321.0
% of total	68.1%	72.0%	71.5%	75.4%	74.5%	75.5%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$373,200,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.1%; food and beverages 22.6%; refined petroleum 12.5%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 37.0%; Trinidad and Tobago 21.7%; U.K. 5.9%; Venezuela 3.3%; Japan 2.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$52,200,000 (food 61.7%, of which bananas 15.9%, wheat flour 15.1%, rice 12.1%, roots and tubers 7.1%; machinery and apparatus 23.0%, of which telecommunications equipment 10.7%). **Major export destinations:** Grenada 18.2%; Trinidad and Tobago 17.4%; St. Lucia 14.8%; Barbados 10.7%; U.K. 9.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2004): total length 515 mi, 829 km (paved c. 70%); passenger-km (2009) n.a.; metric ton-km cargo (2009) n.a. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 9,247; trucks and buses 13,019. Air transport (2003): passenger arrivals 133,769; passenger departures 137,899.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	50	446	PCs	2005	16	152
Telephones				Dailies	2007	... <sup>12</sup>	... <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	121 <sup>13</sup>	1,109 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	76	696
Landline	2009	23	211	Broadband	2009	12 <sup>13</sup>	105 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of employed population having: no formal schooling 0.4%; primary education 55.6%; secondary 27.3%; higher vocational 15.1%; university 0.3%; other/unknown 1.3%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 88.1%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	879	14,909	17.0	95
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	886	11,704	13.2	90
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 17–21)

**Health** (2009): physicians 61 (1 per 1,654 persons); hospital beds (2008) 280 (1 per 375 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 15.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 6,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): no regular military forces; the paramilitary includes coast guard and police units.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 7 nonelective seats (including 1 seat for the attorney-general serving ex officio). <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>For statistical purposes and the election of legislative representatives only. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Population of urban agglomeration. <sup>6</sup>Varieties of taro roots. <sup>7</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Includes 9,258 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Estimates of the ILO. <sup>10</sup>Based on weights of consumer price index components. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>No data for one daily newspaper. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Eastern Caribbean Central Bank <http://www.eccb-centralbank.org>
- Official Website of St. Vincent and the Grenadines <http://www.gov.vc>



## Samoa

**Official name:** Malo Sa'oloto Tuto'atasi o Samoa (Samoan); Independent State of Samoa (English).

**Form of government:** mix of parliamentary democracy and Samoan customs with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [49]).

**Head of state:** Head of State.

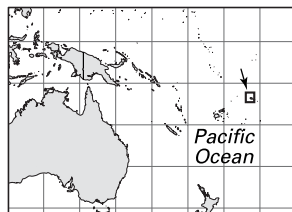
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Apia.

**Official languages:** Samoan; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** tala (SAT); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = SAT 2.46; 1 £ = SAT 3.80.



### Area and population

Islands Statistical regions	Largest towns	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2006 final census
Savai'i	Matavai	654	1,694	43,142
Upolu	Apia	421	1,091	137,599
Apia urban area		23	60	37,708
North West Upolu		97	251	56,122
Upolu (remainder) <sup>2</sup>		301	780	43,769
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,075</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>180,741</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 183,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 170.2, persons per sq km 65.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 20.4%; rural 79.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.46%; female 48.54%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.3%; 15–29, 26.3%; 30–44, 18.2%; 45–59, 11.1%; 60–74, 5.3%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 188,000; (2030) 198,000.

**Doubling time:** 30 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): Samoan (Polynesian) 92.6%; Euronesian (European and Polynesian) 7.0%; European and U.S. white 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Congregational 33.8%; Roman Catholic 19.6%; Methodist 14.3%; Mormon 13.3%; Assemblies of God 6.9%; other Christian 9.8%; other/unknown 2.3%.

**Major towns** (2006)<sup>3</sup>: Apia 37,237 (urban agglomeration 60,702); Vaitele 6,294<sup>4</sup>; Faleasi'u 3,548; Vailele 3,174<sup>4</sup>; Le'a'uva'a 3,015.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 25.5 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 20.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.8.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 5.8/(2005) 0.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.8 years; female 74.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005–06): diseases of the circulatory system 56.3, of which hypertensive diseases 21.1; diabetes mellitus 24.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 22.2; accidents/injuries 21.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09): Revenue: SAT 492,000,000 (tax revenue 66.0%, grants 22.5%, nontax revenue 11.5%). Expenditures: SAT 551,000,000 (current expenditure 64.7%, development expenditure 33.0%, net lending 2.3%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 155,000, bananas 23,000, taro 20,248, pineapples 4,600, pig meat 4,000, mangoes 4,000, avocados 1,150, cattle meat 1,100, honey 400, noni<sup>5</sup>, n.a.; livestock (number of live animals) 202,000 pigs, 30,000 cattle; roundwood (2009) 75,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 92%; fisheries production 3,803 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing (value of manufactured exports in SAT '000; 2006–07): ignition wiring sets, n.a.; beer 3,520; noni<sup>5</sup> juice 3,130; coconut cream 2,130. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 108,000,000 ([2008] 99,900,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (52,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 7.2; average annual income per household (2008) SAT 36,088<sup>6</sup> (U.S.\$13,648<sup>6</sup>); sources of income (2008): wages and salaries/self-employment 49.1%, gifts 13.5%, own produce consumed 12.5%, remittances 10.8%, other 14.1%; expenditure (2008)<sup>7</sup>: food, alcohol, and tobacco products 39.1%, miscellaneous goods and services 23.5%<sup>8</sup>, household furnishings and operation 15.4%, transportation 7.6%.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 8.8%, in permanent crops 20.5%, in pasture 1.1%, forest area 60.4%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>9</sup>: total 62,000; activity rate of total population c. 35% (participation rates: ages 15–64, c. 63%; female c. 31%; unemployed [2006] 1.1%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	84.4	98.2	100.0	103.7	109.5	122.1	129.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$508,000,000 (U.S.\$2,840 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,270 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2006	
	in value SAT '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	169	11.8	19,099	34.9
Mining	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	122	8.5	10,548 <sup>10</sup>	19.3 <sup>10</sup>
Construction	183	12.8	2,476	4.5
Public utilities	72	5.0	872	1.6
Transp. and commun.	201	14.1	3,255	6.0
Trade, hotels, restaurants	338	23.7	5,965	10.9
Finance, real estate	172	12.0	1,439	2.6
Pub. admin., defense	128	9.0	2,706	5.0
Services	62	4.4	6,923	12.7
Other	–18 <sup>11</sup>	–1.3 <sup>11</sup>	1,356 <sup>12</sup>	2.5 <sup>12</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,639</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2008): U.S.\$192,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007–08) 110; remittances (2009) 131; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 5; official development assistance (2008) 39. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5; remittances (2007) 13; FDI (2009) 1.

### Foreign trade<sup>13</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–124.7	–151.4	–210.0	–168.1	–215.9
% of total	42.3%	46.5%	61.7%	46.3%	60.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$287,900,000 (food 23.8%, of which meat 7.7%, cereals 6.0%; refined petroleum 22.8%; machinery and apparatus 6.7%; manufactures of metal 5.0%; unspecified 16.4%). **Major import sources:** Australia 25.6%; New Zealand 22.8%; U.S. 12.4%; China 7.4%; Singapore 7.4%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$72,000,000 (ignition wiring sets 80.1%; tuna 6.8%; beer 1.8%; fruit juice [mostly noni<sup>5</sup>] 1.7%; coconut oil 1.4%). **Major export destinations:** Australia 81.7%; New Zealand 10.1%; American Samoa 3.6%; U.S. 1.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2001): total length 1,452 mi, 2,337 km (paved 14%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 5,924; trucks and buses 4,894. Air transport (2005): passenger-km 368,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	27	152	PCs	2005	4.0	22
Telephones				Dailies	2009	5 <sup>14</sup>	101 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	151 <sup>15</sup>	844 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	9.0	50
Landline	2009	32	178	Broadband	2009	0.2 <sup>15</sup>	0.1 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 1.8%; incomplete/complete primary education 32.4%; incomplete/complete secondary 55.4%; higher 10.4%. **Literacy** (2008): total population over age 15 literate 98.7%; males literate 99.0%; females literate 98.5%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	936	29,663	31.7	93
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	1,206	25,429	21.1	71
Tertiary <sup>16</sup>	140	1,179	8.4	7 (age 18–23)

**Health** (2005): physicians 50 (1 per 3,570 persons); hospital beds 219 (1 per 831 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 20.4; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories.

### Military

No military forces are maintained; informal defense ties exist with New Zealand, and Australia assists with maritime surveillance training.

<sup>14</sup>7 seats are reserved for ethnic Samoans. <sup>2</sup>Includes Manono and Apolima islands. <sup>3</sup>Preliminary census. <sup>4</sup>Within Apia urban agglomeration. <sup>5</sup>Fruit known locally as *nonu*; also known as Indian mulberry. <sup>6</sup>Includes estimated value of agricultural products consumed by grower. <sup>7</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>Includes 7.0% as contribution/donation to church, village, and school. <sup>9</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>10</sup>Includes handicrafts. <sup>11</sup>Less imputed bank service charges. <sup>12</sup>Includes 711 unemployed (1.3% of labour force). <sup>13</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>14</sup>Circulation for one of two daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2000–01.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Samoa <http://www.cbs.gov.ws>
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community <http://www.spc.int/>

## San Marino

**Official name:** Repubblica di San Marino (Republic of San Marino).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Great and General Council [60]).  
**Heads of state and government:** Captains-Regent (2).  
**Capital:** San Marino.  
**Official language:** Italian.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** euro (€)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Municipalities	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 estimate
Acquaviva	Acquaviva	1.88	4.86	2,042
Borgo Maggiore	Borgo Maggiore	3.48	9.01	6,396
Chiesanuova	Chiesanuova	2.11	5.46	1,058
Città (San Marino)	San Marino	2.74	7.09	4,356
Domagnano	Domagnano	2.56	6.62	3,050
Faetano	Faetano	2.99	7.75	1,179
Fiorentino	Fiorentino	2.53	6.57	2,462
Montegiardino	Montegiardino	1.28	3.31	918
Serravalle	Serravalle	4.07	10.53	10,333
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23.63<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>61.20</b>	<b>31,794</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 31,800.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,346, persons per sq km 519.6.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 94.1%; rural 5.9%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.10%; female 50.90%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 15.4%; 15–29, 14.2%; 30–44, 25.5%; 45–59, 21.8%; 60–74, 14.7%; 75–84, 6.0%; 85 and over, 2.4%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 35,000; (2030) 36,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2010): Sammarinese 84.8%; Italian 13.4%; other 1.8%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 88.7%; other Christian 3.5%; non-religious 5.1%; other 2.7%.  
**Major municipalities** (2010): Serravalle 10,333; Borgo Maggiore 6,396; San Marino 4,356.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 74.8%; outside of marriage 25.2%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 2.3 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.50.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.8/2.3.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 80.1 years; female 85.7 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 344.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 249.7; pneumonia 22.1; accidents, violence, and suicide 22.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2005). Revenue: €504,800,000 (VAT 23.6%; social contributions 21.3%; income tax 20.2%). Expenditures: €433,100,000 (wages and salaries 35.4%; social benefits 30.5%).  
**Public debt** (2003): U.S.\$52,900,000.  
**Tourism:** number of visitor arrivals (2009) 2,055,705; receipts from visitors, n.a.; expenditures by nationals abroad, n.a.  
**Remittances:** n.a.  
**Population economically active** (2008): total 22,708; activity rate of total population 73.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2002] 72.1%<sup>3</sup>; female 42.0%; unemployed [September 2009] 5.0%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2003 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	100.0	101.4	103.1	105.3	107.9	112.6	115.0
Annual earnings index	100.0	100.7	103.0	106.2	108.6	...	...

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2008)<sup>4</sup> 2.3; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2006)<sup>4</sup>: food and beverages 21.3%, housing 15.3%, transportation 10.6%, vacation and recreation 10.4%, restaurants 10.2%, clothing and footwear 5.6%, energy 5.4%, household furnishings 4.4%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing: small amounts of wheat, grapes, and barley; livestock (number of live animals; 2005) 991 cattle, 91 sheep, 32 pigs. Quarrying: building stone is an important export product. Manufacturing (2008): processed meats 232,398 kg, of which beef 226,870 kg, pork 3,650 kg; cheese (2005) 56,610 kg; butter (2005) 8,110 kg; milk 1,542,262 litres; yogurt (2004) 10,314 litres; other major products include electrical appliances, musical instruments, printing ink, paint, cosmetics, furniture, floor tiles, gold and silver jewelry, clothing, and postage stamps. Energy production (consumption): all electrical power is imported via electrical grid from Italy (kW-hr; consumption [2008] 249,713,050); coal, none (n.a.); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products, none (n.a.); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none (55,133,260).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$1,899,900,000 (U.S.\$60,925 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI, n.a.

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	0.9	0.1	76	0.3
Manufacturing	458.3	36.4	6,398	28.2
Construction	68.9	5.5	1,716	7.6
Public utilities	...	...	...	...
Mining	...	...	...	...
Transp. and commun.	23.8	1.9	615	2.7
Trade, hotels	114.8	9.1	3,731	16.4
Finance and insurance	234.4	18.6	4,064	17.9
Services	178.5	14.2	1,365	6.0
Pub. admin., defense	179.4	14.2	4,030	17.8
Other	...	...	713 <sup>5</sup>	3.1 <sup>5</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,259.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,708</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, left fallow, or in permanent crops c. 17%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area c. 2%.

### Foreign trade<sup>6</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)<sup>7</sup>

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–95	–54	–51	–4	+42	+298
% of total	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	3.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$3,929,000,000<sup>7</sup> (manufactured goods of all kinds, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, and gold). **Major import sources** (2008): Italy 83.2%; China 3.9%; Germany 1.8%; Netherlands 1.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$4,227,000,000<sup>7</sup> (goods include electronics, postage stamps, leather products, ceramics, wine, wood products, and building stone). **Major export destinations** (2008): Italy 90.1%; France 1.3%; Russia 1.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none (nearest rail terminal is at Rimini, Italy, 17 mi [27 km] northeast). Roads (2006): total length c. 137 mi, c. 220 km (paved, n.a.). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 34,025; trucks and buses 6,370. Air transport: a heliport provides passenger and cargo service between San Marino and Rimini, Italy, during the summer months.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	25	893	PCs	2003	23	819
Telephones				Dailies	2009	6	191
Cellular	2009	24 <sup>8</sup>	765 <sup>8</sup>	Internet users	2009	17	542
Landline	2009	22	686	Broadband	2009	10.0 <sup>9</sup>	319 <sup>9</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: basic literacy or primary education 55.3%; secondary or vocational 34.5%; higher degree 10.2%. **Literacy** (2001): total population age 15 and over literate 98.7%; males literate 98.9%; females literate 98.4%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	252	1,568	6.2	92
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	167	2,286	13.7	...
Tertiary <sup>9, 10</sup>	...	31	...	... (age 19–23)

**Health** (2002): physicians 117 (1 per 230 persons); hospital beds 134 (1 per 191 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.9; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): <sup>11</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.

<sup>1</sup>San Marino uses the euro as its official currency even though it is not a member of the EU. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Percentage includes cross-border workers. <sup>4</sup>Data is for families. <sup>5</sup>Unemployed. <sup>6</sup>A customs union with Italy has existed since 1862. <sup>7</sup>Estimated data. <sup>8</sup>Subscribers. <sup>9</sup>2007–08. <sup>10</sup>Excludes 898 university students enrolled abroad. <sup>11</sup>Defense is the responsibility of Italy; a small voluntary military force performs ceremonial duties and provides limited assistance to police.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Office of Economic Planning: Data Processing and Statistics  
<http://www.statistica.sm>

## Sao Tome and Principe

**Official name:** República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe (Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [55]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** São Tomé.

**Official language:** Portuguese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dobra (Db)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Db 19,070; 1 £ = Db 29,459.



Area and population		area		population
Islands	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2006 estimate
São Tomé		332	859	145,175
<b>Districts</b>				
Água-Grande	São Tomé	7	17	56,492
Canitago	Santana	46	119	14,681
Caué	São João Angolares	103	267	6,324
Lembá	Neves	88	229	11,759
Lobata	Guadalupe	41	105	17,251
Mé-Zóchi	Trindade	47	122	38,668
Príncipe		55	142	6,737
<b>Autonomous Region</b>				
Príncipe	Santo António	55	142	6,737
<b>TOTAL</b>		386 <sup>2</sup>	1,001	151,912

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 176,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 456.0, persons per sq km 175.8.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 60.8%; rural 39.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.85%, female 50.15%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 45.0%; 15–29, 27.4%; 30–44, 15.3%; 45–59, 7.6%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 211,000; (2030) 244,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black-white admixture 79.5%; Fang 10.0%; Angolares (descendants of former Angolan slaves) 7.6%; Portuguese 1.9%; other 1.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 80%; Protestant c. 15%; Muslim c. 3%; other c. 2%.

**Major urban areas** (2001): São Tomé 49,957; Neves 6,635; Santana 6,228; Trindade 6,049; Santo António (on Príncipe) 1,010.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 39.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 31.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.31.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2003): 2.2/n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 61.2 years; female 63.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 253.7, of which malaria 52.7; diseases of the circulatory system 198.6; accidents and injuries 74.3; malignant neoplasms 69.0; iron-deficiency anemia 50.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: Db 1,216,000,000,000 (grants 62.9%, tax revenue 33.8%, nontax revenue 3.3%). Expenditures: Db 841,000,000,000 (current expenditure 67.7%, capital expenditure 26.0%, other 6.3%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; October 2008): U.S.\$109,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): bananas 32,000, coconuts 28,000, taro 28,000, oil palm fruit 15,000, vegetables 7,000, cassava 6,500, corn (maize) 3,000, cacao (2009) 2,500, yams 1,600; livestock (number of live animals) 420,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 9,000 cu m, of which fuelwood, n.a.; fisheries production 4,250 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 1,000,000; clay 77,000. Manufacturing (2009): small processing plants produce beer, soft drinks, soap, and textiles. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 43,000,000 (43,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none<sup>3</sup> (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (42,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.5; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1995)<sup>4</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 71.9%, housing and energy 10.2%, transportation and communications 6.4%, clothing and footwear 5.3%, household durable goods 2.8%.

**Population economically active** (2006): total 53,266; activity rate of total population 35.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 59.5%<sup>5</sup>; female 41.6%; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (December 2005 = 100)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index <sup>6</sup>	85.3	100.0	124.6	158.9	198.3	230.2

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$185,000,000 (U.S.\$1,140 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,850 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2001	
	in value Db '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	387,100	16.4	13,518	31.5
Mining	1,500	0.1	...	...
Manufacturing	54,000	2.3	...	...
Public utilities	12,700	0.5	2,893	6.7
Construction	151,300	6.4	4,403	10.2
Transp. and commun.	208,500	8.9	792	1.8
Trade, hotels	209,600	8.9	8,787	20.5
Finance, real estate	26,500	1.1	...	...
Pub. admin., defense	529,400	22.5	3,307	7.7
Services	...	...	9,237	21.5
Other	774,300 <sup>8</sup>	32.9 <sup>8</sup>	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,354,900	100.0	42,937	100.0 <sup>2</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7.7; remittances (2009) 2; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 35; official development assistance (2008) 47. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 0.1; remittances (2009) 1; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 5.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 9%, in permanent crops c. 49%, in pasture c. 1%, forest area c. 29%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	−37.8	−46.3	−67.0	−75.2	−108.5	−31.1
% of total	84.3%	87.2%	89.8%	90.5%	90.6%	82.7%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$34,312,000 (food products 35.9%, mineral fuels 13.4%, machinery and equipment 13.0%, beverages 8.3%, transportation equipment 7.8%). **Major import sources:** Portugal 48.2%; Brazil 14.6%; Angola 12.7%; Japan 10.8%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$3,240,000 (cocoa beans 98.3%, coconuts 0.6%, remainder 1.1%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands 34.7%; Portugal 29.3%; Belgium 19.2%; remainder 16.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2002): total length 239 mi, 384 km (paved 71%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 305; trucks and buses 37. Air transport (2005): passenger-km 18,000,000; short ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	19	128	PCs	2005	6.0	38
Telephones				Dailies	2009	9	9
Cellular	2009	64 <sup>10</sup>	393 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	27	164
Landline	2009	7.8	48	Broadband	2009	2.0 <sup>10</sup>	12 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.3%; primary education 41.4%; lower secondary 25.0%; upper secondary/vocational 8.8%; higher 1.9%; unknown 22.6%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 88.3%; males literate 93.5%; females literate 83.3%.

#### Education (2009–10)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	1,265	33,982	26.9	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	373 <sup>11</sup>	10,045	21.7 <sup>11</sup>	32 <sup>12</sup>
Tertiary	...	766	...	4 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 58 (1 per 2,621 persons); hospital beds (2003) 474 (1 per 313 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 56.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 8,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,690 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2005): 460 (army/coast guard 65.2%; presidential guard 34.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 1.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$4.

<sup>1</sup>The dobra was pegged to the euro (€) from January 2010 at a rate of 24,500 dobras = €1. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Licenses for petroleum exploration in an offshore area shared by Sao Tome and Principe and Nigeria were awarded in March 2006; no crude petroleum was extracted from this area as of mid-2010. <sup>4</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>5</sup>ILO estimate for 2006. <sup>6</sup>As of December. <sup>7</sup>Employed only. <sup>8</sup>Taxes on products. <sup>9</sup>No print dailies. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>2004–05. <sup>12</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estatística  
<http://www.inecst>
- Banco Central de São Tomé e Príncipe  
<http://www.bcestp.st>



## Saudi Arabia

**Official name:** Al-Mamlakah al-'Arabiyyah al-Su'ūdiyyah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

**Form of government:** monarchy<sup>1</sup>.

**Head of state and government:** King.

**Capital:** Riyadh.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Saudi riyal (SR); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = SR 3.75; 1 £ = SR 5.79.



### Area and population

Administrative Regions	Capitals	area		population 2008 estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
'Asir	Abha	29,611	76,693	1,822,388
Al-Bāḥah	Al-Bāḥah	3,830	9,921	398,920
Hā'il	Hā'il	40,111	103,887	569,230
Al-Hudūd al-Shamāliyyah (Northern Borders)	'Ar'ar	43,165	111,797	301,199
Al-Jawf	Sakākah	38,692	100,212	398,451
Jizān	Jizān	4,506	11,671	1,327,908
Al-Madīnah	Medina (Al-Madīnah)	58,684	151,990	1,675,731
Makkah	Mecca (Makkah)	59,123	153,128	6,229,313
Najrān	Najrān	57,727	149,511	474,109
Al-Qaṣīm	Buraydah	22,412	58,046	1,110,913
Al-Riyāḍ	Riyadh (Al-Riyāḍ)	156,078	404,240	6,084,967
Al-Sharqīyah (Eastern Province)	Al-Dammām	259,662	672,522	3,641,064
Tabūk	Tabūk	56,399	146,072	773,080
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>830,000</b>	<b>2,149,690</b>	<b>24,807,273</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 25,732,000<sup>2</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 31.0, persons per sq km 12.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 81.9%; rural 18.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 55.05%; female 44.95%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 30.8%; 15–29, 30.7%; 30–44, 24.3%; 45–59, 9.8%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 29,819,000; (2030) 33,825,000.

**Doubling time:** 44 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2005): Saudi Arab c. 74%; expatriates c. 26%, of which Indian c. 5%, Bangladeshi c. 3.5%, Pakistani c. 3.5%, Filipino c. 3%, Egyptian c. 3%, Palestinian c. 1%, other c. 7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim c. 94%, of which Sunnī c. 84%, Shī'ī c. 10%; Christian c. 3.5%, of which Roman Catholic c. 3%; Hindu c. 1%; non-religious/other c. 1.5%.

**Major cities** (2009)<sup>3</sup>: Riyadh 4,725,000; Jiddah 3,161,000; Mecca 1,451,000; Medina 1,073,000; Al-Dammām 876,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 20.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 4.8/1.0.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.46.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 71.7 years; female 75.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 144, of which ischemic heart disease 69; accidents and violence 66; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 44; diabetes mellitus 20.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: SR 509,805,000,000 (oil revenues 85.2%). Expenditures: SR 596,434,000,000 (current expenditures 69.8%, capital expenditures 30.2%).

**National debt** (public only; end of 2008): c. U.S.\$62,649,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): wheat 1,986,000, cow's milk 1,670,000, alfalfa (2006) 1,644,661, dates 986,000, chicken meat 559,000, tomatoes 522,000, potatoes 447,000, cucumbers 280,000, sorghum 252,000, hen's eggs 170,600, corn (maize) 163,000, grapes 162,000; livestock (number of live animals) 8,000,000 (2009) sheep, 2,200,000 goats, 421,000 cattle, 260,000 camels; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 90,253 (from aquaculture 25%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 2,300,000; silver 7,513 kg; gold 4,139 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): industrial chemicals 6,207; food products 4,447; glass products 2,078; refined petroleum (1998) 1,806; electronics 1,785; fabricated metal products 1,298; rubber products 1,150. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 193,472,000,000 ([2008] 179,272,185,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 2,954,200,000 ([2008] 838,400,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 113,753,000 (71,727,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 80,440,000,000 (80,440,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.6%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 79.1%, forest area 1.3%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 8,611,001, of which 4,286,515 Saudi workers and 4,324,486 foreign nationals; activity rate of total population 34.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.5%; female 14.9%; unemployed 5.4%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.0	99.3	100.0	102.2	106.5	117.0	122.9

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$471,692,446,000 (U.S.\$1,718 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value SR '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	41,419	2.9	331,072	3.8
Petroleum and natural gas <sup>4</sup>	610,100	43.3	86,601	1.0
Other mining	3,590	0.3		
Manufacturing <sup>5</sup>	146,673	10.4	527,891	6.1
Construction	171,092	5.1	964,663	11.2
Public utilities	13,722	1.0	85,384	1.0
Transp. and commun.	56,858	4.0	375,082	4.4
Trade, hotels	85,261	6.1	1,645,986	19.1
Finance, real estate	126,965	9.0	410,030	4.8
Pub. admin., defense	225,857	16.0	1,540,098	17.9
Services	33,989	2.4	2,181,185	25.3
Other	-6,402 <sup>6</sup>	-0.5 <sup>6</sup>	463,009 <sup>7</sup>	5.4 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,409,124</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,611,001<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>8</sup></b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2006) 6.0; income per household: n.a.; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2006–07): food and nonalcoholic beverages 17.4%, housing and energy 17.0%, transportation 8.3%, household furnishings 7.3%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,910; remittances (2008) 216; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 32,162. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,129; remittances (2009) 25,969; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 6,902.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
SR '000,000,000	+193.3	+294.8	+454.2	+529.9	+536.3	+743.6
% of total	38.2%	45.3%	50.5%	50.3%	44.2%	46.3%

**Imports** (2008): SR 431,753,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 27.2%; transport equipment 18.0%; base and fabricated metals 15.3%; food and live animals 14.4%; chemicals and chemical products 12.3%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 13.7%; China 11.0%; Japan 8.2%; Germany 7.4%; South Korea 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): SR 1,175,354,000,000 (crude petroleum 78.8%; refined petroleum products 10.8%; other mineral fuels [mostly natural gas] 5.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 16.3%; Japan 15.2%; China 8.9%; South Korea 8.6%; India 7.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length (2009) 884 mi, 1,423 km; passenger-km 343,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,257,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 114,285 mi, 183,925 km (paved 29%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 3,206,000; trucks and buses 1,240,973. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 31,444,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,404,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	6,576	292	PCs	2005	8,184	354
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,878 <sup>11</sup>	74 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	44,864 <sup>12</sup>	1,744 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	9,800	381
Landline	2009	4,171	162	Broadband	2009	1,438 <sup>12</sup>	56 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of Saudi ([2000] non-Saudi) population age 10 and over who: are illiterate 13.7% (12.1%), are literate/have primary education 34.0% (40.6%), have some/completed secondary 42.1% (36.0%), have at least begun university 10.2% (11.3%). **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 85.5%; males literate 89.5%; females literate 80.2%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	284,750	3,255,243	11.4	86
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	264,141	2,989,910	11.3	73 <sup>13</sup>
Tertiary	39,406	757,770	19.2	33 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 47,919 (1 per 506 persons); hospital beds 53,519 (1 per 453 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 17.9; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 233,500 (army 32.1%, navy 5.8%, air force 8.6%, air defense forces 6.8%, industrial security force 3.9%, national guard 42.8%). U.S. troops (September 2009) 269. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 10.0%<sup>14</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,627<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Additionally, the Consultative Council (consisting of 150 appointed members) acts as an advisory body. <sup>2</sup>Expatriates constituted 27% of total population in 2008. <sup>3</sup>Urban agglomerations. <sup>4</sup>Excludes refined petroleum. <sup>5</sup>Includes refined petroleum. <sup>6</sup>Import duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Included 4,324,486 (50.2%) foreign workers. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Saudi Arabian Airlines only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2006–07. <sup>14</sup>Defense and security budget.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Ministry of Economy and Planning <http://www.mep.gov.sa>
- Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency <http://www.sama-ksa.org>



## Senegal

**Official name:** République du Sénégal (Republic of Senegal).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate<sup>1</sup> [100<sup>2</sup>]; National Assembly [150]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Dakar.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24; 1 ₣ = CFAF 791.31.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Regions	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate	Regions	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate		
Dakar	550	2,680,852	Matam	25,083	552,978		
Diourbel	4,359	1,369,198	Saint-Louis	19,044	863,553		
Fatick	6,685	625,708	Sédhiou <sup>4</sup>	7,293	424,629		
Kaffrine <sup>4</sup>	11,853	479,858	Tambacounda	42,706	629,064		
Kaolack	5,407	804,186	Thiès	6,601	1,501,675		
Kédougou <sup>4</sup>	16,896	121,584	Ziguinchor	7,339	479,860		
Kolda	13,718	567,788	TOTAL	196,722	11,894,343		
Louga	29,188	793,410					

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 12,323,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 162.2, persons per sq km 62.6.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 42.6%; rural 57.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.37%; female 51.63%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 43.8%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 15.2%; 45–59, 8.0%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 15,736,000; (2030) 19,485,000.

**Doubling time:** 26 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Wolof 34.6%; Peul (Fulani) and Tukolor 27.1%; Serer 12.0%; Malinke (Mandingo) 9.7%; other 16.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 94%<sup>6</sup> (including Shī' c. 5%); Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) c. 4%; other c. 2%.

**Major cities** (2008<sup>3</sup>): Dakar 2,243,400<sup>7</sup>; Touba 529,200; Thiès 263,500; Kaolack 186,000; Mbour 181,800; Saint-Louis 171,300; Rufisque 162,100.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 38.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 4.95.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 57.1 years; female 60.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases c. 385, of which malaria c. 134; respiratory infections c. 165; cardiovascular diseases c. 119; perinatal conditions c. 91; accidents c. 81.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFAF 1,350,900,000,000 (tax revenue 86.0%, grants 10.5%, nontax revenue 3.5%). Expenditures: CFAF 1,678,561,000,000 (current expenditures 67.1%, development expenditure 32.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$2,419,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): peanuts (groundnuts) 1,032,651, sugarcane (2008) 836,000, millet 810,121, paddy rice 502,104, corn (maize) 328,644, cassava 265,533, sorghum 224,956, watermelons 190,582, dry cow peas 86,625, oil palm fruit (2008) 71,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 5,241,352 sheep, 4,470,562 goats, 3,207,697 cattle, 522,486 horses; roundwood 6,159,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 87%; fisheries production (2008) 447,954 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): calcium phosphate (crude rock) 645,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2002): food and food products 108; industrial chemicals 70; cement, bricks, and ceramics 31; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 21; beverages 11. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 2,491,000,000 ([2007] 2,305,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (301,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (5,263,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 684,000 (967,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 10,430,000 (10,430,000).

**Population economically active** (2008; ILO estimates): total 5,242,000; activity rate of total population 42.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.4%; female 43.2%; unemployed [2005] c. 40%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.8	98.3	100.0	102.1	108.1	114.3	113.1

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 8.7; sources of income (1997–2000)<sup>8</sup>: agricultural 45%, other 55%; expenditure (2005): food and nonalcoholic beverages 54.8%, household furnishings 6.9%, housing and energy 6.3%, communications 6.0%, transportation 4.3%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 531; remittances (2009) 1,276; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 251; official development assistance (2008) 1,058. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 253; remittances (2008) 143.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$13,005,000,000 (U.S.\$1,040 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,790 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2006	
	in value CFAF '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	820,740	13.7	1,063,400	30.4
Mining	56,353	0.9	14,100	0.4
Manufacturing	736,204	12.3	245,400	7.0
Public utilities	146,318	2.4	21,800	0.6
Construction	288,900	4.8	186,600	5.3
Transp. and commun.	618,757	10.3	141,700	4.1
Trade, hotels	976,484	16.3	814,500	23.2
Finance, real estate	537,564	9.0	16,700	0.5
Services	442,559	7.4	157,700	4.5
Pub. admin., defense	681,632	11.4		
Other	679,766 <sup>9</sup>	11.4 <sup>9</sup>	842,400 <sup>10</sup>	24.0 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	5,985,277	100.0 <sup>11</sup>	3,504,300	100.0

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 15.5%, in permanent crops 0.3%, in pasture 29.1%, forest area 44.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	−1,244	−1,523	−2,027	−2,179	−3,325	−4,357
% of total	35.0%	36.7%	40.8%	42.2%	51.8%	50.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$6,528,000,000 (mineral fuels 27.7%, of which refined petroleum 13.3%, crude petroleum 11.8%; food 21.3%, of which rice 9.9%; machinery and apparatus 14.6%; base and fabricated metals 6.5%). **Major import sources:** France 17.2%; Nigeria 11.9%; Thailand 6.8%; China 6.0%; U.K. 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$2,171,000,000 (refined petroleum 33.6%; food 15.6%, of which fish 6.5%; phosphoric acid [and related products] 10.1%; portland cement 5.6%; iron and steel 4.3%). **Major export destinations:** Mali 23.3%; bunker and ships' stores 18.0%; India 11.6%; France 7.5%; The Gambia 4.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 563 mi, 906 km; (2004) passenger-km 122,000,000; (2004) metric ton-km cargo 358,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 8,894 mi, 14,314 km (paved 33%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 205,704; trucks and buses 72,777. Air transport (2007)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 1,096,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	869	77	PCs	2005	250	21
Telephones				Dailies	2009	198 <sup>14</sup>	25 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	6,902 <sup>15</sup>	551 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	923	74
Landline	2009	279	22	Broadband	2009	59 <sup>15</sup>	4.7 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005)<sup>16</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 68.2%; incomplete primary education 13.0%; complete primary 3.7%; incomplete secondary 9.5%; complete secondary 1.4%; higher 2.4%; unknown 1.8%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 44.0%; males literate 53.4%; females literate 34.9%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	47,685	1,652,585	34.7	73
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–19)	15,394 <sup>17</sup>	582,101 <sup>18</sup>	26.4 <sup>17</sup>	20 <sup>19</sup>
Tertiary	...	94,371	...	8 (age 20–24)

**Health:** physicians (2005) 693 (1 per 17,115 persons); hospital beds (1998) 3,582 (1 per 2,500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 58.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,900,000 (25% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 13,620<sup>20</sup> (army 87.4%, navy 7.0%, air force 5.6%); French troops (November 2009) 575<sup>21</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$18.

<sup>1</sup>Originally created in 1999, abolished in 2001, and reinstated in August 2007. <sup>2</sup>Includes 65 appointees of president. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Officially created in 2008. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of United States Bureau of the Census International Database (June 2010 update). <sup>6</sup>Most citizens practice a syncretic form of Islam. <sup>7</sup>Includes communes of Pikine (2004; pop. 815,378) and Guédiawaye (2004; pop. 274,014), adjacent to Dakar commune (2004; pop. 1,009,256). <sup>8</sup>Approximate figures for span of years. <sup>9</sup>Taxes on products less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes 484,000 not adequately defined and 351,400 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Air Sénégal International only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Based on the 2005 Senegal Demographic and Health Survey, of which 22,795 people were age 25 and over. <sup>17</sup>2004–05. <sup>18</sup>2007–08. <sup>19</sup>2005–06. <sup>20</sup>Of which deployed as UN peacekeepers 1,613. <sup>21</sup>In June 2010 France closed its military bases in Senegal and began withdrawing all but 300 of its troops based there.

#### Internet resources for further information:

• Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie

<http://www.ansd.sn>

• La Banque de France: La Zone Franc

<http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/zonefr/zonefr.htm>

## Serbia

**Official name:** Republika Srbija  
(Republic of Serbia).

**Form of government:** republic with  
National Assembly (250).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Belgrade.

**Official language:** Serbian.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Serbian dinar (CSD);  
valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ =  
CSD 82.53; 1 £ = CSD 127.49.



### Area and population

Administrative divisions <sup>1</sup>	area		population		Administrative divisions <sup>1</sup>	area		population	
	sq km	2009 estimate	sq km	2009 estimate		sq km	2009 estimate	sq km	2009 estimate
Central Serbia	55,962	5,352,451			Raška	3,918	299,155		
<b>Districts</b>					Šumadija	2,387	289,496		
Bor	3,507	132,464			Toplica	2,231	94,570		
Braničevo	3,865	189,556			Zaječar	3,623	124,423		
Grad Beograd					Zlatibor	6,140	296,858		
(City of Belgrade) <sup>2</sup>	3,224	1,630,582			Vojvodina	21,536	1,968,356		
Jablanica	2,769	227,116			<b>Districts</b>				
Kolubara	2,474	180,293			Central Banat	3,256	193,067		
Mačva	3,268	310,839			North Bačka	1,784	192,118		
Moravica	3,016	215,422			North Banat	2,329	153,708		
Nišava	2,729	374,017			South Bačka	4,016	607,282		
Pčinja	3,520	228,254			South Banat	4,245	300,874		
Pirot	2,761	95,861			Srem	3,486	325,734		
Podunavlje	1,248	203,118			West Bačka	2,420	195,573		
Pomoravlje	2,614	216,186			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,498</b>	<b>7,320,807</b>		
Rasina	2,668	244,241							

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 7,293,000<sup>1</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: persons per sq mi 243.7, persons per sq km 94.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 55.7%; rural 44.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2009)<sup>1</sup>: male 48.63%; female 51.37%.

**Age breakdown** (2007)<sup>1</sup>: under 15, 15.8%; 15–29, 19.7%; 30–44, 20.4%; 45–59, 22.4%; 60–74, 14.9%; 75–84, 5.9%; 85 and over, 0.9%.

**Population projection<sup>1</sup>**: (2020) 6,962,000; (2030) 6,625,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2002)<sup>1</sup>: Serb 82.9%; Hungarian 3.9%; Bosniac 1.8%; Rom (Gypsy) 1.4%; Yugoslav 1.1%; Croat 0.9%; Montenegrin 0.9%; other 7.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002)<sup>1</sup>: Orthodox 85.0%; Roman Catholic 5.5%; Muslim 3.2%; Protestant 1.1%; other/unknown 5.2%.

**Major cities** (2009): Belgrade (municipality) 1,630,582; Novi Sad 327,175; Niš 255,479; Kragujevac 174,318; Leskovac 149,279.

### Vital statistics<sup>1</sup>

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 76.8%; outside of marriage 23.2%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.40.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.0/1.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 71.1 years; female 76.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 777.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 292.5; diseases of the respiratory system 57.4; accidents, poisoning, and violence 51.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009)<sup>1</sup>. Revenue: CSD 1,140,000,000,000 (tax revenue 87.6%, of which social contributions 28.2%, VAT 26.1%; nontax revenue 12.4%). Expenditures: CSD 1,274,000,000,000 (current expenditure 91.2%, of which transfers 49.6%, wages and salaries 24.0%; capital expenditure 7.2%; other 1.6%).

**Population economically active** (2009)<sup>1</sup>: total 3,119,419; activity rate of total population 41.4% (participation rates: ages 15 and older, 49.1%; female 44.1%; unemployed [September 2009–August 2010] 28.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	77.6	86.1	100.0	111.7	118.9	134.2	144.6
Monthly earnings index	65.1	80.6	100.0	124.4	151.9	179.0	...

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007)<sup>4</sup>: in temporary crops 35.1%, left fallow 2.3%, in permanent crops 3.4%, in pasture 16.5%, forest area 23.6%.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009)<sup>4</sup>: corn (maize) 6,396,262, sugar beets 2,797,596, wheat 2,067,555, plums 662,631, grapes 431,306, raspberries 86,961; livestock (number of live animals) 3,631,000 pigs, 1,504,000 sheep, 302,000 beehives; roundwood 3,137,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 57%; fisheries production 12,462 (from aquaculture 69%). Mining and quarrying (2008)<sup>1</sup>: copper 18,800<sup>5</sup>; silver 4,000<sup>5</sup>; selenium 7,500 kg. Manufacturing (value added in CSD '000,000; 2008)<sup>1</sup>: food and beverages 50,864; rubber and plastic products 10,865; cement, bricks, and ceramics 10,789; printing and publishing 10,219. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 36,000,000,000<sup>1</sup> (33,400,000,000<sup>1</sup>); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 69,000<sup>1</sup> (134,116<sup>1</sup>); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 38,491,114<sup>1</sup> ([2007] 37,359,000<sup>9</sup>); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 4,916,116<sup>1</sup> ([2007] 24,271,700<sup>9</sup>); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 2,470,000<sup>6</sup> ([2007] 3,474,000<sup>6</sup>); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 291,399,000<sup>1</sup> ([2008] 2,610,000,000<sup>1</sup>).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009)<sup>1</sup>: U.S.\$43,834,000,000 (U.S.\$5,990 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$11,420 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force<sup>1</sup>

	2008		2009	
	in value CSD '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	246,735.6	9.1	625,317	20.0
Mining and quarrying	33,424.6	1.2	26,814	0.8
Manufacturing	403,049.1	14.8	451,281	14.5
Construction	128,091.2	4.7	136,779	4.4
Public utilities	86,070.1	3.2	46,959	1.5
Transp. and commun.	203,516.4	7.5	149,496	4.8
Trade, hotels	332,284.1	12.2	445,020	14.3
Finance, real estate	499,331.4	18.3	146,662	4.7
Pub. admin., defense	91,878.8	3.4	128,792	4.1
Services	326,577.5	12.0	458,220	14.7
Other	371,502.5 <sup>7</sup>	13.6 <sup>7</sup>	504,080 <sup>8</sup>	16.2 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,722,461.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,119,419<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; August 2010)<sup>1</sup>: U.S.\$10,616,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2009)<sup>1</sup>. Average household size 3.0; average annual income per household CSD 540,960 (U.S.\$8,012); sources of income: wages and salaries 48.4%, transfers 32.8%; expenditure: food and non-alcoholic beverages 41.3%, housing and energy 16.1%, transportation 9.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 941<sup>1</sup>; remittances (2009) 5,406<sup>1</sup>; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,792<sup>2</sup>; official development assistance (2008) 1,047<sup>6</sup>. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,251<sup>1</sup>; remittances (2009) 91<sup>1</sup>; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 423<sup>6</sup>.

### Foreign trade<sup>1, 10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–7,230	–5,980	–6,744	–9,729	–11,903	–7,217
% of total	50.6%	40.0%	34.4%	35.5%	35.2%	30.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$22,875,000,000 (mineral fuels 20.4%, of which petroleum 12.6%; machinery and apparatus 18.4%; chemical products 13.8%; base and fabricated metals 11.0%; road vehicles 8.1%). **Major import sources**: Russia 15.3%; Germany 11.8%; Italy 9.5%; China 7.5%; Hungary 3.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$10,972,000,000 (base and fabricated metals 23.9%, of which iron and steel 13.2%, copper 3.8%; food 13.5%; machinery and apparatus 13.1%). **Major export destinations**: Bosnia and Herzegovina 12.2%; Montenegro 11.7%; Germany 10.4%; Italy 10.3%; Russia 5.0%.

### Transport and communications<sup>1</sup>

**Transport**. Railroads (2009–10): route length (2010<sup>11</sup>) 2,367 mi, 3,809 km; passenger-km 522,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,316,000,000. Roads (2009–10): total length (2009) 24,358 mi, 39,200 km (paved 65%); passenger-km 4,516,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,385,000,000. Vehicles (2010<sup>11</sup>): passenger cars 1,654,826; trucks and buses 180,702. Air transport (2009–10): passenger-km 1,110,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,650,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2007	...	...	PCs	2008	1,896	258
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,052 <sup>12</sup>	144 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,912 <sup>13</sup>	1,006 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,107	417
Landline	2009	3,106	315	Broadband	2009	591 <sup>13</sup>	60 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002)<sup>1</sup>. Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 7.8%; incomplete primary education 16.2%; complete primary 23.9%; secondary 41.1%; higher 11.0%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 97.6%.

### Education (2008–09)<sup>1</sup>

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	17,449	282,395	16.2	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	60,202	603,825	10.0	90
Tertiary	14,628	235,940	16.1	50 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2009): physicians 20,825<sup>1, 14</sup> (1 per 352 persons); hospital beds 41,020<sup>1, 14</sup> (1 per 178 persons); infant mortality rate 7.0<sup>1</sup>; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0%<sup>15</sup> of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,960 calories.

### Military<sup>1</sup>

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 29,125 (army 42.1%, air force 14.6%, training command 21.3%, ministry of defense 22.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009) 2.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$145.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes Kosovo (2010 pop. estimate, 1,815,000), a disputed transitional republic that declared its independence from Serbia on Feb. 17, 2008. <sup>2</sup>Comprises 17 municipalities.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes the area of Kosovo, which is 10,887 sq km (4,203 sq mi). <sup>4</sup>Includes Kosovo.

<sup>5</sup>Metal content. <sup>6</sup>Inclusion/exclusion of Kosovo unknown. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Includes 502,982 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>January 1. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>Public health only. <sup>15</sup>Includes Kosovo and Montenegro.

<sup>16</sup>Includes Kosovo and Montenegro.

### Internet resources for further information:

- National Bank of Serbia  
<http://www.nbs.rs/export/internet/english/index.html>
- Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia  
<http://webzrzs.stat.gov.rs/axd/en/>



## Seychelles

**Official name:** Repiblik Sesel (Creole); République des Seychelles (French); Republic of Seychelles (English).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [34]).

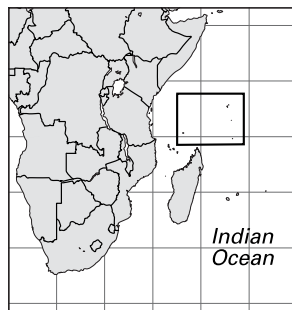
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Victoria.

**Official languages:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Seychelles rupee (roupi; SR); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = SR 11.14; 1 £ = SR 17.21.



### Area and population

		area	population			area	population
Island Groups/ Islands <sup>2</sup>		sq km	2002 census	Island Groups/ Islands <sup>2</sup>		sq km	2002 census
Inner (granitic)				Inner (coralline)			
Islands		243.4	81,007	Islands		2.1	115
La Digue		9.8	2,104	Outer (coralline)			
Fregate		2.0	208	Islands		206.2	633
Mahé		154.2	69,065	Aldabra Group		152.6	—
Les Mamelles		4.2	2,391	Amirantes Group		6.6	115
Praslin		37.9	7,103	Coetivy		8.9	252
Silhouette		19.9	—	Farquhar Group		11.3	169
remainder		15.4	—	remainder		26.8	97
				TOTAL		451.7	81,755

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 87,600.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 502.3, persons per sq km 193.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 54.8%; rural 45.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.75%; female 48.25%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 22.7%; 15–29, 26.0%; 30–44, 24.5%; 45–59, 16.2%; 60–74, 7.3%; 75 and over, 3.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 95,000; (2030) 100,000.

**Doubling time:** 68 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Seychellois Creole (mixture of Asian, African, and European) 93.2%; British 3.0%; French 1.8%; Chinese 0.5%; Indian 0.3%; other unspecified 1.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 82.3%; Anglican 6.4%; other Christian 4.5%; Hindu 2.1%; Muslim 1.1%; other 2.1%; unknown 1.5%.

**Major towns:** Victoria (2006) 22,600; Anse Royale (2004) 3,800.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 20.3%; outside of marriage 79.7%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.38.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.2/1.7.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 67.7 years; female 78.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 279.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 121.7; diseases of the respiratory system 88.7; diseases of the digestive system 37.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: SR 2,487,300,000 (tax revenue 64.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 37.2%, taxes on international trade 13.0%; social contributions 18.1%; grants 0.7%; other 16.5%). Expenditures: SR 2,854,900,000 (social protection 21.5%; public debt interest charges 14.5%; education 9.9%; health 7.0%; public order 4.8%; defense 3.9%).

**Public debt** (2009): U.S.\$274,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$746,000,000 (U.S.\$8,480 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$16,820 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force			
2008			
	in value SR '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>3</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	209	2.4	953
Mining, quarrying	—	—	18
Manufacturing	750	8.6	4,170
Construction	499	5.7	5,726
Public utilities	93	1.1	1,013
Trade, hotels	2,157	24.6	8,808
Transportation and communications	1,460	16.7	4,242
Pub. admin., defense	850	9.7	6,039
Finance, real estate	1,047	12.0	2,852
Services	547	6.2	7,521
Other	1,144 <sup>5</sup>	13.1 <sup>5</sup>	—
TOTAL	8,756	100.0 <sup>6</sup>	41,342

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): bananas 2,000, assorted vegetables 1,750, coconuts 900, eggs 610, tea 137, cinnamon 94, copra 28; livestock (number of live animals) 7,750 pigs, 5,200 goats, 430,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 69,461 (from aquaculture 4%). Mining and quarrying (2009): granite 150. Manufacturing (2006): canned tuna 40,222; fish meal 14,821; copra 253; soft drinks 92,250 hectolitres; beer and stout 67,300 hectolitres; mineral water 60,270 hectolitres;

fruit juices 30,950 hectolitres; cigarettes 19,000,000 units. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 271,000,000 (261,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (203,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2002): total 43,859; activity rate of total population 53.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 80.1%; female [1997] 47.6%; unemployed [2006] 2.6%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.4	99.1	100.0	99.6	104.9	143.8	189.4
Monthly earnings index	96.1	98.9	100.0	105.0	107.1	123.9	...

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 278; remittances (2009) 12; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 245; official development assistance (2008) 12. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 40; remittances (2009) 24; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 21.

**Household income and expenditure** (2006–07). Average household size 3.7; average annual income per household SR 77,064 (U.S.\$11,174); sources of income: wages and salaries 76%, pension and social security 14%, self-employment 7%, remittances 1%; expenditure<sup>7</sup>: housing and energy 30.8%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 21.2%, transportation and communications 13.1%, alcoholic beverages 10.3%, household furnishings 4.5%, recreation 3.4%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 2%; in permanent crops c. 11%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area c. 87%.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
SR '000,000	–747	–1,132	–1,844	–2,050	–3,293	–5,114
% of total	20.1%	26.1%	33.0%	32.8%	40.3%	37.4%

**Imports** (2007): SR 5,728,000,000 (mineral fuels 25.1%; machinery and apparatus 22.4%; food 19.5%, of which marine products 11.9%; transportation equipment 4.1%; iron and steel 3.4%). **Major import sources:** Saudi Arabia 24.8%; Germany 9.5%; Singapore 8.5%; France 7.8%; Spain 6.6%.

**Exports** (2007): SR 2,435,000,000 (domestic exports 55.3%, of which canned tuna 50.6%, fish meal 1.2%, medicine and medical appliances 1.2%; reexports 44.7%, of which petroleum products to ships and aircraft 43.1%). **Major export destinations<sup>9</sup>:** United Kingdom 40.1%; France 34.7%; Italy 10.0%; Germany 3.2%; unspecified 9.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 316 mi, 508 km (paved 96%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 7,662; trucks and buses 2,715. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 1,091,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 38,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	22	266	PCs	2005	16	193
Telephones				Dailies	2009	51 <sup>11</sup>	75 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	92 <sup>12</sup>	1,096 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	34	404
Landline	2009	22	262	Broadband	2009	3.4 <sup>12</sup>	45 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003). Percentage of population age 12 and over having: less than primary or primary education 23.2%; secondary 73.4%; higher 3.4%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 91.8%; males literate 91.4%; females literate 92.3%.

### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	624	8,624	13.8	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	596	7,487	12.6	97
Tertiary	—	—	—	... (age 17–21)

**Health** (2008): physicians 70 (1 per 1,243 persons); hospital beds 341 (1 per 255 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 10.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 7,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,740 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 200 (army 100%)<sup>13</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$98.

<sup>1</sup>Creole, English, and French are all national languages per constitution. <sup>2</sup>The Seychelles are administratively divided into 26 districts and geographically split among 47 Inner (granitic) Islands, 2 Inner (coralline) Islands, and 70 Outer (coralline) Islands. <sup>3</sup>Residents only; marriage rate including visitors is 13.7. <sup>4</sup>Formally employed only. <sup>5</sup>Import duties less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>9</sup>Domestic exports only. <sup>10</sup>Air Seychelles only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Excludes the 450-member paramilitary, which includes both the coast guard and national guard.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Seychelles in Figures** <http://www.nsb.gov.sc>
- **Central Bank of Seychelles** <http://www.cbs.sc>

## Sierra Leone

**Official name:** Republic of Sierra Leone.

**Form of government:** republic with one legislative body (Parliament [124]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Freetown.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** leone (Le); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Le 3,932; 1 £ = Le 6,073.



### Area and population

		area	population			area	population
		sq km	2004 census			sq km	2004 census
<b>Provinces/Area</b>				<b>Provinces/Area</b>			
<b>Local Councils</b>				<b>Local Councils</b>			
Eastern Province		15,553	1,191,539	Tonkolili (district)		7,003	347,197
Kailahun (district)		3,859	358,190	Southern Province		19,694	1,092,657
Kenema (district)		6,053	369,546	Bo (district)		5,219	313,711
Kenema (town)			128,402	Bo (town)			149,957
Koidu (town)			80,025	Bonthe (district)		3,458	129,947
Kono (district)		5,641	255,376	Bonthe (town)		10	9,740
Northern Province		35,936	1,745,553	Moyamba (district)		6,902	260,910
Bombali (district)		7,985	325,550	Pujehun (district)		4,105	228,392
Kambia (district)		3,108	270,462	Western Area		557	947,122
Koinadugu (district)			265,758	Freetown (rural area)		544	174,249
Makeni (town)			82,840	Freetown (city)		13	772,873
Port Loko (district)		5,719	453,746	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>71,740</b>	<b>4,976,871</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,836,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 210.7, persons per sq km 81.3.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 38.0%; rural 62.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.70%; female 51.30%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 41.7%; 15–29, 27.4%; 30–44, 17.2%; 45–59, 8.1%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 7,318,000; (2030) 8,943,000.

**Doubling time:** 29 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Mende 26.0%; Temne 24.6%; Limba 7.1%; Kuranko 5.5%; Kono 4.2%; Fulani 3.8%; Bullom-Sherbro 3.5%; other 25.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 65%<sup>2</sup>; Christian c. 25%<sup>2</sup>; traditional beliefs/other c. 10%.

**Major city/towns** (2006): Freetown (2009) 875,000; Bo 181,800; Kenema 148,800; Makeni 90,400; Koidu 87,300.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 45.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 21.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 24.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2005): n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 6.40.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 52.4 years; female 57.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases 1,343.0, of which diarrheal diseases 270.8, malaria 198.7, HIV/AIDS 116.5; accidents, injuries, and violence 215.2; diseases of the circulatory system 180.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 75.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: Le 1,249,000,000,000 (grants 40.1%, import duties 25.4%, personal income taxes 9.7%, excise duties on petroleum products 6.6%, corporate income taxes 4.9%). Expenditures: Le 1,457,000,000,000 (current expenditures 69.1%, capital expenditures 30.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$510,200,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,946,000,000 (U.S.\$340 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$790 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2004	
	in value Le '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,734,856	53.9	1,040,000 <sup>3</sup>	58.2 <sup>3</sup>
Mining	289,016	4.2		
Manufacturing, handicrafts	127,825	1.8		
Construction	105,528	1.5		
Public utilities	25,091	0.4		
Transp. and commun.	395,828	5.7	246,700 <sup>4</sup>	13.8 <sup>4</sup>
Trade, hotels	607,925	8.8		
Finance, real estate	897,558	13.0		
Pub. admin., defense	256,127	3.7		
Services	35,338	0.5		
Other	454,208 <sup>5</sup>	6.6 <sup>5</sup>	499,000	28.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,929,301<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1,785,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 1,000,000, cassava 370,000, vegetables 250,000, oil palm fruit 195,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 115,000, citrus fruit 90,000, pulses 60,000, coffee 18,000, cacao beans 10,500, chicken meat 11,745, kola nuts 4,500; livestock (number of live animals) 540,000 goats, 470,000 sheep, 350,000 cattle, (2009) 7,800,000 chickens; roundwood 5,632,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 98%; fisheries production 203,582 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009–10): bauxite 817,689; rutile 63,094; ilmenite 15,379; diamonds 439,526

carats; gold 231 kg. Manufacturing (2009–10): soap 574,200; cement 254,470; paint 183,890 gallons; soft drinks 1,906,990 crates; beer and stout 889,740 cartons. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 140,000,000 (99,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (1,994,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 166,000 (301,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure** (2003–04). Average household size (2008) 5.9; average annual income per household Le 4,369,000<sup>7</sup> (U.S.\$1,731); sources of income, n.a.; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 40.6%, housing and energy 14.5%, health 13.6%, clothing and footwear 7.7%, transportation 4.8%, household furnishings 4.3%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>8</sup>: total 2,102,000; activity rate of total population 37.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.6%; female 51.4%; unemployed [2007] unofficially 65%).

### Price index (2006 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	71.3	81.5	91.3	100.0	111.6	128.2	140.1

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 34; remittances (2009) 144; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 61; official development assistance (2008) 367. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 24; remittances (2009) 3.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 12.6%, in permanent crops 1.1%, in pasture 30.7%, forest area 37.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Le '000,000	-490,166	-400,959	-538,275	-513,189	-599,782	-948,541
% of total	53.0%	34.9%	37.0%	28.6%	29.0%	42.5%

**Imports** (2008): Le 1,590,338,000,000 (mineral fuels 32.3%; food products 21.7%, of which rice 11.1%; machinery and transport equipment 14.2%; manufactured goods 10.6%). **Major import sources:** China c. 10%; U.S. c. 8%; Belgium c. 7%; U.K. c. 7%; Côte d'Ivoire c. 6%; India c. 6%.

**Exports** (2008): Le 641,797,000,000 (diamonds 45.8%; rutile 17.0%; bauxite 13.0%; cacao 6.9%; reexports 6.8%; gold 1.9%; ilmenite 1.2%). **Major export destinations:** Belgium c. 39%; U.S. c. 22%; India c. 7%; France c. 5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2010)<sup>10</sup>: length 52 mi, 84 km. Roads (2002): total length 7,020 mi, 11,300 km (paved 8%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 16,396; trucks and buses 14,444. Air transport: (2005) passenger-km 94,000,000; (2006) metric ton-km cargo 10,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	63	13	PCs	1999	0.1	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	22 <sup>11</sup>	3.9 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,160 <sup>12</sup>	204 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	15	2.6
Landline	2009	33	5.8	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008)<sup>13</sup>: percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 72.6%; incomplete/complete primary education 8.2%; incomplete/complete secondary 13.5%; incomplete/complete higher 4.0%; unknown 1.7%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 39.8%; males literate 51.7%; females literate 28.9%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	30,239	1,322,205	43.7	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	10,024	239,579	23.9	25
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	1,198	9,041	7.5	2 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 168 (1 per 32,083 persons); hospital beds (2001) 2,770 (1 per 1,698 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 83.6; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,500,000 (46% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): c. 10,500 (total armed forces 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 12 paramount chiefs elected to represent each of the provincial districts. <sup>2</sup>Often mixed with traditional beliefs. <sup>3</sup>Represents crop farming. <sup>4</sup>Represents trade and repairs.

<sup>5</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>6</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>7</sup>Includes estimated value for income in kind. <sup>8</sup>ILO estimates.

<sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Private iron-ore railway was being rehabilitated in 2010.

<sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Based on demographic survey of 8,741 females and 7,306 males. <sup>14</sup>2001–02.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistics Sierra Leone**  
<http://www.statistics.sl>
- **Bank of Sierra Leone**  
<http://www.bankofsierraleone-centralbank.org>



## Singapore

**Official name:** Xinjiapo Gongheguo (Mandarin Chinese); Republik Singapura (Malay); Cingkapur Kudiyarasu (Tamil); Republic of Singapore (English).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [94<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of state government:** Prime Minister.

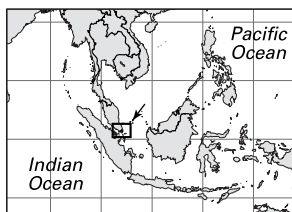
**Capital:** Singapore.

**Official languages:** Mandarin Chinese; Malay; Tamil; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Singapore dollar (S\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = S\$1.36; 1 £ = S\$2.09.



### Population (2010 census)<sup>2, 3</sup>

De facto population	5,076,700 <sup>4</sup>
De jure population	3,771,700 <sup>5</sup>

### Demography

**Area:** 274.2 sq mi, 710.3 sq km.

**Population (2010):** 5,093,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 18,574, persons per sq km 7,170.

**Urban-rural:** urban 100%.

**Sex distribution (2010)<sup>7</sup>:** male 49.34%; female 50.66%.

**Age breakdown (2010)<sup>7</sup>:** under 15, 17.3%; 15–29, 20.8%; 30–44, 24.6%; 45–59, 23.2%; 60–74, 10.5%; 75–84, 2.8%; 85 and over, 0.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,495,000; (2030) 5,749,000.

**Ethnic composition (2010)<sup>7</sup>:** Chinese 74.1%; Malay 13.4%; Indian 9.2%; other 3.3%.

**Religious affiliation (2000)<sup>7</sup>:** Buddhist/Taoist/Chinese folk-religionist 51.0%; Muslim 14.9%; Christian 14.6%; Hindu 4.0%; traditional beliefs 0.6%; non-religious 14.9%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>7</sup>: 9.9 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>7</sup>: 4.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>7</sup>: 5.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009)<sup>7</sup>: 1.22.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>8</sup>: 4.4/1.2.

**Life expectancy at birth (2009)<sup>7</sup>:** male 79.0 years; female 83.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009)<sup>8</sup>: diseases of the circulatory system 112.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 101.5; diseases of the respiratory system 63.9; diseases of the genito-urinary system 17.3; accidents 8.8.

### National economy

**Budget (2009).** Revenue: S\$37,872,100,000 (tax revenue 93.1%, of which taxes on corporate income 25.1%, personal income taxes 19.3%, taxes on goods and services 17.5%; nontax revenue 6.9%). Expenditures: S\$40,482,900,000 (security and external relations 35.6%; education 20.2%; transport 11.2%; health 8.2%; trade and industry 7.1%).

**Public debt** (December 2009): U.S.\$201,000,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): hen's eggs 19,991, vegetables 19,584, orchids (15% of the world market) and other ornamental plants are cultivated for export; livestock (number of live animals) 260,000 pigs, 3,200,000 chickens, 750,000 ducks; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 5,141 (from aquaculture 68%)<sup>9</sup>. Quarrying: limestone, n.a. Manufacturing (value added in S\$'000,000; 2009): electronic products and components 13,453; pharmaceuticals 7,827; transport equipment 5,927; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 4,845; fabricated metal products 2,187; precision and medical equipment 2,027. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 41,796,000,000 ([2008] 37,110,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (negligible); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) none ([2008] 327,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 36,417,000 (8,119,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) none (9,656,000,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$185,655,000,000 (U.S.\$37,220 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$49,850 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value S\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7, 10</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture, quarrying	107.6	0.1	22,800 <sup>11</sup>	1.2 <sup>11</sup>
Manufacturing	48,910.2	18.5	311,900	16.2
Construction	13,585.0	5.1	105,500	5.5
Public utilities	3,537.8	1.3	...	...
Transp. and commun. <sup>12</sup>	31,983.4	12.1	269,400	14.0
Trade, hotels	49,907.7	18.8	389,500	20.2
Finance, real estate	77,446.3	29.2	361,100	18.7
Pub. admin., defense, services	25,700.9	9.7	391,900	20.3
Other	13,879.0 <sup>13</sup>	5.2 <sup>13</sup>	76,200 <sup>14</sup>	3.9 <sup>14</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>265,057.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,928,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 3.5; average annual income per household S\$85,080 (U.S.\$62,455); sources of income (2003): wages and salaries 82.5%, self-employment 12.3%, other 5.2%; expenditure (2009)<sup>15</sup>: housing and energy 19.7%, transportation 14.4%,

recreation and culture 9.3%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 7.7%, health 7.4%, restaurants 7.2%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,928,300<sup>7, 10</sup>; activity rate of total population 52.9%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.7%<sup>7</sup>; female 43.3%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed [2009; incl./excl. temporary residents] 3.2%/4.5%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.9	99.6	100.0	101.0	103.1	109.9	110.5
Monthly earnings index	93.3	96.7	100.0	103.2	109.6	115.5	112.4

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 9,187; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 21,166. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 15,759; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 8,382.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.9%; in permanent crops 0.3%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area 3.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>16</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
S\$'000,000	+58,721	+49,341	+52,635	+54,607	+25,869	+34,819
% of total	9.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.5%	2.8%	7.8%

**Imports** (2009): S\$356,299,000,000 (crude and refined petroleum 24.0%; non-electronic machinery and equipment 19.8%; integrated circuits/parts 15.5%; base and fabricated metals 5.1%; personal computers/parts 4.5%). **Major import sources:** Malaysia 11.6%; U.S. 11.6%; China 10.5%; Japan 7.6%; Indonesia 5.8%; South Korea 5.7%.

**Exports** (2009): S\$391,118,000,000 (integrated circuits/parts 20.4%; crude and refined petroleum 19.9%; nonelectronic machinery and equipment 15.5%; personal computers/parts 6.3%; organic chemicals 4.7%). **Major export destinations:** Hong Kong 11.6%; Malaysia 11.5%; Indonesia 9.7%; China 9.7%; U.S. 6.5%; South Korea 4.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 24 mi, 39 km<sup>17</sup>. Roads (2010<sup>18</sup>)<sup>19</sup>: total length 2,085 mi, 3,356 km (paved 100%). Vehicles (2010<sup>18</sup>): passenger cars 604,073; trucks and buses 174,230. Air transport (2008)<sup>20</sup>: passenger-km 96,855,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,517,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2008	583 <sup>21</sup>	120 <sup>21</sup>	PCs	2007	3,409	743
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,020 <sup>22</sup>	205 <sup>22</sup>
Cellular	2009	6,652 <sup>21</sup>	1,404 <sup>21</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,658	772
Landline	2009	1,852	391	Broadband	2009	1,123 <sup>21</sup>	237 <sup>21</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005)<sup>7</sup>. Percentage of population age 15 and over<sup>23</sup> having: no schooling 16.4%; primary education 22.0%; lower secondary 21.3%; upper secondary 15.1%; technical 8.2%; university 17.0%. **Literacy** (2008)<sup>8</sup>: 94.5%; males literate 97.4%; females literate 91.6%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	15,525	299,704	19.3	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–15)	14,128	231,144	16.4	...
Tertiary <sup>24</sup>	15,160	198,634	13.1	... (age 16–20)

**Health** (2009): physicians 7,733<sup>25</sup> (1 per 645 persons); hospital beds 11,663 (1 per 428 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births<sup>7</sup> 2.2; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 72,500 (army 69.0%, navy 12.4%, air force 18.6%); reserve 312,500; paramilitary 93,800. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 4.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$1,661.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 10 nonelective seats. <sup>2</sup>July 1; advance census results released August 2010. <sup>3</sup>Singapore does not have a local government structure. Five community development councils established in 2001 manage a variety of social services. <sup>4</sup>The de facto population figure (as of the 2010 census) includes citizens (3,230,700), noncitizens with permanent residency status (541,000), and temporary residents (1,305,000). <sup>5</sup>The de jure population figure excludes temporary residents. <sup>6</sup>July 1 estimate calculated by *Britannica World Data* editors in mid-July 2010. <sup>7</sup>Based on de jure population. <sup>8</sup>Based on de facto population. <sup>9</sup>Aquarium fish farming is also an important economic pursuit; Singapore produces roughly 30% of the world's ornamental fish. <sup>10</sup>Total labour force including temporary residents equals 2,939,000. <sup>11</sup>Includes not adequately defined. <sup>12</sup>Includes storage and information services. <sup>13</sup>Taxes on products. <sup>14</sup>Unemployed. <sup>15</sup>Domestic expenditures of de jure population. <sup>16</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>17</sup>Length of Singapore portion of Singapore-to-Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, railway. <sup>18</sup>January 1. <sup>19</sup>Public roads only. <sup>20</sup>Singapore Airlines and Silkair only. <sup>21</sup>Subscribers. <sup>22</sup>Circulation. <sup>23</sup>Nonstudent population only. <sup>24</sup>2008–09. <sup>25</sup>Excluding physicians not in active practice.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistics Singapore** <http://www.singstat.gov.sg>
- **Ministry of Trade and Industry** <http://app.mti.gov.sg>

## Slovakia

**Official name:** Slovenská republika (Slovak Republic).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Council [150]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

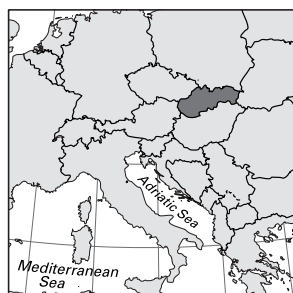
**Capital:** Bratislava.

**Official language:** Slovak.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** euro (€)<sup>1</sup>;

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.21.



### Area and population

Regions	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica	3,651	9,455	653,186
Bratislava	Bratislava	793	2,053	622,706
Košice	Košice	2,607	6,753	778,120
Nitra	Nitra	2,449	6,343	705,661
Prešov	Prešov	3,472	8,993	807,011
Trenčín	Trenčín	1,738	4,501	599,214
Trnava	Trnava	1,601	4,148	561,525
Žilina	Žilina	2,621	6,788	697,502
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18,932</b>	<b>49,034</b>	<b>5,424,925</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,431,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 286.9, persons per sq km 110.8.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 55.4%; rural 44.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.52%; female 51.48%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 16.3%; 15–29, 24.0%; 30–44, 22.2%; 45–59, 21.1%; 60–74, 11.4%; 75–84, 4.0%; 85 and over, 1.0%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 5,461,000; (2030) 5,367,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2001): Slovak 85.8%; Hungarian 9.7%; Rom (Gypsy) 1.7%; Czech 0.8%; Ruthenian and Ukrainian 0.7%; other 1.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 68.9%; Protestant 9.2%, of which Lutheran 6.9%, Reformed Christian 2.0%; Greek Catholic 4.1%; Eastern Orthodox 0.9%; nonreligious 13.0%; other/unknown 3.9%.

**Major cities** (2010<sup>2</sup>): Bratislava 431,061; Košice 233,880; Prešov 91,193; Žilina 85,252; Nitra 83,692; Banská Bystrica 79,990.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 69.9%; outside of marriage (2008) 30.1%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 1.8 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.41.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2009) 4.9/(2008) 2.3.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 70.9 years; female 78.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 540.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 220.4; accidents and violence 58.1; diseases of the respiratory system 57.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007)<sup>3</sup>. Revenue: Sk 546,660,000,000 (tax revenue 47.9%, of which taxes on goods and services 35.6%; social security contributions 39.8%; nontax revenue 10.9%; grants 1.4%). Expenditures: Sk 580,610,000,000 (social protection 33.0%; health 20.0%; general administration 18.9%; economic affairs 11.8%; police 5.9%; defense 4.5%; education 3.7%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 1,537,905, corn (maize) 988,053, cow's milk 957,327, sugar beets 898,807, barley 675,475, rapeseed 386,691, potatoes 216,123, sunflower seeds 187,238, pig meat 88,432, rye 56,932; livestock (number of live animals) 740,862 pigs, 483,810 cattle; roundwood 9,086,991 cu m, of which fuelwood 6%; fisheries production (2008) 2,726 (from aquaculture 39%). Mining and quarrying (2008): magnesite 807,000; kaolin 44,000; barite 12,950. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): fabricated metal products 1,200; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 1,165; motor vehicles/parts 1,000; electrical/electronic machinery and apparatus 850; food and beverages 805; base metals (mostly iron and steel and to a lesser extent aluminum) 795. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 28,908,000,000 ([2007] 29,781,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (5,021,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 2,412,000 ([2007] 2,935,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 170,000 (43,650,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 5,707,000 (3,084,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 142,000,000 (6,064,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,691,200; activity rate of total population 49.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.9%; female 44.7%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 9.1%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.5	97.3	100.0	104.5	107.4	112.3	114.1
Annual earnings index	83.2	91.6	100.0	108.6	116.6	126.1	130.0

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2003) 2.9; average annual gross income per household (2003) Sk 288,388 (U.S.\$7,842); sources of income (2003): wages and salaries 73.9%, transfers 19.6%, self-

employment 4.7%; expenditure (2006): housing and energy 26.3%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 17.9%, transportation 8.7%, recreation and culture 8.6%, hotels and restaurants 7.8%.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): U.S.\$10,313,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$87,402,000,000 (U.S.\$16,130 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$21,600 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>4</sup>	% of labour force <sup>4</sup>
Agriculture	1,494	2.4	98,000	3.6
Mining	353	0.6	14,200	0.5
Manufacturing	11,067	17.5	647,600	24.1
Public utilities	3,276	5.2	42,100	1.6
Construction	5,076	8.0	256,700	9.5
Transp. and commun.	4,254	6.7	177,700	6.6
Trade, restaurants	9,724	15.4	406,500	15.1
Finance, real estate	12,598	19.9	213,100	7.9
Pub. admin., defense	9,704	15.3	167,100	6.2
Services			410,000	15.2
Other	5,784 <sup>5</sup>	9.1 <sup>5</sup>	258,300 <sup>6</sup>	9.6 <sup>6</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,332<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>2,691,300</b>	<b>100.0<sup>7</sup></b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,589; remittances (2009) 1,973; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,314. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,165; remittances (2009) 134; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 430.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 28.4%, left fallow 0.2%, in permanent crops 0.5%, in pasture 11.0%, forest area 40.2%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-1,593	-2,374	-3,072	-1,172	-2,423	+1,747
% of total	2.8%	3.6%	3.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.6%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$72,612,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.2%, of which telecommunications equipment/televisions/parts 10.5%; road vehicles/parts 13.2%; mineral fuels 12.8%; base and fabricated metals 10.3%; chemicals and chemical products 8.7%). **Major import sources:** Germany 19.8%; Czech Republic 11.4%; Russia 10.7%; South Korea 5.8%; China 5.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$70,189,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 31.2%, of which colour television receivers 12.0%; road vehicles/parts 22.0%, of which passenger cars 15.5%; base and fabricated metals 12.4%, of which iron and steel 7.3%; refined petroleum 4.7%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 20.2%; Czech Republic 13.1%; France 6.8%; Poland 6.6%; Hungary 6.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009<sup>2</sup>): route length 2,251 mi, 3,623 km; passenger-km (2008) 2,296,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,280,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 27,197 mi, 43,770 km (paved 87%); passenger-km (2006) 33,700,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 29,094,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>2</sup>): passenger cars 1,544,888; trucks and buses 257,430. Air transport (2008)<sup>8</sup>: passenger-km 3,733,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, none.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	2,285	425	PCs	2007	2,774	514
Telephones				Dailies	2009	434 <sup>9</sup>	94 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	5,498 <sup>10</sup>	1,017 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,064	752
Landline	2009	1,022	189	Broadband	2009	778 <sup>10</sup>	144 <sup>10</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: primary education 1%; lower secondary 12%; upper secondary 73%; higher vocational 1%; university 13%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate nearly 100%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	13,529	224,769	16.6	92 <sup>11</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–18)	46,989	591,482	12.6	...
Tertiary	12,284	229,477	18.7	54 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 17,031 (1 per 317 persons); hospital beds (2007) 36,426 (1 per 148 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 5.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 16,531 (army 44.3%, air force 25.4%, headquarters staff 8.8%, support/training 21.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$269.

<sup>1</sup>The euro (€) replaced the Slovak koruna (Sk) on Jan. 1, 2009, at an exchange rate of €1 = Sk 30.13. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Central government only. <sup>4</sup>Excludes persons on child-care leave and conscripts. <sup>5</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>6</sup>Including 256,000 unemployed. <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>SkyEurope airlines only; operations suspended September 2009. <sup>9</sup>Circulation. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>2004–05.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- National Bank of Slovakia <http://www.nbs.sk>
- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic <http://portal.statistics.sk>



## Slovenia

**Official name:** Republika Slovenija (Republic of Slovenia).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (National Council [40]; National Assembly [90]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Ljubljana.  
**Official language:** Slovene.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** euro (€); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = €0.78; 1 £ = €1.211.



### Area and population

Statistical regions <sup>3</sup>	Principal cities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Gorenjska	Kranj	825	2,137	202,903
Goriška	Nova Gorica	898	2,325	119,080
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	Novo mesto	653	1,690	142,092
Koroška	Ravne na Koroškem	401	1,041	72,812
Notranjsko-kraška	Postojna	562	1,456	52,217
Obalno-kraška	Koper	403	1,044	110,412
Osrednjeslovenska	Ljubljana	1,367	3,540	529,646
Podravska	Maribor	838	2,170	323,343
Pomurska	Murska Sobota	516	1,337	119,548
Savinjska	Celje	920	2,384	260,025
Spodnjeposavska	Krško	342	885	70,192
Zasavska	Trbovlje	102	264	44,706
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,827</b>	<b>20,273</b>	<b>2,046,976</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 2,051,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 262.0, persons per sq km 101.2.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 49.6%; rural 50.4%.  
**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>2</sup>): male 49.54%; female 50.46%.  
**Age breakdown** (2010<sup>2</sup>): under 15, 14.0%; 15–29, 18.9%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 22.5%; 60–74, 14.5%; 75–84, 5.9%; 85 and over, 1.6%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 2,079,000; (2030) 2,063,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2002<sup>4</sup>): Slovene 91.2%; Serb 2.2%; Croat 2.0%; Bosniac (ethnic Muslim) 1.8%; other 2.8%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 57.8%; Muslim 2.4%; Orthodox 2.3%; Protestant 0.8%; nonreligious/atheist 10.2%; other/unknown 26.5%.  
**Major cities** (2010<sup>2</sup>): Ljubljana 271,885; Maribor 95,787; Celje 37,777; Kranj 36,781; Velenje 25,834.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 47.1%; outside of marriage (2008) 52.9%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.2 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 1.6 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.53.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.2/1.1.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 75.8 years; female 82.3 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2009): diseases of the circulatory system 366.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 284.2; diseases of the respiratory system 62.2; diseases of the digestive system 56.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: €13,807,000,000 (tax revenue 93.8%, of which social security contributions 37.4%, taxes on goods and services 33.8%, personal income tax 15.2%; nontax revenue 4.9%; other [including grants] 1.3%). Expenditures: €15,427,000,000 (current expenditures 88.4%; capital expenditures 11.6%).  
**Public debt** (June 2010): U.S.\$16,645,000,000.  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 653,682, corn (maize) 302,600, wheat 136,904, grapes 112,855, potatoes 103,425, apples 95,622, cattle meat 35,260, hops 2,669; livestock (number of live animals) 469,983 cattle, 432,011 pigs, 4,387,000 chickens; roundwood 2,930,200 cu m, of which fuelwood 34%; fisheries production (2008) 2,184 (from aquaculture 60%). Mining and quarrying (2009): sand and gravel 19,000,000. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2007): pharmaceuticals, paints, and soaps 1,168; nonelectrical machinery 1,100; fabricated metal products 1,024; electrical machinery 618; food products 562; motor vehicles/parts 521; plastics products 400. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 15,374,000,000 (11,422,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (66,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009) 3,918,000 (3,938,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 994 (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 5,707,000 (3,084,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 2,575,000 (1,021,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 7.6%, left fallow 0.1%, in permanent crops 1.3%, in pasture 15.8%, forest area 63.3%.  
**Household income and expenditure** (2006). Average household size 2.6; average annual income per household SIT 4,104,896<sup>1</sup> (U.S.\$21,542); sources of income: wages and salaries 57.6%, transfers 28.9%, self-employment 5.5%; expenditure (2008): housing and energy 27.9%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 14.8%, transportation 13.9%, recreation and culture 8.8%.  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$48,063,000,000 (U.S.\$23,520 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$26,340 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2007	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry	756	2.1	101,000	9.7
Mining	138	0.4	4,000	0.4
Manufacturing	6,046	17.1	266,000	25.5
Construction	2,429	6.9	61,000	5.9
Public utilities	985	2.8	9,000	0.9
Transp. and commun.	2,216	6.3	60,000	5.8
Trade, restaurants	4,578	12.9	155,000	14.9
Finance, real estate	7,183	20.3	89,000	8.5
Pub. admin., defense	1,961	5.5	59,000	5.7
Services	4,575	12.9	180,000	17.3
Other	4,516 <sup>5</sup>	12.8 <sup>5</sup>	58,000 <sup>6</sup>	5.6 <sup>6</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,384<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,041,600<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>7</sup></b>

**Population economically active** (2007): total 1,041,600; activity rate 51.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.7%; female 46.0%; unemployed [September 2009–August 2010] 10.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.2	97.6	100.0	102.5	106.2	112.2	113.1
Monthly earnings index	91.3	96.5	100.0	105.1	113.4	122.3	126.4

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,589; remittances (2009) 268; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,124. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,165; remittances (2009) 191; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 1,345.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,692	–1,730	–2,029	–2,928	–4,733	–1,436
% of total	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.2%	7.5%	3.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$33,986,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.2%; base and fabricated metals 12.9%; road vehicles/parts 12.0%; chemicals and chemical products 11.8%; petroleum 9.7%; food 5.8%). **Major import sources:** Germany 18.7%; Italy 18.1%; Austria 12.2%; France 5.1%; Hungary 3.9%.  
**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$29,253,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.2%, of which general industrial machinery 6.2%, household-type equipment 4.6%; road vehicles/parts 14.5%; base and fabricated metals 13.1%, of which manufactures of metals 5.4%; medicine 7.2%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 18.9%; Italy 12.1%; Croatia 8.6%; Austria 7.8%; France 6.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 764 mi, 1,229 km; (2009) passenger-km 840,000,000; (2009) metric ton-km cargo 2,668,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 24,187 mi, 38,925 km (paved 100%); (2008) passenger-km 23,900,000,000; (2009) metric ton-km cargo 14,762,000,000. Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 1,058,858; trucks and buses 86,029. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 1,193,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,682,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2005	559	279	PCs	2007	850	425
Telephones				Dailies	2009	297 <sup>10</sup>	145 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,100 <sup>11</sup>	1,040 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,299	643
Landline	2009	1,034	512	Broadband	2009	466 <sup>11</sup>	231 <sup>11</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling through complete primary education 27.7%; secondary 6.0%; vocational 55.1%; some higher 2.9%; undergraduate 7.1%; advanced degree 1.2%. **Literacy** (2008): 99.7%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	6,152	107,925	17.5	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–18)	15,790	147,463	9.3	91
Tertiary	5,939	115,445	19.4	87 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2007) 4,981 (1 per 404 persons); hospital beds (2008) 9,586 (1 per 211 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 2.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 60,000 (less than 5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,960 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 7,200 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GNP** (2008): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$397.

<sup>1</sup>The Slovenian tolar (SIT) was the former monetary unit; on Jan. 1, 2007, SIT 239.64 = €1. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Actual first-order administration is based on 210 municipalities. <sup>4</sup>Prorating 8.9% of population not responding to census questionnaire. <sup>5</sup>Net taxes on products. <sup>6</sup>Includes 48,000 unemployed and 10,000 not distributed. <sup>7</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>9</sup>Passenger cars 23,000,000,000; buses 900,000,000. <sup>10</sup>Circulation. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia** <http://www.stat.si/eng/index.asp>
- **Bank of Slovenia** <http://www.bsi.si/en>

## Solomon Islands

**Official name:** Solomon Islands.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Parliament [50]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Honiara.

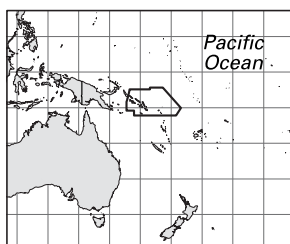
**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Solomon Islands

dollar (SI\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = SI\$7.35; 1 £ = SI\$11.35.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2007 estimates
Central Islands	Tulagi	237	615	26,100
Choiseul	Taro	1,482	3,837	24,100
Guadalcanal	Honiara	2,060	5,336	73,000
Isabel	Buala	1,597	4,136	24,500
Makira-Ulawa	Kirakira	1,231	3,188	37,700
Malaita	Auki	1,631	4,225	149,200
Rennell and Bellona	Tigoa	259	671	2,800
Temotu	Santa Cruz	334	865	22,800
Western	Gizo	2,114	5,475	75,800
<b>Capital Territory</b>				
Honiara	—	9	22	59,100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,954</b>	<b>28,370</b>	<b>495,000<sup>1</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 536,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 48.9, persons per sq km 18.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 18.2%; rural 81.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 51.06%; female 48.94%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 38.8%; 15–29, 28.0%; 30–44, 18.9%; 45–59, 8.7%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 662,000; (2030) 788,000.

**Doubling time:** 28 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2002): Melanesian 93.0%; Polynesian 4.0%; Micronesian 1.5%; other 1.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant c. 70%, of which Anglican c. 32%, Adventist c. 10%; Roman Catholic c. 18%; traditional beliefs c. 5%; other c. 7%.

**Major towns** (2006): Honiara (on Guadalcanal; 2009) 72,000; Gizo (in the New Georgia Islands) 6,300; Auki (on Malaita) 4,400; Buala (on Santa Isabel) 2,700.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 29.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 25.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.76.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): n.a./n.a.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 71.1 years; female 76.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 157, of which cerebrovascular diseases 47, ischemic heart disease 46; respiratory diseases 45; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 43; about 20% of the population has malaria, one of the world's highest rates.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: SI\$1,704,800,000 (tax revenue 76.7%, of which VAT 21.5%, corporate tax 13.0%, logging duties 9.7%, import duties 7.5%; non-tax revenue 10.6%; grants 12.7%). Expenditures: SI\$1,701,600,000 (current expenditure 83.9%; capital expenditure 16.1%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$133,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$478,000,000 (U.S.\$910 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,860 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2006		2004	
	in value SI\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>2</sup>	% of labour force <sup>2</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,217.4	35.0	14,938	28.7
Mining	1.7	—	—	—
Manufacturing	165.5	4.8	1,476	2.8
Construction	18.8	0.5	1,397	2.7
Public utilities	44.6	1.3	469	0.9
Transportation and communications	322.2	9.3	1,246	2.4
Trade, hotels	477.9	13.8	3,274	6.3
Finance, real estate	492.6	14.2	806	1.5
Pub. admin., defense	238.1	6.9	6,758	13.0
Services	435.8	12.5	21,757	41.7
Other	60.5 <sup>3</sup>	1.7 <sup>3</sup>	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,475.3<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,121</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2005–06)<sup>4</sup>. Average household size 6.2; average annual income per household U.S.\$3,129; sources of income: home production<sup>5</sup> 36.9%, wages and salaries 26.6%, transfers 8.8%, self-employment 7.8%; expenditure: food 53.5%, housing 15.8%, transportation 6.8%, education 3.8%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: total 113,000; activity rate of total population 22.1% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 35.9%; female 31.0%; unemployed [2003] 15.2%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.1	93.2	100.0	111.2	119.7	140.5	150.5

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 276,000, oil palm fruit 188,000, sweet potatoes 86,000, taro 44,000, yams 32,000, cacao beans (2009) 4,671; livestock (number of live animals) 54,500 pigs, 14,500 cattle, 235,000 chickens; roundwood 1,648,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 8%; fisheries production (2009) 19,300 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants production 144 (from aquaculture 100%). Mining and quarrying (2005): gold 10 kg<sup>7</sup>. Manufacturing (2009): vegetable oils and fats (2002) 50,000, palm oil 23,204, copra 21,973, cocoa 4,671, coconut oil 634. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 75,000,000 (71,000,000); coal, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (62,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4; remittances (2009) 20; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 105; official development assistance (2008) 224. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8; remittances (2009) 4; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 12.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.6%, in permanent crops 2.1%, in pasture 0.3%, forest area 74.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	–27.2	–35.7	–68.4	–110.7	–126.5	–130.2
% of total	17.0%	17.2%	32.7%	31.3%	28.5%	25.2%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$323,400,000 (mineral fuels 26.1%, machinery and transport equipment 24.3%, food 19.7%, chemicals and chemical products 6.8%).

**Major import sources** (2007): Australia 31.2%; Singapore 27.1%; Japan 8.2%; Malaysia 5.8%; Papua New Guinea 5.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$193,200,000 (logs 57.1%, copra 11.3%, palm oil 10.7%, fish 7.8%, cacao beans 4.6%, sawn wood 3.4%, gold<sup>7</sup> 1.4%). **Major export destinations** (2007): China 46.6%; Thailand 7.2%; Philippines 7.1%; Dem. Rep. of the Congo 6.1%; Japan 4.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 932 mi, 1,500 km (paved 3%). Vehicles (1993): passenger cars 2,052; trucks and buses 2,574. Air transport (2007)<sup>9</sup>: passenger-km 94,200,000; metric ton-km cargo 700,000.

Communications		units per 1,000 persons		units per 1,000 persons	
Medium	date	number in '000s		Medium	date
Televisions	2004	5.3	11	PCs	2005
Telephones				Dailies	2009
Cellular	2009	30 <sup>11</sup>	57 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009
Landline	2009	8.2	16	Broadband	2009

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005–06)<sup>4</sup>. Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no schooling/unknown 15.6%; primary education 46.7%; secondary 32.8%; vocational 4.0%; higher 0.9%. **Literacy** (2004): total population age 15 and over literate 76.6%.

Education (2007)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	...	83,232	...	81
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	...	27,332	...	30
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 19–23)

**Health** (2005): physicians 89 (1 per 5,293 persons); hospital beds 691 (1 per 682 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 19.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 48,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): no military (police force only); peacekeepers (2009) from Australia 80, from New Zealand 44.

<sup>1</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>2</sup>Persons employed in the monetary sector only. <sup>3</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies and less imputed bank charges. <sup>4</sup>Based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005–06 comprising 3,822 households. <sup>5</sup>Mostly food preparations and handicrafts. <sup>6</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>7</sup>Although small-scale artisanal production continued, production at the country's only gold mine was suspended from 2000 because of lawlessness, but it resumed in 2007. <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>9</sup>Solomon Airlines only. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Solomon Islands  
<http://www.cbsi.com.sb>
- Solomon Islands National Statistics Office  
<http://www.spc.int/prism/country/sb/stats>



## Somalia<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** Soomaaliya (Somali) (Somalia).

**Form of government:** transitional regime<sup>2</sup> with one legislative body (Transitional Federal Assembly [TFA; 550<sup>3</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:**

President assisted by Prime Minister<sup>2</sup>.

**Capital:** Mogadishu.

**Official languages:** Somali; Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Somali shilling (Shilin Soomaali; So.Sh.); valuation<sup>4, 5</sup>.



Area and population		area		population
Historic Administrative Regions	Principal cities	sq mi	sq km	2008 estimate
Awda <sup>6</sup>	Borama	8,253	21,374	...
Bakool	Xudur	10,410	26,962	...
Banaadir	Mogadishu (Muqdisho)	143	370	...
Bari <sup>7</sup>	Boosaaso	27,061	70,088	...
Bay	Baidoa (Baydhaba)	13,574	35,156	...
Galguduud	Dhuusamarreeb	17,809	46,126	...
Gedo	Garbahaarey	23,316	60,389	...
Hiiraan	Belet Weyne	12,166	31,510	...
Juba Dhexe	Bu'aale	3,798	9,836	...
Juba Hoose	Kismayo	16,555	42,876	...
Mudug <sup>8</sup>	Gaalkacyo	28,160	72,933	...
Nugaal <sup>7</sup>	Garowe	10,108	26,180	...
Sanaag <sup>9</sup>	Ceerigaabo	20,608	53,374	...
Shabelle Dhexe	Jowhar	8,750	22,663	...
Shabelle Hoose	Marka	9,763	25,285	...
Sool <sup>9</sup>	Laas Caanood (Las Anod)	9,666	25,036	...
Togdheer <sup>9</sup>	Burao (Burco)	14,928	38,663	...
Woqooyi Galbeed <sup>6</sup>	Hargeysa	11,134	28,836	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>246,201<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>637,657</b>	<b>8,926,000<sup>11</sup></b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,359,000<sup>11</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 38.0, persons per sq km 14.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 37.0%; rural 63.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.89%; female 50.11%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 45.0%; 15–29, 25.7%; 30–44, 16.9%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 12,246,000; (2030) 15,744,000.

**Doubling time:** 25 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Somali 92.4%; Arab 2.2%; Afar 1.3%; other 4.1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) c. 99%; other c. 1%.

**Major cities** (2008): Mogadishu (2009) 1,353,000<sup>12</sup>; Hargeysa (in Somaliland) 436,232<sup>13</sup>; Burao (in Somaliland) 151,451<sup>13</sup>; Belet Weyne 108,125<sup>13</sup>; Boosaaso (in Puntland) 108,016<sup>13</sup>.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 43.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 6.52.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 47.8 years; female 51.3 years.

**Major causes of death** as percentage of all deaths (2001–02): sickness 61.1%; old age 19.0%; accidents 11.0%, of which land mines 3.6%; war-related 4.3%; pregnancy/childbirth-related 4.0%.

## National economy

**Budget:** n.a. UN assistance (2007): U.S.\$175,000,000, of which food aid U.S.\$50,000,000.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): U.S.\$1,983,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 215,000, corn (maize) 99,000, cassava 82,000, sorghum 80,000, bananas 38,000, sesame seed 30,000, dry beans 18,000, rice 16,000, tomatoes 16,000, dates 12,000, coconuts 12,000, oranges 8,700, lemons and limes 8,300; other tree/bush products include khat, frankincense, and myrrh; livestock (number of live animals) 13,100,000 sheep, 12,700,000 goats, 7,000,000 camels, 5,350,000 cattle; roundwood (2009) 11,916,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 99%; fisheries production 30,000 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2009): small quantities of gemstones (including garnet and opal) and salt. Manufacturing: small manufacturers produce textiles, handicrafts, and processed meat. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 326,000,000 (326,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (1,319,400); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 177,000 (193,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 3,631,000; activity rate of total population 39.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2007] 71.1%; female 39.1%; unemployed, n.a.).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...

**Household income and expenditure** (2001–02). Average household size 5.8; income per household U.S.\$226; sources of income: self-employment 50%, remittances 22.5%, wages 14%, rent/aid 13.5%; expenditure: n.a.

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$2,570,000,000 (U.S.\$288 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2010	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, livestock	1,657	62.3	2,447,000	65.6
Mining and quarrying	18	0.7		
Public utilities	68	2.5		
Manufacturing	116	4.4		
Construction	266	10.0	1,284,000	34.4
Transp. and commun.	293	11.0		
Trade, restaurants	339	12.7		
Finance, real estate	339	12.7		
Pub. admin., defense	...	...	3,731,000	100.0
Services	...	...		
Other	–97	–3.6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2008) 2,000; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 112; official development assistance (2008) 758. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.6%, in permanent crops 0.04%, in pasture 68.5%, forest area 11.1%.

## Foreign trade

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	–245	–324	–388	–422	–494	–494
% of total	48.5%	60.0%	49.5%	45.9%	45.3%	45.3%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$793,000,000 (agricultural products 48.1%, of which sugar [all forms] 12.3%, cereals 12.0%, vegetable/animal oils 6.6%; unspecified 51.9%). **Major import sources** (2008): Djibouti c. 30%; India c. 8%; Kenya c. 8%; U.S. c. 6%; Oman c. 6%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$299,000,000 (goats 12.0%; sheep 6.4%; cattle 5.5%; other agricultural products 1.4%; unspecified 74.7%). **Major export destinations** (2008): U.A.E. c. 57%; Yemen c. 21%; Saudi Arabia c. 4%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2009): total length 13,732 mi, 22,100 km (paved 12%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 12,700; trucks and buses 10,400. Air transport (2003)<sup>14</sup>: passenger arrivals 50,096, passenger departures 41,979; cargo unloaded 3,817 metric tons, cargo loaded 152 metric tons.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	108	14	PCs	2007	79	9.0
Telephones				Dailies	2009	22 <sup>15</sup>	2.4 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	641 <sup>16</sup>	70 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	106	12
Landline	2009	100	11	Broadband	2009	—	—

## Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2002): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 19.2%; males literate 25.1%; females literate 13.1%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary	12,870	457,132	35.5	...
Secondary/Voc.	4,504	86,929	19.3	...
Tertiary	...	...	...	...

**Health:** physicians (2006) 300 (1 per 28,333 persons); hospital beds, n.a.; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 109.2; undernourished population, n.a.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel:** no national army from 1991<sup>17</sup>, 18. **Military expenditure** as percentage of GDP: n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Proclamation of the “Republic of Somaliland” in May 1991 on territory corresponding to the former British Somaliland (which unified with the former Italian Trust Territory of Somalia to form Somalia in 1960) had not received international recognition as of August 2010. This entity represented about a quarter of Somalia's territory. <sup>2</sup>“Transitional government” from October 2004 controlled very little of Somalia in August 2010. <sup>3</sup>Planned number; TFA met in Baidoa from February 2006 to January 2009—some government officials met in Djibouti thereafter. <sup>4</sup>The So.Sh. had limited availability and circulation in 2009; 1 U.S.\$ = c. 34,000 So.Sh. (1 £ = c. 66,000 So.Sh.) at the “black market” rate of May 2008. <sup>5</sup>Somaliland's sole legal tender from 1995 is the Somaliland shilling; in January 2009 1 U.S.\$ = 7,500 Somaliland shillings. <sup>6</sup>Part of “Republic of Somaliland” from 1991. <sup>7</sup>Part of “autonomous region” of Puntland from 1998. <sup>8</sup>Administered (in part) as part of Puntland. <sup>9</sup>Administration disputed (at least in part) between Puntland and Somaliland. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Estimate of United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision* including Somaliland. <sup>12</sup>Urban agglomeration. <sup>13</sup>Estimate of www.world-gazetteer.com. <sup>14</sup>Four Somaliland airports only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Ethiopian forces backing the transitional government intermittently fought Islamist forces from December 2006 into 2010. <sup>18</sup>AU peacekeeping troops (March 2010) 5,000.

### Internet resource for further information:

• UNDP in Somalia  
<http://www.so.undp.org>

## South Africa

**Official name:** Republic of South Africa (English).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (National Council of Provinces [90]; National Assembly [400]).

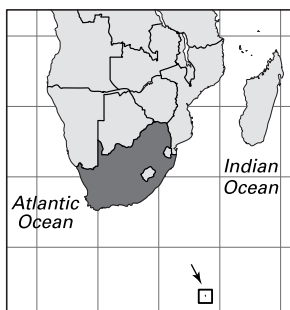
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capitals** (de facto): Pretoria<sup>1</sup> (executive); Bloemfontein<sup>2</sup> (judicial); Cape Town (legislative).

**Official languages:** <sup>3</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** rand (R); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = R 7.26; 1 £ = R 11.22.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 estimate
Eastern Cape	Bisho	65,238	168,966	6,743,800
Free State	Bloemfontein	50,126	129,825	2,824,500
Gauteng	Johannesburg	6,389	16,548	11,191,700
KwaZulu-Natal	Pietermaritzburg	36,433	94,361	10,645,400
Limpopo	Polokwane	48,554	125,755	5,439,600
Mpumalanga	Nelspruit	29,535	76,495	3,617,600
North West	Mafikeng	41,125	106,512	3,200,900
Northern Cape	Kimberley	143,973	372,889	1,103,900
Western Cape	Cape Town	49,986	129,462	5,223,900
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>471,359</b>	<b>1,220,813</b>	<b>49,991,300<sup>4</sup></b>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 49,991,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 106.1, persons per sq km 40.9.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 59.28%; rural 40.72%.

**Sex distribution** (2010): male 48.67%; female 51.33%.

**Age breakdown** (2010): under 15, 31.0%; 15–29, 29.5%; 30–44, 20.1%; 45–59, 11.8%; 60–74, 6.0%; 75 and over, 1.6%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 52,149,000; (2030) 54,183,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009): black 79.3%, of which Zulu c. 24%, Xhosa c. 18%, Pedi c. 9%, Tswana c. 8%, Sotho c. 8%, Tsonga c. 4%, Swazi c. 3%, other black c. 5%; white 9.1%; mixed white/black 9.0%; Asian/other 2.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): independent Christian 37.1%, of which Zion Christian 9.5%; Protestant 26.1%; traditional beliefs 8.9%; Roman Catholic 6.7%; Muslim 2.5%; Hindu 2.4%; nonreligious 3.0%; other/unknown 13.3%.

**Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Johannesburg 3,435,000; Cape Town 3,215,000; Ekurhuleni (East Rand) 2,986,000; eThekweni (Durban<sup>5</sup>) 2,729,000; Tshwane (Pretoria<sup>1</sup>) 1,338,000.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2010): 21.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2010): 13.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.8/0.6.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.38.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2010): male 53.3 years; female 55.2 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2010): 17.3% (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): infectious and parasitic diseases 316; circulatory diseases 210; respiratory diseases 172; accidents and injuries 112; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 72.

## National economy

**Budget** (2005–06). Revenue: R 411,085,100,000 (personal income taxes 30.6%, VAT 28.0%, company income taxes 23.5%). Expenditures: R 417,819,200,000 (transfer to provinces 36.0%, debt payments 12.7%, police and prisons 9.0%, defense 5.4%, education 3.0%, health 2.4%).

**Production** (in metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 20,500,000, corn (maize) 12,700,000, wheat 2,130,000, potatoes 2,098,581, grapes 1,791,643, oranges 1,524,658; livestock (number of live animals) 25,093,895 sheep, 13,865,431 cattle; roundwood 39,427,689 cu m, of which fuelwood 50%; fisheries production 643,686 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants production 11,767 (from aquaculture 16%). Mining and quarrying (value of sales in R '000,000,000; 2007): platinum-group metals 79.9; coal 43.1; gold 39.0; iron ore 13.4; rough diamond production 15,249,000 carats. Manufacturing (value of sales in R '000,000,000; 2005): food products and beverages 153,496; transport equipment 137,870; chemicals 81,240; base metals 57,886; refined petroleum 57,697; fabricated metals 41,442. Energy production (consumption)<sup>6</sup>: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 263,479,000,000 (260,580,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 247,666,000 (183,591,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 7,528,000 (148,510,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 21,996,000 (19,834,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 1,917,000,000 (4,492,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 11.9%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 69.1%, forest area 7.6%.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 17,232,000; activity rate of total population 36.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 56.7%; female 46.1%; unemployed 21.0%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	95.4	96.7	100.0	104.6	112.1	125.0	133.9

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.0; expenditure (2005): food, beverages, and tobacco 25.8%, transportation and communications 16.9%, household furnishings 9.7%, housing 9.6%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$284,499,000,000 (U.S.\$5,770 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$10,060 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2007		2005	
	in value R '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	56,685	2.8	925,000	5.5
Mining	135,459	6.8	411,000	2.4
Manufacturing	321,790	16.1	1,706,000	10.2
Construction	51,810	2.6	935,000	5.6
Public utilities	43,673	2.2	100,000	0.6
Transp. and commun.	159,537	8.0	616,000	3.7
Trade, hotels	245,179	12.3	3,024,000	18.0
Finance, real estate	392,180	19.7	1,296,000	7.7
Pub. admin., defense	257,156	12.9	3,259,000	19.4
Services	104,752	5.3		
Other	225,674 <sup>7</sup>	11.3 <sup>7</sup>	4,516,000 <sup>8</sup>	26.9 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,993,894<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,788,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$13,173,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,638; remittances (2009) 805; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 6,799; official development assistance (2008) 1,125. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,291; remittances (2009) 1,158; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 472.

## Foreign trade

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
R '000,000	-1,234	-6,367	-40,872	-40,531	-64,046	+2,300
% of total	0.2%	0.9%	4.7%	3.8%	4.6%	0.2%

**Imports** (2008): R 723,624,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.7%, crude petroleum 17.1%, chemicals and chemical products 9.8%, road vehicles 7.0%). **Major import sources:** Germany 11.3%; China 11.3%; U.S. 8.0%; Saudi Arabia 6.3%; Japan 5.6%.

**Exports** (2008): R 659,578,000,000 (platinum-group metals 12.3%, iron and steel 11.1%, road vehicles 9.4%, gold 7.4%, coal 5.9%, food 5.2%, pumps/compressors 4.0%, iron ore 3.0%, diamonds 2.9%, aluminum 2.6%, manganese ore 2.4%). **Major export destinations**<sup>10</sup>: Japan 11.0%; U.S. 10.8%; Germany 7.8%; U.K. 6.6%; China 5.8%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: route length (2009) 13,410 mi, 21,582 km; (2006–07) passenger-km 13,500,000,000<sup>11</sup>; (2007) metric ton-km cargo 129,000,000,000. Roads (2002): total length 224,997 mi, 362,099 km (paved 20%); (2007) passenger-km, n.a.; (2007) metric ton-km cargo 245,000,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 5,160,844; trucks and buses 2,442,324. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 26,328,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 758,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	9,134	199	PCs	2005	3,966	85
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,596 <sup>12</sup>	32 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	46,436 <sup>13</sup>	927 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,420	88
Landline	2009	4,320	86	Broadband	2009	481 <sup>13</sup>	9.6 <sup>13</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006). Percentage of population age 20 and over having: no formal schooling 10.4%; some primary education 21.1%; complete primary/some secondary 34.0%; complete secondary 24.9%; higher 9.1%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 89.0%.

Education (2006–07)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–13)	236,032	7,312,258	31.0	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 14–18)	164,697	4,549,341	27.6	72
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	44,175	741,380	16.8	15 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2006) 33,220 (1 per 1,427 persons); hospital beds (2004) 153,465 (1 per 303 persons); infant mortality rate (2010) 46.9; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 62,082 (army 59.8%, navy 10.1%, air force 17.2%, military health service 12.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$88.

<sup>1</sup>Name of larger municipality including Pretoria is Tshwane. <sup>2</sup>Name of larger municipality including Bloemfontein is Mangaung. <sup>3</sup>Afrikaans; English; Ndebele; Pedi (North Sotho); Sotho (South Sotho); Swazi; Tsonga; Tswana (West Sotho); Venda; Xhosa; Zulu. <sup>4</sup>Official South African mid-year estimate. <sup>5</sup>Within eThekweni municipality. <sup>6</sup>Data include Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland. <sup>7</sup>Taxes on products less subsidies on products. <sup>8</sup>Includes 4,487,000 unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Excluding gold exports. <sup>11</sup>Nearly all commuter service rail for 5 largest metropolitan regions only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2005–06.

## Internet resources for further information:

- South African Reserve Bank <http://www.reservebank.co.za>
- Statistics South Africa <http://www.statssa.gov.za>





	area	population		area	population
<b>Autonomous communities</b>	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate	<b>Autonomous communities</b>	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Andalusia	87,597	8,238,806	Galicia	29,574	2,736,575
Aragon	47,721	1,313,153	La Rioja	5,045	314,739
Asturias	10,604	1,057,130	Madrid	8,028	6,358,587
Balearic Islands	4,992	1,080,075	Murcia	11,313	1,465,808
Basque Country	7,235	2,137,945	Navarra	10,390	620,670
Canary Islands	7,447	2,092,438	Valencia	23,255	4,990,626
Cantabria	5,321	579,059			
Castile-La Mancha	79,462	2,039,491	<b>Autonomous cities</b>		
Castile-León	94,226	2,494,988	Ceuta	19	75,417
Catalonia	32,113	7,321,101	Melilla	13	73,822
Extremadura	41,634	1,082,404	TOTAL	505,991 <sup>4</sup>	46,072,834

*Population* (2010): 46,506,000.  
*Density* (2010): persons per sq mi 238.0, persons per sq km 91.9.  
*Urban-rural* (2009): urban 77.2%; rural 22.8%.  
*Sex distribution* (2008<sup>3</sup>): male 49.38%; female 50.62%.  
*Age breakdown* (2008<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 14.7%; 15–29, 18.9%; 30–44, 25.4%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 13.4%; 75–84, 6.3%; 85 and over, 2.1%.  
*Population projection*: (2020) 50,016,000; (2030) 52,445,000.  
*Ethnic composition* (2000): Spanish 44.9%; Catalanian 28.0%; Galician 8.2%; Basque 5.5%; Aragonese 5.0%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.0%; other 6.4%<sup>5</sup>.  
*Religious affiliation* (2006): Roman Catholic c. 77%, of which practicing weekly c. 19%; Muslim c. 2.5%; Protestant c. 1%; other (mostly nonreligious) c. 19.5%.  
*Major cities* (2008): Madrid 3,213,271 (urban agglomeration [2007] 5,764,000); Barcelona 1,615,908 (urban agglomeration [2007] 5,057,000); Valencia 807,200; Sevilla 699,759; Zaragoza 666,129.

*Birth rate* per 1,000 population (2009): 10.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 67.9%; outside of marriage (2008) 32.1%.  
*Death rate* per 1,000 population (2009): 8.4 (world avg. 8.5).  
*Marriage/divorce rates* per 1,000 population (2009): 3.8/2.2.  
*Total fertility rate* (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.40.  
*Life expectancy* at birth (2008): male 79.1 years; female 85.2 years.  
*Major causes of death* per 100,000 population (2006): diseases of the circulatory system 265.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 223.2; diseases of the respiratory system 86.7; diseases of the digestive system 42.5.  
*Adult population* (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 0.5% (world avg. 0.8%).

*Budget* (2007). Revenue: €297,701,000,000 (tax revenue 49.1%; social contributions 45.6%; grants 1.9%; other 3.4%). Expenditures: €270,293,000,000 (social protection 45.3%; debt service 4.9%; public safety 4.1%; defense 4.0%; health 1.6%; education 0.6%).  
*Public debt* (2009): U.S.\$778,942,000,000.  
*Gross national income* (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$1,464,739,000,000 (U.S.\$31,870 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$31,630 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2007	
	in value €'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	25,955	2.5	925,500	4.2
Mining and quarrying			60,100	0.3
Manufacturing	121,917	11.6	3,089,800	13.9
Public utilities	28,208	2.7	111,900	0.5
Construction	105,522	10.0	2,697,300	12.2
Transp. and commun.	...	...	1,177,100	5.3
Trade, hotels	...	...	4,579,100	20.6
Finance, real estate	540,133	51.3	2,517,100	11.3
Services			3,957,700	17.8
Pub. admin., defense	157,964	15.0	1,238,400	5.6
Other	74,215 <sup>7</sup>	7.0 <sup>7</sup>	1,836,000 <sup>8</sup>	8.3 <sup>8</sup>
TOTAL	1,053,914	100.0 <sup>4</sup>	22,189,900 <sup>4</sup>	100.0

*Production* (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): barley 7,399,700, olives 6,204,700, grapes 5,286,300, wheat 4,796,800, tomatoes 4,749,200, sugar beets 4,153,900, corn (maize) 3,478,700, oranges 2,779,600, potatoes 2,480,800, tangerines, mandarins, and clementines 2,026,200, chilies and peppers 1,011,700, sunflower seeds 876,400, strawberries 263,700; live-stock (number of live animals) 26,289,600 pigs, 19,718,200 sheep, 6,020,200 cattle, (2008) 2,389,000 beehives; roundwood 14,501,082 cu m, of which fuel-wood 18%; fisheries production (2008) 1.166,250 (from aquaculture 21%).

Mining and quarrying (2008): slate 1,200,000; sepiolite 800,000; fluorspar 149,000; gold 3,400 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): food products 17,818; chemicals and chemical products 13,734; cement, bricks, and ceramics 13,109; motor vehicles and parts 11,647; fabricated metal products 10,271; printing and publishing 8,124. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007–08) 303,278,000,000 (279,709,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 10,995,000 (36,281,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 6,016,000 (6,016,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007–08) 1,133,400 (453,309,900); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007–08) 55,886,000 ([2007] 60,987,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007–08) 15,447,500 (39,414,926,000). *Population economically active* (2009): total 23,037,500; activity rate of total population 50.1% (participation rates: ages 16–64 [2007] 72.6%; female 43.8%; unemployed 18.0%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.9	96.7	100.0	103.5	106.4	110.7	110.3
Earnings index	93.1	96.6	100.0	104.3	108.7	113.5	119.8

*Selected balance of payments data.* Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 61,978; remittances (2009) 9,987; foreign direct investment (FD 2007–09 avg.) 50,862. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 20,363; remittances (2009) 12,646; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 76,081.

*Household income and expenditure* (2005). Average household size 2.9; average annual net income per household (2007) €26,010 (U.S.\$35,600); expenditure: housing 26.5%, food 17.8%, household expenses 7.5%, clothing/footwear 6.5%.

*Land use* as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 25.5%, in permanent crops 9.7%, in pasture 22.2%, forest area 37.1%.

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
€'000,000	-60,670	-77,813	-89,687	-98,952	-95,235	-50,182
% of total	17.2%	20.2%	20.9%	21.4%	20.0%	13.7%

**Imports (2008):** €285,866,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.9%; petroleum 14.5%; road vehicles and parts 11.3%; base and fabricated metals 7.4%; food 7.2%). *Major import sources:* Germany 13.9%; France 11.1%; Italy 7.7%; China 7.2%; U.K. 4.6%.

**Exports (2008):** €190,631,000,000 (road vehicles and parts 19.2%; machinery and apparatus 14.6%; food 11.3%, of which fruits and vegetables 5.6%; base and fabricated metals 10.1%). *Major export destinations:* France 18.2%; Germany 10.5%; Portugal 8.8%; Italy 8.0%; U.K. 7.1%.

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 9,500 mi, 15,288 km; passenger-km 22,794,600,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,839,100,000. Roads (2006): length 423,292 mi, 681,224 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2006) 390,440,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 238,654,000,000. Vehicles (2008<sup>3</sup>): cars 21,440,700; trucks, vans, and buses 5,273,000. Air transport (2007–08): passenger-km 81,252,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,169,204,000.

Communications							
		units				units	
Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	24,228	564	PCs	2007	17,646	393
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3,915 <sup>10</sup>	99 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	50,991 <sup>11</sup>	1,136 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	28,118	626
Landline	2009	20,057	447	Broadband	2009	9,675 <sup>11</sup>	216 <sup>11</sup>

*Educational attainment* (2007). Percentage of population age 16 and over having: no formal schooling through incomplete primary education 11.6%; complete primary 20.9%; secondary 44.4%; undergraduate degree 14.2%; graduate degree 8.9%. *Literacy* (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 97.6%; males 98.4%; females 96.9%.

Education (2007–08)	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	211,320	2,625,414	12.4	100
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	284,084	3,069,321	10.8	95
Tertiary	145,673	1,781,019	12.2	71 (age 18–22)

*Health* (2009<sup>12</sup>): physicians 213,977 (1 per 214 persons); hospital beds (2008<sup>12</sup>) 160,292 (1 per 283 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 3.5; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

*Total active duty personnel* (November 2009): 128,013 (army 62.3%, navy 14.0%, air force 16.9%, joint 6.8%); *reserve* 319,000.<sup>13</sup> *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2009): 0.8%; *per capita expenditure* U.S.\$254.

Includes 56 indirectly elected Spanish officials in language of the States,<sup>27</sup> but that “all other Spanish languages (including Euskera [Basque], Catalan, and Galician) will also be official in the corresponding autonomous communities.”<sup>28</sup> July 1. <sup>29</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>30</sup>Foreign residents (2009): 5.6 million, of which Romanian 14%, Moroccan 13%, Ecuadorian 7%, U.K. 7%. <sup>31</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>32</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>33</sup>Includes 1,833,900 unemployed. <sup>34</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>35</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>36</sup>Subscribers. <sup>37</sup>January 1. <sup>38</sup>U.S. troops (2009) 1,365.

- Banco de España <http://www.bde.es>
- National Institute of Statistics [http://www.ine.es/en/welcome\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm)

## Sri Lanka

**Official name:** Sri Lanka Prajatantrika Samajavadi Jananajaya (Sinhala); Ilangai Jananayaka Socialisa Kudiarasu (Tamil) (Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [225]).

**Head of state and government:**

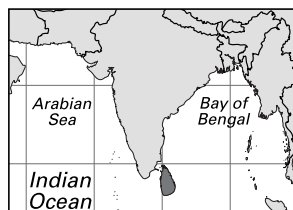
President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capitals:** Colombo (executive and judicial); Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (Colombo suburb; legislative).

**Official languages:** Sinhala; Tamil<sup>1</sup>.

**Official religion:** none<sup>2</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** Sri Lankan rupee (LKR); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = LKR 112.62; 1 £ = LKR 173.98.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Districts	sq km	2009 estimate	Districts	sq km	2009 estimate		
Ampara	4,415	634,000	Kurunegala	4,816	1,550,000		
Anuradhapura	7,179	820,000	Mannar	1,996	103,000		
Badulla	2,861	874,000	Matale	1,993	490,000		
Batticaloa	2,854	537,000	Matarara	1,283	831,000		
Colombo	699	2,521,000	Monaragala	5,639	435,000		
Galle	1,652	1,074,000	Mullaitivu	2,617	154,000		
Gampaha	1,387	2,165,000	Nuwara Eliya	1,741	755,000		
Hambantota	2,609	565,000	Polonnaruwa	3,293	405,000		
Jaffna	1,025	607,000	Puttalam	3,072	770,000		
Kalutara	1,598	1,128,000	Ratnapura	3,275	1,113,000		
Kandy	1,940	1,415,000	Trincomalee	2,727	368,000		
Kegalle	1,693	813,000	Vavuniya	1,967	169,000		
Kilinochchi	1,279	154,000	TOTAL	65,610	20,450,000		

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 20,410,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 805.7, persons per sq km 311.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 14.3%; rural 85.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.62%; female 50.38%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 26.3%; 15–29, 27.0%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 15.4%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75 and over, 2.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 21,713,000; (2030) 22,194,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2001): Sinhalese 81.9%; Tamil 9.4%; Sri Lankan Moor 8.0%; other 0.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist c. 70%; Hindu c. 15%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) c. 8%; Muslim (nearly all Sunni) c. 7%.

**Major cities** (2009): Colombo 681,000 (greater Colombo [2004] 2,490,300); Dehiwala–Mount Lavinia (2007) 219,827; Moratuwa (2007) 185,668; Jaffna (2007) 151,612; Negombo (2007) 150,364; Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte 123,000<sup>3</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.5/n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.30.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 70.6 years; female 78.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 252; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 101; diseases of the respiratory system 82; injuries, accidents, and violence 81.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: LKR 887,632,000,000 (tax revenue 86.9%, of which VAT 30.9%, excises 14.5%; nontax revenue 11.0%; foreign grants 2.1%). Expenditures: LKR 1,760,939,000,000 (debt service 27.0%; transfers 15.1%; wages and salaries 10.5%).

**Household income and expenditure** (2009–10)<sup>4</sup>. Average household size 4.0; average annual income per household LKR 425,940 (U.S.\$3,719); sources of income (2006–07)<sup>4</sup>: wages 35.8%, nonmonetary income 14.0%, agriculture 12.1%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 39.8%, housing 10.9%, transportation and communication 10.0%, health 5.2%, energy 3.9%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 326; remittances (2009) 3,363; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 586; official development assistance (2008) 730. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 428; remittances (2009) 435; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 46.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): rice 3,652,000, coconuts (2008) 2,210,800, sugarcane 919,530, plantains 511,680, tea 290,000, cassava 277,850, natural rubber 136,000, peppercorns 25,300, cinnamon 14,600, ginger 10,780, sesame seeds 8,530, cloves 3,790; livestock (number of live animals) 1,136,860 cattle, 377,460 goats, 371,790 buffalo; roundwood 6,050,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 89%; fisheries production (2008) 335,049 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2009): kaolin 10,000; graphite 7,000; sapphires 600,000 carats; rubies 50,000 carats; diamonds, n.a. Manufacturing (value added in LKR '000,000; 2009): food, beverages, and tobacco 397,244; textiles and apparel 155,409; rubber and plastic products 63,749; coal and refined petroleum products 44,882. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 9,882,000,000 (8,441,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (68,000); crude petroleum

(barrels; 2007) none (13,978,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2009) 1,895,000 (3,811,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$40,390,000,000 (U.S.\$1,990 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,720 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value LKR '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	607,788	12.6	562,234	7.0
Mining and quarrying	79,204	1.6		
Public utilities	113,118	2.3		
Construction	366,248	7.6		
Manufacturing	875,562	18.1	1,348,084	16.7
Transp. and commun.	606,345	12.6	445,111	5.5
Trade, hotels, restaurants	968,882	20.1	1,118,737	13.8
Finance, real estate	658,753	13.7	226,660	2.8
Pub. admin., defense	445,543	9.2	524,390	6.5
Services	103,642	2.2	692,088	8.6
Other	—	—	680,443 <sup>5</sup>	8.4 <sup>5</sup>
TOTAL	4,825,085	100.0	8,073,668	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2010): U.S.\$15,502,900,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 8,073,668; activity rate 39.9% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 54.1%; female 35.8%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 5.4%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	83.3	89.6	100.0	110.0	127.4	156.1	161.5
Minimum wage index	90.5	91.5	100.0	102.6	119.3	149.7	153.8

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 15.0%, in permanent crops 14.7%, in pasture 6.8%, forest area 29.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>6</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LKR '000,000	-227,171	-253,083	-350,110	-404,703	-561,029	-358,707
% of total	16.3%	16.5%	19.6%	19.4%	23.5%	18.1%

**Imports** (2008): LKR 1,476,495,000,000 (refined petroleum 12.0%; food 12.0%; machinery and apparatus 11.9%; yarn and fabrics 11.0%; crude petroleum 9.7%; base and fabricated metals 6.5%). **Major import sources:** India 20.8%; Singapore 11.7%; Iran 8.7%; China 8.1%; Hong Kong 5.1%.

**Exports** (2008): LKR 915,466,000,000 (garments and clothing accessories 40.9%; tea 14.9%; precious gemstones 5.9%, of which diamonds 3.7%; rubber tires 4.0%; fish 1.7%; parts of aircraft 1.6%; natural rubber 1.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 22.5%; U.K. 13.1%; Germany 5.5%; Italy 5.3%; India 5.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length (2008) 900 mi, 1,449 km; passenger-km 4,572,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 114,000,000. Roads (2009): total length 57,108 mi, 91,907 km (paved [2003] 81%); passenger-km 15,131,000,000<sup>7</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2010<sup>8</sup>): passenger cars 387,210; trucks and buses 667,930. Air transport (2009–10): passenger-km 8,906,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 313,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2007	2,823	142	PCs	2005	734	35
Telephones				Dailies	2009	590 <sup>9</sup>	29 <sup>9</sup>
Cellular	2009	14,095 <sup>10</sup>	697 <sup>10</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,777	88
Landline	2009	3,436	170	Broadband	2009	170 <sup>10</sup>	8.4 <sup>10</sup>

### Educational attainment

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2009): percentage of population age 10 and over literate 91.4%; males literate 92.8%; females literate 90.0%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–9) <sup>11</sup>	69,436	1,631,430	23.5	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17) <sup>12</sup>	119,491	2,332,326	19.5	...
Tertiary	4,738	65,558	13.8	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 13,633 (1 per 1,484 persons); hospital beds 68,897 (1 per 294 persons); infant mortality rate 15.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 4,100,000 (21% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 160,900 (army 73.3%, navy 9.3%, air force 17.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$78.

<sup>1</sup>English has official status as “the link language” between Sinhala and Tamil. <sup>2</sup>Buddhism has special recognition. <sup>3</sup>Within greater Colombo. <sup>4</sup>Excludes 7 districts in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. <sup>5</sup>Includes 209,189 unclassified and 471,254 unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>7</sup>Buses only. <sup>8</sup>January 1. <sup>9</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>10</sup>Subscribers. <sup>11</sup>2007–08. <sup>12</sup>2003–04.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Sri Lanka <http://www.cbsl.gov.lk>
- Department of Census and Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.lk>



## Sudan<sup>1</sup>

**Official name:** Jumhūriyat al-Sūdān  
(Republic of the Sudan).

**Form of government:** military-backed interim regime with Council of States (52); National Assembly (450)<sup>3</sup>.

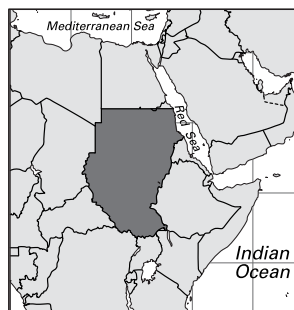
**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Vice Presidents<sup>3</sup>.

**Capital:** Khartoum<sup>4</sup>.

**Official languages:** Arabic<sup>5</sup>; English<sup>5</sup>.

**Official religion:** <sup>6</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** Sudanese pound (SDG); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = SDG 2.33; 1 £ = SDG 3.60.<sup>7</sup>



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2008 census <sup>8</sup>		sq km	2008 census <sup>8</sup>
<b>Northern Sudan</b>			<b>Territory of Southern Sudan</b>		
<b>States</b>	1,840,687	30,894,000	<b>States</b>	619,745	8,260,490
Blue Nile	45,844	832,112	Bahr el-Ghazal, Northern <sup>9</sup>	33,558	720,898
Darfur, Northern	296,420	2,113,626	Bahr el-Ghazal, Western	93,900	333,431
Darfur, Southern	127,300	4,093,594	Equatoria, Central	22,956	1,103,592
Darfur, Western	79,460	1,308,225	Equatoria, Eastern	82,542	906,126
al-Jazirah	23,373	3,575,280	Equatoria, Western	79,319	619,029
Kassala	36,710	1,789,806	Junqali	122,479	1,358,602
Khartoum	22,142	5,274,321	Lakes	40,235	695,730
Kordofan, Northern	220,000 <sup>10</sup>	2,920,992	Unity	35,956	585,801
Kordofan, Southern <sup>11</sup>	156,145 <sup>10</sup>	1,406,404	Upper Nile	77,773	964,353
Nile	122,123	1,120,441	Warab	31,027	972,928
Northern al-Qadārfī	348,765	699,065			
Red Sea	75,263	1,348,378			
Sinnār	37,884	1,285,058			
White Nile	30,411	1,730,588	<b>TOTAL</b>	2,505,810 <sup>12</sup>	39,154,490 <sup>13</sup>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 43,940,000<sup>14</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 45.4, persons per sq km 17.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 39.4%; rural 60.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.18%; female 49.82%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 42.7%; 15–29, 28.3%; 30–44, 16.4%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 0.5%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 56,292,000; (2030) 69,996,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2003): black c. 52%; Arab c. 39%; Beja c. 6%; foreigners c. 2%; other c. 1%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Sunnī Muslim 68.4%; traditional beliefs 10.8%; Roman Catholic 9.5%; Protestant 8.8%, of which Anglican 5.4%; other 2.5%.

**Major cities** (2008): Omdurman 1,849,659; Khartoum 1,410,858<sup>15</sup>; Khartoum North 1,012,211; Nyala 492,984; Port Sudan 394,561.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 37.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.02.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 52.5 years; female 54.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): ischemic heart disease 81; malaria 63; HIV/AIDS 55; diarrheal diseases 55; measles 49.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 1.4% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: SDG 26,424,000,000 (nontax revenue 68.8%, of which export receipts for crude petroleum 52.3%; tax revenue 29.0%, of which taxes on goods and services 18.0%; grants 2.2%). Expenditures: SDG 24,331,000,000 (federal government 52.5%; transfers to: Southern Sudan 25.3%; northern states 22.2%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$12,599,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$51,850,000,000 (U.S.\$1,230 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,000 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2004	
	in value SDG '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>16</sup>	% of labour force <sup>16</sup>
Agriculture	3,748	29.3	7,925,000	57.4
Petroleum	1,979	15.5		
other Mining	27	0.2		
Manufacturing	973	7.6		
Construction	524	4.1		
Public utilities	224	1.8		
Transp. and commun.	1,505	11.8	5,881,000	42.6
Trade, hotels	1,838	14.4		
Finance, real estate	817	6.4		
Pub. admin., defense	668	5.2		
Services	250	2.0		
Other	222 <sup>17</sup>	1.7 <sup>17</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,775	100.0	13,806,000	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 7,526,700, cow's milk 5,328,000, sorghum 4,192,000, goat's milk (2008) 1,475,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 942,000, wheat 641,695, millet 630,000, tomatoes 453,000, cattle meat 340,000, dates 339,300, sesame seeds 318,000, okra 249,000, seed cotton 169,000, gum arabic (2007–08) 8,020; livestock (number of live animals) 51,555,000 sheep, 43,270,000 goats, 41,563,000 cattle, 4,521,000 camels; roundwood 20,498,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 89%;

fisheries production (2008) 67,500 (from aquaculture 3%). Mining and quarrying (2008): marble 26,000 cu m; gold (metal content) 2,276 kg. Manufacturing (2008): diesel (2006) 1,817,000; flour 1,360,000; benzene 1,083,700; sugar 733,000; cement 340,000; soap 70,000; animal hides and skins 4,500,000 units. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 5,506,000,000 (4,286,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 174,400,000 ([2007] 38,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 4,374,000 ([2007] 3,568,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>18</sup>: total 13,087,000; activity rate of total population 31.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.2%; female 29.5%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.0	92.2	100.0	107.2	115.7	132.3	147.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 6.2.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 331; remittances (2009) 3,059; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 2,690; official development assistance (2008) 2,384. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,188; remittances (2007) 2.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 6.9%, left fallow 1.3%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 49.3%, forest area 27.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>19</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–297	–1,940	–2,417	+104	+2,319	–1,857
% of total	3.8%	16.7%	17.6%	0.6%	11.0%	10.6%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$9,691,000,000 (machinery and equipment 26.9%, manufactured goods 25.7%, transport equipment 12.3%, wheat and wheat flour 7.2%, petroleum products 3.4%). **Major import sources:** China 19.9%; India 6.4%; Saudi Arabia 5.8%; U.A.E. 5.4%; Japan 4.6%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$7,834,000,000 (crude petroleum 88.1%, livestock 2.3%, sesame seeds 1.8%, gold 1.1%, cotton 0.5%, gum arabic 0.4%). **Major export destinations**<sup>20</sup>: China 75.8%; U.A.E. 6.1%; Japan 2.7%; Saudi Arabia 2.5%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 3,623 mi, 5,831 km; passenger-km 52,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 919,000,000. Roads (2000): total length 7,394 mi, 11,900 km (paved 36%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 47,300; trucks and buses 62,500. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 992,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 46,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	12,886	352	PCs	2007	4,528	112
Telephones				Dailies	2009	96 <sup>21</sup>	2.2 <sup>21</sup>
Cellular	2009	15,340 <sup>22</sup>	363 <sup>22</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,200	99
Landline	2009	370	8.8	Broadband	2009	45 <sup>22</sup>	1.1 <sup>22</sup>

### Educational attainment

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 69.3%; males 79.0%; females 59.6%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	123,633	4,744,468	38.4	41 <sup>23</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	82,665	1,837,456	22.2	...
Tertiary	4,486 <sup>24</sup>	508,233 <sup>25</sup>	45.5 <sup>24</sup>	6 <sup>24</sup> (age 17–21)

**Health** (2008): physicians 8,642 (1 per 4,823 persons); hospital beds 29,114 (1 per 1,432 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 74.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 7,500,000 (20% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 109,300 (army 96.1%, navy 1.2%, air force 2.7%)<sup>26</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$13.

<sup>1</sup>Alternately known as The Sudan. <sup>2</sup>Includes 2 observers from Abyei Area Council, who do not have voting rights. <sup>3</sup>Comprehensive peace agreement ending 21-year-long war in southern Sudan signed Jan. 9, 2005; interim constitution from July 9, 2005, to be effective for 6 years. <sup>4</sup>Council of States meets in Khartoum; National Assembly meets in Omdurman; Juba is an alternating seat of "the interim power-sharing government." <sup>5</sup>Official working language per 2005 interim constitution. <sup>6</sup>Islamic law and custom are applicable to Muslims only. <sup>7</sup>The Sudanese pound (SDG) replaced the Sudanese dinar (SDD) on Jan. 10, 2007; 1 SDG = 100 SDD. <sup>8</sup>Preliminary. <sup>9</sup>Excludes disputed Abyei area. <sup>10</sup>Areas of Northern and Southern Kordofan are estimated. <sup>11</sup>Includes disputed Abyei area. <sup>12</sup>Reported (not summed) total includes a water area of 129,810 sq km. <sup>13</sup>4.9 million Sudanese internally displaced in mid-2009 and about 250,000 were refugees in eastern Chad. <sup>14</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census (June 2010 update). <sup>15</sup>Population of 2008 urban agglomeration (including Omdurman and Khartoum North) is 8.0 million including 1.2 to 1.5 million internally displaced persons. <sup>16</sup>FAO estimate. <sup>17</sup>Import duties. <sup>18</sup>Estimates of ILO. <sup>19</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>20</sup>January–September only. <sup>21</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>22</sup>Subscribers. <sup>23</sup>2006–07. <sup>24</sup>1999–2000. <sup>25</sup>2007–08. <sup>26</sup>Foreign troops (t), police (p); August 2010): Southern Sudan—UN peacekeeping force (t) 9,453, (p) 666; Darfur—African Union/UN hybrid peacekeeping force (t) 16,954, (p) 4,795.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Sudan <http://www.cbos.gov.sd>
- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://cbs.gov.sd>

## Suriname

**Official name:** Republiek Suriname (Republic of Suriname).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [51]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Paramaribo.

**Official language:** Dutch.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Suriname dollar

(SRD)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = SRD 2.71; 1 £ = SRD 4.19.



Area and population		area		population
Districts	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2004 census
Brokopondo	Brokopondo	2,843	7,364	14,215
Commewijne	Nieuw Amsterdam	908	2,353	24,649
Coronie	Totness	1,507	3,902	2,887
Marowijne	Albina	1,786	4,627	16,642
Nickerie	Nieuw Nickerie	2,067	5,353	36,639
Para	Onverwacht	2,082	5,393	18,749
Saramacca	Groningen	1,404	3,636	15,980
Sipaliwini	<sup>2</sup>	50,412	130,567	34,136
Wanica	Lelydorp	171	443	85,986
<b>Town district</b>				
Paramaribo	Paramaribo	70	182	242,946
<b>TOTAL</b>		63,251 <sup>3, 4</sup>	163,820 <sup>3</sup>	492,829

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 524,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 8.3, persons per sq km 3.2.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 68.9%; rural 31.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.71%; female 50.29%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 28.5%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 24.3%; 45–59, 12.0%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75 and over, 2.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 568,000; (2030) 602,000.

**Doubling time:** 64 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2004): Indo-Pakistani (“Hindustani”) 27.4%; Suriname Creole (“Afro-Surinamese”) 17.7%; Maroon (descendants of runaway slaves living in the interior) 14.7%; Javanese (“Indonesian”) 14.6%; mixed race 12.5%; Amerindian c. 1.5%; other/unknown c. 11.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Christian (mostly Roman Catholic and Moravian) 40.7%; Hindu 19.9%; Muslim 13.5%; nonreligious 4.4%; traditional beliefs 3.3%; other 2.5%; unknown 15.7%.

**Major city/towns** (2004): Paramaribo 242,946; Nieuw Nickerie 18,842; Nieuw Amsterdam 5,489.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 18.7 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.37.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): 4.2/1.3.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 65.7 years; female 72.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 265; communicable diseases 172; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 87; injuries 76; diabetes mellitus 32.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 2.4%<sup>5</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

## National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: SRD 2,002,000,000 (tax revenue 79.1%, of which corporate taxes 22.0%, taxes on international trade 21.5%, income tax 15.4%; nontax revenue 16.0%; grants 4.9%). Expenditures: SRD 1,806,500,000 (current expenditures 87.5%, of which wages and salaries 37.6%, transfers 12.0%, interest 5.2%; capital expenditures 12.5%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): U.S.\$161,100,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 182,877, sugarcane 120,000, bananas 88,724, oranges 13,454, plantains 9,384, coconuts 8,508, cassava 2,894; livestock (number of live animals) 50,000 cattle, 27,127 pigs, 5,010,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 237,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 20%; fisheries production 23,849 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): bauxite 5,230,000; alumina 1,953,000; gold 10,300 kg<sup>6</sup>. Manufacturing (2007): residual fuel oils 360,000; cement (2004) 65,000; distillate fuel oil 41,000; beer (2008) 21,000; coconut oil 870. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,618,000,000 (1,618,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 4,100,000 (3,480,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 401,000 (624,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 189,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 36.7%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 56.5%<sup>7</sup>; female 36.5%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed [2007] 11.0%).

Price index (2005 = 100)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	82.7	91.0	100.0	111.3	118.4	135.8	135.7

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$2,570,000,000 (U.S.\$4,990 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$7,130 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2006		2004	
	in value SRD '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	272,799	4.7	12,593	7.3
Mining and quarrying	687,804	11.9	9,308	5.4
Manufacturing	749,826	12.9	10,971	6.3
Construction	176,858	3.1	14,031	8.1
Public utilities	274,092	4.7	1,659	1.0
Transp. and commun.	459,316	7.9	8,711	5.0
Trade, hotels	633,094	10.9	29,845	17.2
Finance, real estate	600,206	10.3	9,073	5.2
Pub. admin., defense	553,809	9.5	27,995	16.2
Services	66,952	1.2	25,063	14.5
Informal sector <sup>8</sup>	808,561	13.9	...	...
Other	519,148 <sup>9</sup>	9.0 <sup>9</sup>	23,881 <sup>10</sup>	13.8 <sup>10</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,802,465</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>173,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 4.0; average disposable income per household SRD 32,150 (U.S.\$11,760); sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (2000)<sup>11</sup>: food and beverages 40.0%, housing, energy, and household furnishings 23.6%, clothing and footwear 11.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 77; remittances (2009) 2; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 180; official development assistance (2008) 102. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 30; remittances (2009) 8.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.4%, in permanent crops 0.04%, in pasture 0.1%, forest area 94.7%.

## Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+67.8	–52.5	+161.5	+314.8	+439.1
% of total	4.4%	2.6%	7.4%	13.1%	14.4%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$1,304,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 14.6%, refined petroleum 14.6%, road vehicles 10.0%, food products 7.9%, unspecified 24.8%). **Major import sources** (2008): U.S. 24.0%; Trinidad and Tobago 20.6%; Netherlands 20.0%; China 8.0%; Japan 4.5%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$1,541,000,000 (alumina 41.9%, gold 31.7%, crude petroleum 7.0%, shrimp and fish 6.4%, rice 1.2%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Canada 23.0%; Norway 14.4%; U.S. 12.1%; Trinidad and Tobago 7.2%; France 5.4%; unspecified 29.3%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): none<sup>13</sup>. Roads (2003): total length 2,674 mi, 4,304 km (paved 26%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 81,778; trucks and buses 28,774. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 958,323,000; metric ton-km cargo 25,794,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	118	243	PCs	2001	20	45
Telephones				Dailies	2009	55 <sup>15</sup>	157 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	764 <sup>16</sup>	1,470 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	163	314
Landline	2009	84	161	Broadband	2009	8.6 <sup>16</sup>	17 <sup>16</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment:** n.a. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 90.7%; males literate 93.0%; females literate 88.4%.

### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	4,913	65,020	13.2	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	3,373	47,235	14.0	68 <sup>17</sup>
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	550	5,186	9.4	12 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 460 (1 per 1,120 persons); hospital beds (2005) 1,797 (1 per 278 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 21.6; undernourished population (2004–06) 15,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,840<sup>19</sup> (army 76.1%, navy 13.0%, air force 10.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$60.

<sup>1</sup>The Suriname dollar (SRD) replaced the Suriname guilder (SRG) on Jan. 1, 2004, at a rate of 1 SRD = SRG 1,000. <sup>2</sup>No capital; administered from Paramaribo. <sup>3</sup>Area excludes 6,809 sq mi (17,635 sq km) of territory disputed with Guyana. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Statistically derived midpoint within range. <sup>6</sup>Recorded production; unrecorded production may be as high as 30,000 kg. <sup>7</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>8</sup>Smuggling or unregulated activities in such areas as gold mining and tree removal. <sup>9</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes 16,425 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>75-km railway for bauxite ore transport was unused. <sup>14</sup>Surinam Airways only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>2004–05. <sup>18</sup>2001–02. <sup>19</sup>All services are part of the army.

### Internet resource for further information:

• General Bureau of Statistics <http://www.statistics-suriname.org>



## Swaziland

**Official name:** Umbuso weSwatini (Swati); Kingdom of Swaziland (English).

**Form of government:** monarchy<sup>1</sup> with two legislative houses (Senate [302]; House of Assembly [663]).

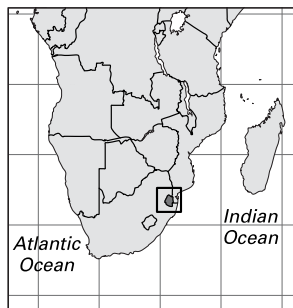
**Head of state and government:** King, assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capitals:** Mbabane (administrative and judicial); Lobamba (legislative)<sup>4</sup>.

**Official languages:** Swati (Swazi); English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** lilangeni<sup>5</sup> (plural emalangeni [E]); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = E 7.26; 1 £ = E 11.22.



### Area and population

Districts	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2007 census
Hhohho	Mbabane	1,378	3,569	282,734
Lubombo	Siteki	2,296	5,947	207,731
Manzini	Manzini	1,571	4,068	319,530
Shiselweni	Nhlangano	1,459	3,780	208,454
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,704</b>	<b>17,364</b>	<b>1,018,449</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,354,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 202.0, persons per sq km 78.0.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 22.1%; rural 77.9%.

**Sex distribution** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: male 49.60%; female 50.40%.

**Age breakdown** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: under 15, 38.9%; 15–29, 31.5%; 30–44, 15.8%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 4.2%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection**<sup>6</sup>: (2020) 1,513,000; (2030) 1,651,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Swazi 82.3%; Zulu 9.6%; Tsonga 2.3%; Afrikaner 1.4%; mixed (black-white) 1.0%; other 3.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2006): Protestant c. 35%; syncretistic Christianity/traditional beliefs c. 30%; Roman Catholic c. 25%; Muslim c. 1%; other (including Baha'i and Mormon) c. 9%.

**Major towns** (2006): Manzini (urban agglomeration) 115,200; Mbabane 78,700; Lobamba 11,000; Big Bend 10,400; Malkerns 10,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 29.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.2 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008)<sup>6</sup>: 3.45.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008)<sup>6</sup>: male 47.8 years; female 48.2 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 26.1%<sup>7</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases c. 1,846, of which HIV/AIDS-related c. 1,560, tuberculosis c. 94; cardiovascular diseases c. 138; respiratory infections c. 126; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 71.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: E 9,208,400,000 (receipts from Customs Union of Southern Africa 65.3%, individual income taxes 10.9%, sales taxes 8.2%, taxes on companies 5.8%). Expenditures: E 9,538,000,000 (general administration 31.5%, education 19.9%, transportation and communications 11.8%, police/defense 11.0%, agriculture 9.2%, health 8.8%).

**Public debt** (external; December 2009): U.S.\$427,100,000<sup>8</sup>.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$2,787,000,000 (U.S.\$2,350 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,580 per capita).

	2008		2005	
	in value E '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>9</sup>	% of labour force <sup>9</sup>
Agriculture	1,460	5.9	42,455 <sup>10</sup>	12.8 <sup>10</sup>
Mining	52	0.2	1,283	0.4
Manufacturing	7,816	31.3	20,272	6.1
Construction	551	2.2	5,115	1.5
Public utilities	175	0.7	859	0.3
Transp. and commun.	1,363	5.5	3,007	0.9
Trade, hotels	2,007	8.0	11,454	3.5
Finance, real estate	1,850	7.4	6,430	1.9
Pub. admin., defense	3,358	13.5	27,228	8.2
Services	306	1.2		
Other	6,009 <sup>11</sup>	24.1 <sup>11</sup>	213,697 <sup>12</sup>	64.4 <sup>12</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>331,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2006): total 337,200; activity rate of total population 32.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, n.a.; female, n.a.; unemployed [2007] 40.6%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	92.2	95.4	100.0	105.3	115.3	130.7	140.3

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 10.3%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 66.9%, forest area 32.0%<sup>13</sup>.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 5,000,000, grapefruit and pomelos 37,000, oranges 36,000, corn (maize) 26,170, pineapples 20,000, potatoes 6,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 4,100, seed cotton 1,100; livestock (number of live animals) 585,000 cattle, 276,000 goats, 3,200,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 1,358,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 76%; fisheries production 70 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009): ferrovanadium 500; crushed stone 300,000 cu m. Manufacturing (value of exports in U.S.\$'000; 2007): apparel and clothing accessories (2002) 173,500; sugar 159,821; unbleached wood pulp 97,099; preserved fruit (significantly pineapples) 21,404; wood furniture (2002) 11,800. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 245,500,000 (1,044,400,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009) 129,647 ([2007] 223,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products, none (n.a.); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 4.7; average annual income per household (2002) c. U.S.\$1,540; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure (1996)<sup>14</sup>: food 24.5%, housing 15.9%, household furnishings and operation 13.2%, clothing and footwear 11.0%, transportation and communications 8.2%, education 6.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 32; remittances (2009) 111; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 70; official development assistance (2008) 67. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 51; remittances (2008) 8.

### Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	+299.3	+400.2	–84.2	+222.7	–81.9
% of total	9.5%	10.0%	2.6%	7.8%	3.6%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$1,164,200,000 (food products 18.2%, of which cereals/flour 7.6%; chemicals and chemical products 13.6%; refined petroleum 13.4%; machinery and apparatus 12.5%; road vehicles/parts 6.5%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 92.9%; Namibia 2.2%; Lesotho 1.4%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$1,082,300,000 (essential oils for food/drink industries 29.4%; food 21.0%, of which raw sugar 14.1%; silicates 19.9%; apparel/clothing accessories 4.4%; organic chemicals 4.3%; rough/sawn wood 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 45.2%; Botswana 31.6%; U.K. 14.2%; U.S. 3.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): route length 187 mi, 301 km; passenger-km, n.a.<sup>16</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 730,000,000. Roads (2002): total length 2,233 mi, 3,594 km (paved 30%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 52,223; trucks and buses 49,902. Air transport: n.a.<sup>17</sup>

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	38	34	PCs	2006	47	37
Telephones				Dailies	2009	25 <sup>18</sup>	37 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2009	656 <sup>19</sup>	554 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	90	76
Landline	2009	44	37	Broadband	2009	1.5 <sup>19</sup>	1.3 <sup>19</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2006–07)<sup>20</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 22.3%; incomplete primary education 23.9%; complete primary 10.1%; incomplete/complete secondary 33.6%; higher 8.9%; unknown 1.2%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 86.5%; males literate 87.4%; females literate 85.6%.

Education (2006–07)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	7,169	232,572	32.4	83
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–17)	4,358	83,049	19.1	29
Tertiary <sup>21</sup>	462	5,692	12.3	4 (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 171 (1 per 7,240 persons); hospital beds (2006) 2,688 (1 per 476 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 72.4<sup>6</sup>; undernourished population (2004–06) 230,000 (18% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2006): c. 3,000 troops. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2004): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$39.

<sup>1</sup>Controversial constitution became effective by royal decree on Feb. 8, 2006. <sup>2</sup>Includes 20 nonelective seats. <sup>3</sup>Includes 10 nonelective seats and one ex officio seat (the speaker who may be designated from outside the House of Assembly). <sup>4</sup>Lozitha and Ludzidzini, royal residences close to Lobamba, have national symbolic significance. <sup>5</sup>The lilangeni is pegged to the South African rand at 1 to 1; the rand is accepted as legal tender within Swaziland. <sup>6</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base (June 2009 update). <sup>7</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>8</sup>Includes public short-term external debt. <sup>9</sup>Rough estimates. <sup>10</sup>Includes informally employed. <sup>11</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges and less subsidies. <sup>12</sup>Includes unemployed. <sup>13</sup>Forest area overlaps with other categories. <sup>14</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>15</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>16</sup>Passenger service is for tourists and private charter only. <sup>17</sup>Data unavailable for Swaziland Airlink, the national carrier. <sup>18</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers. <sup>20</sup>Based on 4,457 individuals age 25 or over in the Swaziland Demographic and Health Survey 2006–07. <sup>21</sup>2005–06.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Swaziland <http://www.centralbank.org.sz>
- Swaziland Government <http://www.gov.sz>

## Sweden

**Official name:** Konungariket Sverige (Kingdom of Sweden).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Riksdag, or Parliament [349]).

**Head of state:** King.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Stockholm.

**Official language:** Swedish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Swedish krona (SEK); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = SEK 7.39; 1 £ = SEK 11.42.



### Area and population

area			population		
Counties	sq km	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate	Counties	sq km	2009 <sup>1</sup> estimate
Blekinge	3,055	152,259	Skåne	11,369	1,214,758
Dalarna	30,405	275,867	Södermanland	7,064	267,524
Gävleborg	19,756	275,908	Stockholm	7,169	1,981,263
Gotland	3,184	57,004	Uppsala	8,640	327,188
Halland	5,719	293,572	Värmland	21,923	273,374
Jämtland	54,100	126,897	Västerbotten	59,284	257,812
Jönköping	11,754	335,246	Västernorrland	23,107	243,372
Kalmar	11,694	233,397	Västmanland	5,690	249,974
Kronoberg	9,430	182,224	Västra Götaland	28,944	1,558,130
Norrbottn	106,012	249,677	OTHER UNDISTRIBUTED	22	
Örebro	9,685	277,732	TOTAL	450,295 <sup>2</sup>	9,256,347
Östergötland	12,289	423,169			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 9,381,000.

**Density** (2010)<sup>3</sup>: persons per sq mi 59.2, persons per sq km 22.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 84.6%; rural 15.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.74%; female 50.26%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 16.7%; 15–29, 19.3%; 30–44, 20.4%; 45–59, 19.1%; 60–74, 15.9%; 75–89, 7.8%; 90 and over, 0.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 9,973,000; (2030) 10,349,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2009)<sup>4</sup>: Swedish 86.2%; other European 7.9%, of which Finnish 1.9%; Asian 3.5%, of which Iraqi 1.2%; other 2.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Church of Sweden (including nonpracticing) c. 77%; other Protestant c. 4.5%; Muslim c. 4%; Roman Catholic c. 1.5%; Orthodox c. 1%; other c. 12%.

**Major cities** (2009<sup>1</sup>): Stockholm 810,120; Göteborg 500,197; Malmö 286,535; Uppsala 190,668; Linköping 141,863.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 45.4%; outside of marriage (2008) 54.6%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.94.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009)<sup>5</sup>: 5.2/2.4.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 79.4 years; female 83.4 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 415.2, of which ischemic heart disease 183.8, cerebrovascular disease 85.1; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 247.5; diseases of the respiratory system 62.3.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: SEK 857,200,000,000 (current revenue 95.2%, of which tax revenue 87.7%; capital revenue 2.1%; other 2.7%). Expenditures: SEK 768,604,000,000 (social insurance 37.6%; defense 6.0%; health 5.9%; education 5.7%; debt service 5.4%).

**Public debt** (October 2009): U.S.\$157,935,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 2,974,000, sugar beets 2,405,800, wheat 2,284,000, barley 1,671,600, potatoes 854,300, oats 750,000, rapeseed 298,400, pig meat 260,748, triticale 255,400, blueberries 2,500; livestock (number of live animals) 1,538,281 cattle, 1,528,740 pigs, 540,487 sheep, (2006) 254,893 reindeer; roundwood 65,100,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 9%; fisheries production (2008) 238,931 (from aquaculture 3%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore 14,280,000<sup>6</sup>; zinc 174,800<sup>6</sup>; copper 57,688<sup>6</sup>; silver 293,100 kg<sup>6</sup>. Manufacturing (value added in SEK '000,000; 2007): electrical machinery, telecommunications equipment, and electronics 243,346; transportation equipment 81,295; nonelectrical machinery 70,506; chemicals and chemical products 63,716; paper and paper products 46,860; fabricated metal products 44,637; food, beverages, and tobacco 36,518; base metals 26,466. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 139,013,000,000 ([2008] 159,114,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (3,192,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none (128,417,950); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 15,329,000 (10,491,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none (913,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure** (2009). Average household size 2.1; average annual disposable income per household (2008) SEK 325,200 (U.S.\$49,339); sources of gross income (2004): wages and salaries 60.2%, transfer payments 30.7%, self-employment 2.8%; expenditure: housing and energy 25.4%, recreation and culture 19.4%, transportation 15.4%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 13.6%, household furnishings 5.8%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 6.4%, left fallow 0.7%, in permanent crops 0.01%, in pasture 1.2%, forest area 67.1%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$455,197,000,000 (U.S.\$48,930 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$38,560 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value SEK '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40,616	1.3	101,000	2.1
Mining and quarrying	12,046	0.4	9,000	0.2
Manufacturing	445,240	14.6	655,000	13.4
Public utilities	88,391	2.9	24,000	0.5
Construction	137,501	4.5	306,000	6.2
Transp. and commun.	165,685	5.4	275,000	5.6
Trade, hotels	364,840	11.9	711,000	14.5
Finance, real estate	656,172	21.5	791,000	16.2
Pub. admin., defense	564,916	18.5	261,000	5.3
Services	189,810	6.2	1,455,000	29.7
Other	391,839 <sup>8</sup>	12.8 <sup>8</sup>	310,000 <sup>9</sup>	6.3 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	3,057,056	100.0	4,898,000	100.0

**Population economically active** (2010<sup>10</sup>): total 4,939,000; activity rate of total population 52.6% (participation rates: ages 15–74, 70.2%; female [2008] 47.4%; unemployed 7.5%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	99.2	99.5	100.0	101.4	103.6	107.2	106.9
Hourly earnings index	94.6	97.1	100.0	103.0	106.6	111.0	113.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 12,631; remittances (2009) 646; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 23,904. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 15,432; remittances (2009) 757; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 31,908.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SEK '000,000	+165,600	+143,500	+149,900	+105,200	+108,770	+87,400
% of total	10.1%	7.9%	7.4%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%

**Imports** (2008): SEK 1,103,048,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.5%, crude petroleum 12.5%, chemicals and chemical products 10.8%, base and fabricated metals 9.6%, road vehicles/parts 9.4%). **Major import sources** (2009): Germany 17.9%; Denmark 9.0%; Norway 9.0%; Netherlands 6.5%; U.K. 5.7%; Finland 5.2%.

**Exports** (2008): SEK 1,211,818,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 27.2%, road vehicles/parts 10.8%, refined petroleum 6.3%, iron and steel 5.9%, paper and cardboard 5.8%, medicines and pharmaceuticals 5.0%). **Major export destinations** (2009): Norway 10.6%; Germany 10.2%; U.K. 7.4%; Denmark 7.3%; Finland 6.4%; U.S. 6.4%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): length 7,228 mi, 11,633 km; passenger-km 11,017,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 23,243,000,000. Roads (2009<sup>1</sup>): total length 264,453 mi, 425,597 km<sup>12</sup> (paved [2007] 32%); passenger-km (2006) 105,700,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 31,336,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>1</sup>): passenger cars 4,279,000; trucks and buses 523,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 6,339,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,200,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	8,645	965	PCs	2005	7,548	836
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3,205 <sup>15</sup>	345 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	11,426 <sup>16</sup>	1,235 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	8,398	908
Landline	2009	5,146	556	Broadband	2009	3,800 <sup>16</sup>	411 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 16–74 having: incomplete or complete primary education 7.6%; lower secondary 15.0%; upper secondary 44.5%; vocational and higher 30.9%; unknown 2.0%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	61,220	584,726	9.6	95
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	78,978	764,264	9.7	99
Tertiary	36,569	406,879	11.1	71 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 29,100 (1 per 317 persons); hospital beds 25,889 (1 per 356 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 2.5; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 13,050 (army 45.2%, navy 21.8%, air force 33.0%); reserve 200,000; paramilitary 42,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.3%<sup>17</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$604<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Land area equals 410,335 sq km; inland water area equals 39,960 sq km. <sup>3</sup>Density based on land area only. <sup>4</sup>Foreign-born persons or those with both parents born abroad are identified by country of origin. <sup>5</sup>From May 1, 2009, includes same-sex marriages. <sup>6</sup>Metal content. <sup>7</sup>At constant prices of 2000. <sup>8</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>9</sup>Includes 305,000 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>October. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Of which open to the public 133,965 mi (215,597 km). <sup>13</sup>Passenger cars 97,000,000,000; buses 8,700,000,000. <sup>14</sup>Swedish part of SAS. Malmö Aviation, Skyways, City Airline, and Golden Air only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Excluding civil defense.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Statistics Sweden <http://www.scb.se>
- Sveriges Riksbank <http://www.riksbank.com>



## Switzerland

**Official name:** Swiss Confederation<sup>1</sup>.  
**Form of government:** federal state with two legislative houses (Council of States [46]; National Council [200]).  
**Head of state and government:** President of the Federal Council.  
**Capital:** Bern<sup>2</sup>.  
**Official languages:** French; German; Italian; Romansh (locally).  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** Swiss franc (CHF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CHF 1.02; 1 £ = CHF 1.57.



Area and population			
	area	population	
	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate	
<b>Cantons</b>			
Aargau	1,404	600,040	
Appenzell Ausser-Rhodens	243	53,043	
Appenzell Inner-Rhodens	173	15,681	
Basel-Landschaft	518	272,815	
Basel-Stadt	37	187,898	
Bern	5,959	974,235	
Fribourg	1,671	273,159	
Genève	282	453,292	
Glarus	685	38,479	
Graubünden	7,105	191,861	
Jura	839	70,134	
Luzern	1,493	372,964	
Neuchâtel	803	171,647	
<b>Cantons</b>	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> estimate	
Nidwalden	276	40,794	
Obwalden	491	35,032	
Sankt Gallen	2,026	474,676	
Schaffhausen	298	75,657	
Schwyz	908	144,686	
Solothurn	791	252,748	
Thurgau	991	244,805	
Ticino	2,812	335,720	
Uri	1,077	35,335	
Valais	5,224	307,392	
Vaud	3,212	701,526	
Zug	239	110,890	
Zürich	1,729	1,351,297	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,285<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>7,785,806<sup>5</sup></b>	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 7,807,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 489.8, persons per sq km 189.1.  
**Urban-rural** (2009<sup>3</sup>): urban 73.6%; rural 26.4%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009<sup>3</sup>): male 49.17%; female 50.83%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009<sup>3</sup>): under 15, 15.3%; 15–29, 18.4%; 30–44, 22.7%; 45–59, 21.1%; 60–74, 14.5%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 2.3%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 8,308,000; (2030) 8,745,000.  
**National composition** (2008<sup>3</sup>): Swiss 78.9%; Italian 3.8%; German 2.7%; Serb/Montenegrin 2.5%; Portuguese 2.4%; Turkish 1.0%; other 8.7%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 41.8%; Protestant 33.0%; Muslim 4.3%; Orthodox 1.8%; Jewish 0.2%; nonreligious 11.1%; other 7.8%.  
**Major urban agglomerations** (2010<sup>3</sup>): Zürich 1,170,203; Geneva 521,396; Basel 497,973; Bern 350,792; Lausanne 330,865; Luzern 207,612.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 82.1%; outside of marriage 17.9%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.1 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.50.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.4/2.5.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 79.8 years; female 84.4 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): diseases of the circulatory system 299.5; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 212.2; diseases of the respiratory system 49.4; mental and behavioral disorders 41.2.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007)<sup>6</sup>. Revenue: CHF 165,097,000,000 (tax revenue 59.1%, of which taxes on income and wealth 39.6%; nontax revenue 22.2%; social security obligations 18.7%). Expenditures: CHF 170,738,000,000 (social security/welfare 35.2%; education 16.2%; health 11.3%; transport 8.4%; defense 2.9%).  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): cow's milk 4,073,100, sugar beets 1,719,700, potatoes 517,000, apples 252,086, pig meat 237,800, cattle meat 141,600, grapes 141,002, pears 73,884, lettuce 70,543<sup>7</sup>; livestock (number of live animals) 1,597,000 cattle, 1,557,000 pigs; roundwood 4,577,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 29%; fisheries production (2008) 2,796 (from aquaculture 43%). Mining (2008): salt 560,000. Manufacturing (value added in CHF '000,000; 2008): chemicals/chemical products/refined petroleum 21,163; professional and scientific equipment/watches 16,006; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 13,877; fabricated/structural metal products 10,074; food products, beverages, and tobacco 9,203.8. <sup>9</sup> Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 64,380,000,000 (58,930,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (258,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) none ([2007] 34,300,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 4,695,000 (9,691,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) none (3,284,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 4,375,000; activity rate of total population c. 57% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 82.3%; female 46.2%; unemployed [August 2009–July 2010] 4.0%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	98.1	98.8	100.0	101.1	101.8	104.3	103.8

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 2.2; average annual disposable income per household CHF 77,580 (U.S.\$71,628); sources of income: wages and salaries 66.5%, transfers 18.1%, self-employ-

ment 10.0%; expenditure: housing and energy 28.8%, transportation 14.0%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 12.4%.  
**Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): U.S.\$498,534,000,000 (U.S.\$65,330 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$46,460 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2007	
	in value CHF '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6,506	1.2	160,000	3.7
Mining	792	0.1	5,000	0.1
Manufacturing	103,430	19.0	684,000	15.7
Public utilities	10,087	1.9	24,000	0.5
Construction	27,810	5.1	297,000	6.8
Transp. and commun.	39,521	7.3	253,000	5.8
Trade, restaurants	74,182	13.6	806,000	18.4
Finance, insurance <sup>10</sup>	121,140	22.3	672,000	15.4
Pub. admin., defense	52,856	9.7	158,000	3.6
Services	77,007	14.1	837,000	19.2
Other	30,865 <sup>11</sup>	5.7 <sup>11</sup>	473,000	10.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>544,196</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,369,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (general government; 2009): U.S.\$203,800,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 14,464; remittances (2009) 2,104; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 22,154. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 10,973; remittances (2009) 19,562; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 41,079.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 10.2%, left fallow 0.1%, in permanent crops 0.6%, in pasture 28.3%, forest area 30.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+7,041	+4,356	+6,457	+10,898	+17,099	+18,530
% of total	5.1%	1.7%	2.2%	3.2%	4.5%	5.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$183,516,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.9%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 9.7%; base and fabricated metals 9.6%; road vehicles 6.7%; petroleum 6.3%; organic chemicals 5.0%). **Major import sources:** Germany 33.3%; Italy 11.0%; France 9.4%; U.S. 5.8%; Neth. 4.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$200,615,000,000 (medicine and pharmaceuticals 22.0%, of which vaccines/related products 7.0%; machinery and apparatus 21.5%; wrist watches 7.3%; base and fabricated metals 6.9%; organic chemicals 5.9%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 19.7%; U.S. 9.6%; Italy 8.7%; France 8.6%; U.K. 5.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 3,037 mi, 4,888 km; passenger-km 18,028,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 12,265,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 44,338 mi, 71,355 km (paved 100%); passenger-km (2006) 93,000,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 11,307,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 3,989,811; trucks and buses 344,354. Air transport (2008)<sup>14</sup>: passenger-km 30,330,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,140,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	4,300	576	PCs	2007	6,977	918
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,126 <sup>15</sup>	275 <sup>15</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,255 <sup>16</sup>	1,223 <sup>16</sup>	Internet users	2009	5,480	724
Landline	2009	4,650	615	Broadband	2009	2,622 <sup>16</sup>	346 <sup>16</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling to primary education 4.1%; lower secondary 2.0%; upper secondary 63.8%; higher vocational 2.6%; university 27.5%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–12)	...	505,382	...	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–19)	...	598,957	...	85
Tertiary	33,797	224,469	6.6	49 (age 20–24)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 15,294<sup>17</sup> (1 per 500 persons); hospital beds (2008) 39,764 (1 per 192 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 4.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 22,059<sup>18</sup>. **Military expenditure** as percentage of GDP (2009): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$571.

<sup>1</sup>Official long-form name in French is Confédération Suisse; in German, Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft; in Italian, Confederazione Svizzera; in Romansh, Confederaziun Svizra. <sup>2</sup>The federal supreme court is located in Lausanne. <sup>3</sup>January 1. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Includes nonresident population of 1,714,004. <sup>6</sup>Combines federal, cantonal, and communal budgets. <sup>7</sup>Includes chicory. <sup>8</sup>Polished diamond exports (2006): U.S.\$661,000,000. <sup>9</sup>40% of the world's gold was refined in Switzerland in 2008. <sup>10</sup>Includes consulting services. <sup>11</sup>Taxes less subsidies. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Passenger cars 87,000,000,000; buses 6,000,000,000. <sup>14</sup>Swiss International Airlines, Swiss European Air Lines, and Baboo Airways only. <sup>15</sup>Circulation. <sup>16</sup>Subscribers. <sup>17</sup>Practicing physicians only. <sup>18</sup>Reserve 174,071; civil defense (not part of armed forces) 80,000.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Swiss National Bank <http://www.snb.ch/en>
- Swiss Federal Statistical Office <http://www.bfs.admin.ch>

## Syria

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūriyah al-'Arabiyah al-Sūriyah (Syrian Arab Republic).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (People's Assembly [250]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Damascus.

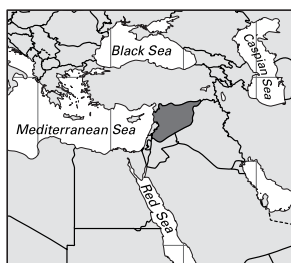
**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** none<sup>1</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** Syrian pound

(S.P); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = S.P 46.00; 1 £ = S.P 71.06.



### Area and population

Governorates	area	population	Governorates	area	population
	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate		sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Dar'ā	3,730	970,000	Al-Lādhiqiyyah (Latakia)	2,297	975,000
Dayr al-Zawr	33,060	1,165,000	Al-Qunaytirah	1,861 <sup>3</sup>	84,000
Dimashq (Damascus)	18,032	2,656,000	Al-Raqqaq	19,616	898,000
Halab (Aleppo)	18,500	4,624,000	Al-Suwaydā'	5,550	358,000
Hamāh	8,883	1,558,000	Tartūs	1,892	773,000
Al-Hasakah	23,334	1,443,000	<b>Municipality</b>		
Himş (Homs)	42,223	1,724,000	Damascus	105	1,711,000
Idlib	6,097	1,428,000	<b>TOTAL</b>	185,180 <sup>3</sup>	20,367,000

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 22,198,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 310.5, persons per sq km 119.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 55.3%; rural 44.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.84%; female 49.16%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 36.4%; 15–29, 30.7%; 30–44, 18.1%; 45–59, 9.4%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 24,744,000; (2030) 28,224,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Syrian Arab 74.9%; Bedouin Arab 7.4%; Kurd 7.3%; Palestinian Arab 3.9%; Armenian 2.7%; other 3.8%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim c. 86%, of which Sunnī c. 74%, 'Alawite (Shrī) c. 11%; Christian c. 8%, of which Orthodox c. 5%, Roman Catholic c. 2%; Druze c. 3%; nonreligious/atheist c. 3%.

**Major cities** (2009): Aleppo 3,087,000<sup>5</sup>; Damascus 2,597,000<sup>5</sup>; Himş (Homs) 1,328,000<sup>5</sup>; Hamāh 897,000<sup>5</sup>; Latakia (2004) 424,392.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 25.0 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.12.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008)<sup>6</sup>: 17.8/1.1.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 71.9 years; female 76.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 156, of which ischemic heart disease 64, cerebrovascular disease 44; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 56; accidents, injuries 38.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: S.P 533,000,000,000 (nonpetroleum tax on income and profits 55.6%, nonpetroleum nontax revenues 23.5%, petroleum royalties and taxes 20.9%). Expenditures: S.P 666,400,000,000 (current expenditures 62.4%, capital expenditures 37.6%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$5,678,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$50,869,000,000 (U.S.\$2,410 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,620 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2007	
	in value S.P '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>7</sup>	% of labour force <sup>7</sup>
Agriculture	530,588.5	21.1	946,500	17.5
Mining			34,700	0.6
Manufacturing	789,043.5	31.4	633,100	11.7
Public utilities			33,500	0.6
Construction	86,506.5	3.4	735,900	13.7
Transp. and commun.	253,685.0	10.1	352,200	6.5
Trade, restaurants, hotels	427,122.5	17.0	783,100	14.5
Finance, real estate	151,973.0	6.0	132,400	2.5
Pub. admin.	245,478.5	9.8	648,500	12.0
Services	57,331.5	2.3	646,200	12.0
Other	-28,771.0 <sup>8</sup>	-1.1 <sup>8</sup>	454,700 <sup>9</sup>	8.4 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,512,958.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,400,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 3,701,784, tomatoes 1,165,611, olives 885,952, barley 845,669, sugar beets 732,706, potatoes 709,601, oranges 689,751, seed cotton 652,058, apples 360,978, grapes 358,000, eggplants 147,041, almonds 97,002, cherries 76,055, pistachios 61,484; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 22,865,400 sheep, 1,508,033 goats, 1,084,542 cattle, 32,494 camels; roundwood 66,100 cu m, of which fuelwood 40%; fisheries production (2008) 15,591 (from aquaculture 55%). Mining and quarrying (2008): phosphate rock 3,221,000; gypsum 572,886. Manufacturing (value added in S.P '000,000; 2007): textiles and clothing 35,953; food, beverages, and tobacco 28,975; fabricated metals 20,003; cement, bricks, and tiles 14,186. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 41,170,000,000 (41,170,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 146,146,000 (91,980,000); petroleum prod-

ucts (metric tons; 2008) 11,159,000 ([2007] 17,399,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 6,040,000,000 (6,180,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 5,442,399; activity rate of total population 25.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 44.4%; female 16.3%; unemployed [2009] 8.5%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	89.3	93.2	100.0	110.0	114.3	132.3	136.2

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.2; income per household: n.a.; sources of income (2003–04)<sup>10</sup>: wages 49.2%, self-employment 39.8%; expenditure: n.a.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,150; remittances (2009) 638; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,381; official development assistance (2008) 136. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 710; remittances (2009) 212; FDI (2007–09 avg.) negligible.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 20.5%, left fallow 5.2%, in permanent crops 5.2%, in pasture 44.7%, forest area 2.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	+2,049	+620	-1,666	-1,448	-569	-3,109
% of total	18.6%	5.7%	13.4%	10.1%	2.5%	11.9%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$14,655,000,000 (refined petroleum 29.5%; iron and steel 10.5%; food 10.1%; machinery and apparatus 9.5%; road vehicles 6.6%; plastics 5.9%). **Major import sources:** Russia 9.8%; China 8.0%; Italy 6.9%; Ukraine 5.8%; Saudi Arabia 5.7%; Malta 5.0%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$11,546,000,000 (crude petroleum 34.5%; food 17.3%, of which vegetables 4.5%; apparel 7.9%; yarn and fabrics 7.0%; refined petroleum 6.5%; machinery and apparatus 4.9%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 23.7%; France 11.5%; Saudi Arabia 10.6%; Iraq 5.6%; Turkey 5.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): length 1,760 mi, 2,833 km; passenger-km 1,120,021,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,370,473,000. Roads (2008): total length 40,378 mi, 64,983 km (paved 91%); passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 551,858; trucks and buses 607,932. Air transport (2008)<sup>12</sup>: passenger-km 2,448,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,800,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2006	3,750	194	PCs	2007	1,844	90
Telephones				Dailies	2009	379 <sup>13</sup>	17 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,982 <sup>14</sup>	456 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,469	204
Landline	2009	3,871	177	Broadband	2009	35 <sup>14</sup>	1.6 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003–04)<sup>10</sup>. Percentage of population having: no formal education (illiterate) 14.3%; no formal education (literate) 9.9%; primary education 45.8%; secondary 22.5%; incomplete higher 3.9%; higher 3.6%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 83.6%; males literate 90.0%; females literate 77.2%.

### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	132,099	2,383,223 <sup>15</sup>	17.8	95 <sup>16</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17)	180,703	2,664,335 <sup>15</sup>	14.5	68 <sup>15</sup>
Tertiary <sup>17, 18</sup>	8,084	279,614	34.6	... (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 29,473 (1 per 724 persons); hospital beds 30,210 (1 per 706 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 16.7; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 325,000 (army 67.7%, navy 1.5%, air force 12.3%, air defense 18.5%); reserve 314,000. UN peacekeeping troops in Golan Heights (December 2009) 1,043. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$86.

<sup>1</sup>Islam is required to be the religion of the head of state and is the basis of the legal system. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Includes 1,176 sq km (454 sq mi) of territory in the Golan Heights recognized internationally as part of Syria but occupied by Israel or UN peacekeepers. <sup>4</sup>Includes roughly 1,200,000 Iraqi refugees and 470,000 long-term Palestinian refugees in early 2010. <sup>5</sup>Urban agglomeration. <sup>6</sup>Syrian Arabs only. <sup>7</sup>Labour force survey of Syrian population only, age 15 years and over. <sup>8</sup>Customs duties less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey with a survey population of 124,525. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>SyrianAir only. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>2008–09. <sup>16</sup>2001–02. <sup>17</sup>2006–07. <sup>18</sup>Excluding private universities.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bureau of Statistics <http://www.cbssyr.org/index-EN.htm>
- Central Bank of Syria <http://www.banquecentrale.gov.sy/index.html>





# Tajikistan

**Official name:** Jumhurii Tojikiston (Republic of Tajikistan).

**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (National Assembly [341]; Assembly of Representatives [63]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Dushanbe.

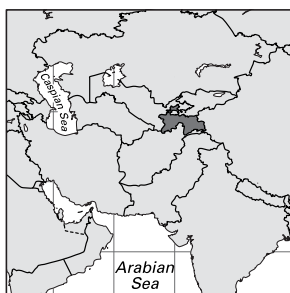
**Official language:** Tajik.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** somoni (TJS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = TJS 4.38;

1 £ = TJS 6.77.



Area and population		area		population
Provinces	Capitals	sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>2</sup> estimate
Khatlon	Kurgan-Tyube	9,600	24,800	2,724,500
Sughd	Khujand	9,800	25,400	2,215,700
<b>Autonomous province</b>				
Kūhīstonī Badakhshon (Gorno-Badakhshan)	Khorugh	24,800	64,200	220,000
<b>City</b>				
Dushanbe	—	40	100	709,600
<b>No provincial administration</b>	—	11,050	28,600	1,694,800
<b>TOTAL</b>		55,300 <sup>3</sup>	143,100	7,564,600 <sup>4</sup>

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 7,075,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 127.9, persons per sq km 49.4.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 26.3%; rural 73.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.74%; female 50.26%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 35.0%; 15–29, 31.5%; 30–44, 18.8%; 45–59, 9.7%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75 and over, 1.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 8,446,000; (2030) 9,618,000.

**Doubling time:** 35 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Tajik 80.0%; Uzbek 15.3%; Russian 1.1%; Tatar 0.3%; other 3.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Sunnī Muslim c. 78%; Shīʿī Muslim c. 6%; nonreligious c. 12%; other (mostly Christian) c. 4%.

**Major cities** (2009<sup>2</sup>): Dushanbe 695,200; Khujand 157,100; Kulyab 96,300; Kurgan-Tyube 72,100; Istaravshan (Ura-Tyube) 61,700.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 27.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 20.0 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.09.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.6/0.7.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 61.6 years; female 67.8 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005)<sup>6</sup>: diseases of the circulatory system c. 344, of which ischemic heart disease c. 133, hypertensive diseases c. 83; diseases of the respiratory system c. 64; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 51; diseases of the digestive system c. 33; accidents c. 31.

## National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: TJS 4,175,000,000 (tax revenue 87.3%; grants 7.6%; nontax revenue 5.1%). Expenditures: TJS 5,643,000,000 (economic services 31.1%; education 17.8%; social security/welfare 12.7%; health 6.0%; defense, n.a.).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): potatoes 680,000, wheat 660,000, cow's milk 600,000, tomatoes (2008) 267,000, dry onions (2008) 235,600, grapes (2008) 117,897, cotton lint 95,000, sheep meat (2008) 35,600; livestock (number of live animals) 2,579,000 sheep, 1,799,500 cattle, 1,568,000 goats; roundwood 90,000, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production (2008) 172 (from aquaculture 15%). Mining and quarrying (2007): antimony (metal content) 2,000; silver 5,000 kg; gold 3,000 kg. Manufacturing (value of production in TJS '000,000; 2007): nonferrous metals (nearly all aluminum) 585,103; food 301,156; textiles 209,375; grain mill products 94,649. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 15,970,000,000 (13,990,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2008) 216,000 ([2007] 158,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 15,000 (15,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 189,000 ([2007] 153,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (1,718,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 12,000,000 (510,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,217,000; activity rate of total population 30.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2004] 66.5%; female [2004] 41.7%; officially unemployed [2009] 2.1%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Consumer price index	87.2	93.4	100.0	110.0	124.4
Monthly earnings index	53.3	73.9	100.0	139.1	195.3
					277.0
					344.3

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2004) 1.0; remittances (2009) 2,316; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 248; official development assistance (2008) 291. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2004) 3.0; remittances (2009) 124.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$4,841,000,000 (U.S.\$700 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,950 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2008		2007	
	in value TJS '000,000 <sup>8</sup>	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	3,518	19.9	1,430,000	65.0
Mining				
Public utilities	2,516	14.2	114,000	5.2
Manufacturing				
Construction	1,833	10.4	63,000	2.9
Transp. and commun.	1,782	10.1	62,000	2.8
Trade, hotels	3,573	20.2	115,000	5.2
Finance, real estate	343	1.9	...	...
Pub. admin., defense	407	2.3	34,000	1.5
Services	1,674	9.5	332,000	15.1
Other	2,061 <sup>9</sup>	11.6 <sup>9</sup>	51,700 <sup>10</sup>	2.3 <sup>10</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,707</b>	<b>100.0<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2,201,000<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,357,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2007). Average household size (2004) 5.2; average disposable income per household (2005) TJS 3,462 (U.S.\$1,111); sources of income: wages and salaries 42.3%, self-employment 22.1%, transfers 3.8%; expenditure: food 58.4%, household furnishings 9.4%, clothing 9.4%, transportation and communications 7.0%.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 5.1%, in permanent crops 0.7%, in pasture 26.9%, forest area 2.9%.

## Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–276	–464	–324	–1,079	–1,864	–1,559
% of total	13.1%	20.6%	10.4%	26.9%	39.8%	43.6%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$2,569,000,000 (petroleum products 12.6%, alumina 11.3%, wheat and flour 6.8%, electricity 3.0%, natural gas 2.0%, unspecified 64.3%). **Major import sources** (2008): China 25.9%; Russia 24.8%; Kazakhstan 10.6%; Uzbekistan 6.8%; Turkey 5.4%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$1,010,000,000 (aluminum 58.5%, cotton fibre 9.9%, electricity 6.3%, unspecified 25.3%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Israel 39.6%; Turkey 8.7%; Russia 7.6%; Italy 7.4%; Norway 7.2%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length 423 mi, 680 km; passenger-km (2005) 46,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 1,066,000,000. Roads (2002): total length c. 18,600 mi, c. 30,000 km (paved, n.a.); passenger-km (2009) 7,912,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2009) 4,366,000,000. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 192,973; trucks and buses 64,324. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 942,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 2,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	2,350	357	PCs	2007	87	13
Telephones				Dailies	2007	217 <sup>12</sup>	32 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,900 <sup>13</sup>	705 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	700	101
Landline	2009	290	42	Broadband	2008	3.7 <sup>13</sup>	0.5 <sup>13</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.8%; incomplete primary education 2.1%; complete primary 4.7%; lower secondary 13.5%; upper secondary 59.1%; higher vocational 9.2%; university 10.6%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 99.7%.

Education (2007–08)				
	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	30,530	692,247	22.7	97
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	61,585	1,019,250	16.6	83
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	8,798	157,452	17.9	20 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 12,900 (1 per 529 persons); hospital beds 35,900 (1 per 190 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 43.6; undernourished population (2004–06) 1,700,000 (26% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 8,800 (army 83%, air force 17%); Russian troops (2009) 5,500; French troops (2009) 160. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$12.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 8 members appointed by the President and 1 seat reserved for the outgoing president. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>Official estimate including at least 1 million Tajik workers abroad (particularly in Russia). <sup>5</sup>Estimate of United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. <sup>6</sup>Projected rates based on about 66% of total deaths. <sup>7</sup>At constant prices of 1998. <sup>8</sup>At constant prices of 1995. <sup>9</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Circulation. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2008–09.

## Internet resources for further information:

- State Committee on Statistics <http://www.stat.tj/english/home.htm>
- National Bank of Tajikistan <http://nbt.tj>



## Tanzania

**Official name:** Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania (Swahili); United Republic of Tanzania (English).

**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [330]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Dar es Salaam (acting)<sup>2</sup>.

**Official languages:** Swahili; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Tanzanian shilling (TZS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = TZS 1,498;

1 £ = TZS 2,314.



### Area and population

Area			Population		
Administrative regions	area sq km	population 2008 estimate	Administrative regions	area sq km	population 2008 estimate
Mainland Tanzania (Tanganyika)					
Arusha	36,486	1,570,000	Rukwa	68,635	1,399,000
Dar es Salaam	1,393	2,961,000	Ruvuma	63,498	1,303,000
Dodoma	41,311	2,005,000	Shinyanga	50,781	3,549,000
Iringa	56,864	1,680,000	Singida	49,341	1,295,000
Kagera	28,388	2,380,000	Tabora	76,151	2,171,000
Kigoma	37,037	1,669,000	Tanga	26,808	1,880,000
Kilimanjaro	13,309	1,569,000			
Lindi	66,046	887,000	<b>Autonomous territory</b>		
Manyara	45,820	1,288,000	Zanzibar <sup>3</sup>		
Mara	19,566	1,692,000	Pemba	906	460,000
Mbeya	60,350	2,502,000	Unguja		
Morogoro	70,799	2,022,000	(Zanzibar)	1,554	734,000
Mtwara	16,707	1,272,000	TOTAL LAND AREA	883,749	
Mwanza	19,592	3,364,000	INLAND WATER	59,050	
Pwani (Coast)	32,407	1,015,000	TOTAL	942,799 <sup>4</sup>	40,668,000 <sup>5</sup>

### Demography

**Population (2010):** 41,893,000.

**Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 122.8, persons per sq km 47.4.

**Urban-rural (2008):** urban 25.6%; rural 74.4%.

**Sex distribution (2006):** male 49.46%; female 50.54%.

**Age breakdown (2006):** under 15, 44.3%; 15–29, 29.1%; 30–44, 14.6%; 45–59, 7.6%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 49,989,000; (2030) 56,530,000.

**Ethnolinguistic composition (2000):** 130 different Bantu tribes 95%, of which Sukuma 9.5%, Hehe and Bena 4.5%, Gogo 4.4%, Haya 4.2%, Nyamwezi 3.6%, Makonde 3.3%, Chagga 3.0%, Ha 2.9%; other 5%.

**Religious affiliation (2005):** Muslim c. 35%, of which Sunni c. 30%, Shi'i c. 5%; Christian c. 35%; other (significantly traditional beliefs) c. 30%; Zanzibar only is 99% Muslim.

**Major urban areas (2006):** Dar es Salaam 2,805,500; Mwanza 458,100; Zanzibar (Unguja) 422,300; Arusha 362,900; Mbeya 304,200; Dodoma 188,200.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 34.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate per 1,000 population (2009):** 12.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009):** 4.46.

**Life expectancy at birth (2009):** male 50.6 years; female 53.5 years.

**Adult population (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007):** 6.2% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget (2006–07):** Revenue: TZS 3,691,247,900,000 (tax revenue 68.5%, of which excise tax 27.6%, income tax 19.4%; nontax revenue 5.7%; grants 25%). Expenditures: TZS 4,474,680,900,000 (current expenditure 70.1%, of which interest payments on debt 4.8%; capital expenditure 29.9%).

**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$21,337,000,000<sup>7</sup> (U.S.\$500<sup>7</sup> per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,350<sup>7</sup> per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2006	
	in value TZS '000,000 <sup>7</sup>	% of total value <sup>7</sup>	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	5,690,446	27.2	13,394,700	74.6
Mining	742,932	3.5	104,900	0.6
Manufacturing	1,625,504	7.8	565,100	3.1
Construction	1,641,741	7.8	211,500	1.2
Public utilities	420,880	2.0	17,000	0.1
Transp. and commun.	1,373,976	6.6	258,100	1.4
Trade, restaurants	2,976,228	14.2	1,950,200	10.9
Finance, real estate	2,327,107	11.1	99,500	0.6
Pub. admin., defense	1,652,556	7.9	184,700	1.0
Services	746,757	3.6		
Other	1,750,278 <sup>9</sup>	8.4 <sup>9</sup>	1,158,800	6.5
TOTAL	20,948,405	100.0 <sup>5</sup>	17,944,600 <sup>5</sup>	100.0

**Public debt (external, outstanding; 2008):** U.S.\$3,710,000,000.

**Production (metric tons except as noted):** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2007): cassava 6,600,000, corn (maize) 3,659,000, rice 1,341,846, sweet potatoes 1,322,000, sorghum 900,000, coconuts 370,000, seed cotton 320,000, cashew nuts 99,100, tobacco leaves 50,800, coffee 43,100, tea 34,800, cloves 9,900; livestock (number of live animals) 18,000,000 cattle, 12,550,000 goats, 3,550,000 sheep; roundwood 24,665,700 cu m, of which fuelwood 91%; fish-

eries production 341,120 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2008): gold 36,000 kg; tanzanites 6,100 kg; garnets 4,400 kg; rubies 2,000 kg; diamonds 180,000 carats. Manufacturing (2005): cement 1,281,000; wheat flour 347,296; sugar 202,200; soft drinks 36,566,355 hectolitres; *konyagi* (a Tanzanian liquor) 41,050 hectolitres; cigarettes 4,308,000,000 units. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 4,175,000,000 (4,232,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 85,000 (85,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (1,316,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 531,000,000 (531,000,000).

**Population economically active (2006):** total 18,821,500; activity rate of total population 46.9% (participation rates: ages 10 and over, 69.1%; female 51.3%; officially unemployed 4.3%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.9	95.2	100.0	107.3	114.8	126.6	142.0

**Household income and expenditure (2007):** Average household size 4.8; annual income per household TZS 2,267,000 (U.S.\$1,820); sources of income: agricultural income 59.4%, wages and salaries 17.8%, self-employment 12.6%, remittances 3.0%; expenditure: food 64.1%, other nondurable goods 26.7%, education 1.8%, health 1.8%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,354; remittances (2009) 18; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 657; official development assistance (2008) 2,331. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 721; remittances (2009) 54.

**Land use as % of total land area (2007):** in temporary crops or left fallow 10.2%, in permanent crops 1.4%, in pasture 27.1%, forest area 38.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TZS '000,000,000	–1,366	–1,829	–3,158	–4,706	–5,268	–5,186
% of total	30.0%	32.5%	42.0%	51.5%	45.1%	45.4%

**Imports (2007):** TZS 7,369,000,000,000 (refined petroleum 29.4%, machinery and apparatus 18.2%, chemicals and chemical products 11.5%, road vehicles 8.5%, food 6.5%). **Major import sources (2008):** U.A.E. 12.4%; India 11.9%; South Africa 11.0%; China 9.9%; Singapore 6.1%.

**Exports (2007):** TZS 2,663,000,000,000 (gold [and much less significantly copper and silver] 35.8%, fish 7.1%, coffee 5.3%, tobacco 4.5%, cotton fibre/worn clothing 4.5%). **Major export destinations (2008):** Switzerland 20.8%; Kenya 8.6%; South Africa 8.5%; China 8.2%; India 6.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): length 1,690 mi, 2,720 km; passenger-km (2003) 1,305,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003) 4,461,000,000. Roads (2008): length 49,021 mi, 78,892 km (paved 6%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 80,913; trucks and buses 393,005. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 414,000,000; metric ton-km 1,600,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	1,500	41	PCs	2005	356	9.3
Telephones				Dailies	2009	167 <sup>12</sup>	4.1 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	17,470 <sup>13</sup>	399 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	676	16
Landline	2009	178	4.0	Broadband	2009	—	—

### Education and health

**Educational attainment (2002).** Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 49.4%; primary education 44.0%; secondary 5.5%; postsecondary 0.9%; other 0.2%. **Literacy (2008):** percentage of population age 15 and over literate 72.6%; males 79.0%; females 66.3%.

#### Education (2005–06)<sup>7</sup>

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–13)	151,882	7,959,884	52.4	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 14–19)	—	—	—	—
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	2,735	51,080	18.7	1 (age 20–24)

**Health (2002):** physicians 822 (1 per 42,085 persons); hospital beds 36,853 (1 per 939 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 69.3; undernourished population (2004–06) 13,600,000 (35% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel (November 2009):** 27,000 (army 85.2%, navy 3.7%, air force 11.1%); reserve 80,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2008):** 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$5.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 80 indirectly elected seats (75 for women, 5 for Zanzibar), 10 seats appointed by the President, and a seat for the Attorney General serving ex officio. <sup>2</sup>Only the legislature meets in Dodoma, the longtime planned capital. <sup>3</sup>Has local internal government structure; Unguja (Zanzibar) island has 3 administrative regions, Pemba island has 2. <sup>4</sup>A recent survey indicates a total area of 945,090 sq km (364,901 sq mi). <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Based on land area only. <sup>7</sup>Mainland Tanzania only. <sup>8</sup>Employed only. <sup>9</sup>Net taxes less imputed bank service charge. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Air Tanzania and Precision Air. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2004–05.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Tanzania <http://www.bot-tz.org>
- National Bureau of Statistics <http://www.nbs.go.tz>

## Thailand

**Official name:** Ratcha Anachak

Thai (Kingdom of Thailand).

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [150<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [480]).

**Head of state:** King.

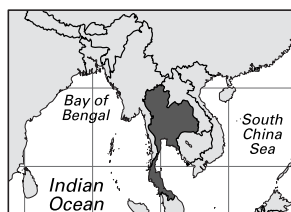
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Bangkok.

**Official language:** Thai.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** baht (THB); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = THB 31.18; 1 £ = THB 48.17.



Area and population		area		population
Regions <sup>2</sup>	Principal cities	sq mi	sq km	2008 estimate
Bangkok and vicinities	Bangkok	2,997	7,762	11,971,000
Eastern	Chon Buri	14,094	36,503	4,567,000
Northeastern	Udon Thani	65,195	168,855	22,190,000
Northern	Chiang Mai	65,500	169,644	11,602,000
Southern	Surat Thani	27,303	70,715	9,097,000
Sub-central	Saraburi	6,407	16,594	3,088,000
Western	Ratchaburi	16,621	43,047	3,633,000
TOTAL		198,117	513,120	66,148,000

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 67,090,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 338.6, persons per sq km 130.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 33.6%; rural 66.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.44%; female 50.56%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 21.2%; 15–29, 23.9%; 30–44, 24.5%; 45–59, 18.2%; 60–74, 9.2%; 75–89, 2.9%; 90 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 70,768,000; (2030) 72,831,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Tai peoples 81.4%, of which Thai (Siamese) 34.9%, Lao 26.5%; Han Chinese 10.6%; Malay 3.7%; Khmer 1.9%; other 2.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist c. 83%; Muslim (nearly all Sunni) c. 9%; traditional beliefs c. 2.5%; nonreligious c. 2%; other (significantly Christian) c. 3.5%.

**Major cities** (2000): Bangkok (2009) 6,902,000; Samut Prakan 378,741; Nonthaburi 291,555; Udon Thani 222,425; Nakhon Ratchasima 204,641.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.64.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2006): 5.5/1.5.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 70.5 years; female 75.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases c. 170, of which HIV/AIDS-related c. 91; cardiovascular diseases c. 135; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 97; accidents c. 52.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 1.4% (world avg. 0.8%).

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: THB 1,839,600,000,000 (tax revenue 89.9%, of which VAT 27.4%, corporate taxes 25.0%, excise tax 15.1%, income tax 11.1%; non-tax revenue 10.1%). Expenditures: THB 1,633,300,000,000 (current expenditure 79.9%; capital expenditure 20.1%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane 66,816,446, rice 31,462,886, cassava 30,088,024, oil palm fruit 8,162,379, corn (maize) 4,616,119, natural rubber 3,090,280, mangoes 2,469,814, pineapples 1,894,862, bananas 1,528,082, coconuts 1,380,980, dry chilies and peppers 170,125; livestock (number of live animals; 2007) 7,480,530 pigs, 6,699,999 cattle, 228,207,000 chickens; roundwood 28,202,600 cu m, of which fuelwood 69%; fisheries production (2008) 3,831,208 (from aquaculture 36%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 8,500,401; dolomite 1,353,763; feldspar 670,618; zinc (metal content) 17,811; gemstones (significantly rubies and sapphires) 32,000 carats; silver 5,465 kg; gold 2,721 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): motor vehicles 3,408; textiles and wearing apparel 3,329; electronics 2,238; food products 1,311; tobacco products 812; office machines and computers 469; electrical machinery and parts 303. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 138,986,000,000 (131,637,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (14,051,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 18,171,950 ([2007] 18,121,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 79,899,830 ([2008] 340,545,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 44,753,000 (36,570,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 30,894,000,000 (39,162,000,000).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 29.8%, in permanent crops 7.3%, in pasture 1.6%, forest area 28.2%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 38,426,800; activity rate of total population 57.7% (participation rates: ages 15–59 (2008<sup>3</sup>) 79.3%; female 45.7%; unemployed [July 2009–June 2010] 1.1%).

Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	93.1	95.7	100.0	104.6	107.0	112.8
Monthly earnings index <sup>4</sup>	100.4	95.7	100.0	108.3	109.2	...

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$254,690,000,000 (U.S.\$3,760 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$7,640 per capita).

## Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value THB '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>3</sup>	% of labour force <sup>3</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,056,838	11.6	16,067,000	41.9
Mining and quarrying	314,823	3.5	55,000	0.1
Manufacturing	3,169,629	34.9	5,231,400	13.6
Construction	260,717	2.9	2,012,100	5.3
Public utilities	262,123	2.9	103,100	0.3
Transp. and commun.	643,244	7.1	1,090,500	2.9
Trade, hotels	1,720,694	19.0	7,988,100	20.8
Services	680,095	7.5	2,834,300	7.4
Finance, real estate	566,891	6.2	1,113,200	2.9
Pub. admin., defense	400,439	4.4	1,303,300	3.4
Other	...	...	546,700 <sup>5</sup>	1.4 <sup>5</sup>
TOTAL	9,075,493	100.0	38,344,700	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$12,167,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure** (2007). Average household size 4.6; average annual income per household THB 223,920 (U.S.\$7,522); sources of income: wages and salaries 39.9%, self-employment 31.7%, nonmonetary income 14.5%, transfers 9.9%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 31.0%, transportation and communications 21.6%, housing, energy, and household furnishings 20.1%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 17,646; remittances (2009) 1,845; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 8,616. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,215; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 3,076.

## Foreign trade<sup>6</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
THB '000,000,000	+73.6	–315.3	+74.9	+423.8	–94.9	+594.6
% of total	1.0%	3.4%	0.8%	4.2%	0.8%	6.1%

**Imports** (2008): THB 5,946,311,060,000 (mineral fuels 20.7%, of which crude petroleum 16.2%; chemicals and chemical products 10.1%; electronic parts 8.5%; electrical machinery 8.3%; iron and steel 7.6%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 6.5%; fabricated metal products 5.7%). **Major import sources:** Japan 18.8%; China 11.3%; U.S. 6.4%; U.A.E. 6.2%; Malaysia 5.4%.

**Exports** (2008): THB 5,851,371,140,000 (computers and parts 9.4%; transportation equipment 9.4%; agricultural products 9.0%; integrated circuits and parts 8.7%; electrical machinery and apparatus 6.8%; refined petroleum products 5.4%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 4.9%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 11.4%; Japan 11.3%; China 9.1%; Singapore 5.7%; Hong Kong 5.7%; Malaysia 5.6%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 2,530 mi, 4,071 km; passenger-km 8,570,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,139,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 32,024 mi, 51,538 km (paved 99%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 3,560,222; trucks and buses 3,615,153. Air transport (2008)<sup>7</sup>: passenger-km 58,108,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,292,000,000.

Communications					
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date
Televisions	2003	17,971	289	PCs	2007
Telephones				Dailies	2009
Cellular	2009	83,057 <sup>9</sup>	1,226 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009
Landline	2009	7,024	104	Broadband	2009
					994 <sup>9</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of employed population having: no formal schooling 4.9%; incomplete primary education 32.4%; complete primary 21.2%; lower secondary 29.6%; upper secondary/higher 11.4%; other/unknown 0.5%. **Literacy** (2007): population age 15 and over literate 94.1%; males literate 95.9%; females literate 92.6%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	347,959	5,564,622	16.0	94 <sup>10</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	222,799	4,728,761	21.2	72
Tertiary	75,642	2,430,047	32.1	45 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2005): physicians 19,546 (1 per 3,287 persons); hospital beds 134,016 (1 per 470 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 18.1; undernourished population (2004–06) 10,700,000 (17% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 305,860 (army 62.1%, navy 22.9%, air force 15.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$78.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 74 appointed seats. <sup>2</sup>Actual local administration is based on 76 provinces. <sup>3</sup>Third quarter. <sup>4</sup>Manufacturing only. <sup>5</sup>Includes 450,900 unemployed. <sup>6</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>7</sup>Thai Airways and Bangkok Airlines. <sup>8</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers. <sup>10</sup>2006–07.

## Internet resources for further information:

- National Statistical Office <http://web.nso.go.th/index.htm>
- Bank of Thailand <http://www.bot.or.th>



## Togo

**Official name:** République Togolaise (Togolese Republic).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative body (National Assembly [81]).

**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Lomé.

**Official language:** French.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** CFA franc (CFAF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = CFAF 512.24; 1 ₣ = CFAF 791.31.



**Gross national income (GNI; 2009):** U.S.\$2,883,000,000 (U.S.\$440 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$850 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2003	
	in value CFAF '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	640.3	42.7	1,210,000	57.9
Mining	45.0	3.0		
Manufacturing	126.6	8.5		
Construction	67.3	4.5		
Public utilities	39.5	2.6		
Transp. and commun.	75.0	5.0		
Trade, hotels	114.4	7.6	881,000	42.1
Finance, real estate	135.3	9.0		
Pub. admin., defense	107.6	7.2		
Services	29.7	2.0		
Other	117.2 <sup>8</sup>	7.8 <sup>8</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,498.0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,091,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,433,000,000.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 6.0; expenditure (2004)<sup>9</sup>: food products 36.1%, hotels and restaurants 12.9%, housing and energy 12.4%, transportation 8.5%, clothing and footwear 6.0%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 34; remittances (2009) 278; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 41; official development assistance (2008) 330. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 17; remittances (2009) 58.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 45.2%, in permanent crops 3.1%, in pasture 18.4%, forest area 6.4%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	-154.7	-73.8	-167.9	-232.7	...	-507.1
% of total	23.6%	6.9%	17.7%	24.4%	...	47.5%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$787,100,000 (refined petroleum 26.7%; food 10.6%, of which cereals 5.2%; machinery and apparatus 9.4%; cement clinker 7.9%; medicinal and pharmaceutical products 6.2%). **Major import sources:** France 19.2%; China 15.8%; Netherlands 11.1%; U.S. 4.2%; Belgium 3.7%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$280,000,000 (portland cement 24.1%; cement clinker 19.6%; iron and steel 12.5%; crude fertilizer 11.2%; food 9.5%; cotton 8.9%). **Major export destinations:** Niger 12.7%; Benin 10.9%; India 9.8%; Burkina Faso 9.8%; Mali 7.1%; unspecified zones 19.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length 364 km<sup>11</sup>; passenger-km, none; metric ton-km cargo (2001) 440,000,000. Roads (2001): total length 4,660 mi, 7,500 km (paved 24%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 10,611; trucks and buses 2,412. Air transport (2007): passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	650	107	PCs	2007	171	30
Telephones				Dailies	2009	51 <sup>2</sup>	1.41 <sup>2</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,187 <sup>13</sup>	331 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	356	54
Landline	2009	179	27	Broadband	2009	2.7 <sup>13</sup>	0.4 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1998)<sup>14</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal education 56.3%; primary education 24.5%; secondary and higher 18.3%; unknown 0.9%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 64.9%; males 76.6%; females 53.7%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11) <sup>15</sup>	28,153	1,163,902	41.3	94
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	11,518	408,964	35.5	22 <sup>16</sup>
Tertiary	51	32,502	637.3	5 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 225 (1 per 23,364 persons); hospital beds (2005) 4,862 (1 per 1,111 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 58.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 2,300,000 (37% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 8,550 (army 94.7%, navy 2.3%, air force 3.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 2.2%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$11.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>3</sup>Golfe prefecture includes Lomé commune. <sup>4</sup>Official country estimate. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base (June 2010 update). <sup>6</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>8</sup>Import duties and taxes. <sup>9</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Length of 3 operational lines. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>Based on the 1998 Togo Demographic and Health Survey, of which 14,075 respondents were age 25 and over. <sup>15</sup>2008–09. <sup>16</sup>1999–2000.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest <http://www.bceao.int>
- DGSCN-Togo <http://www.stat-togo.org>

### Population

Regions	population 2005 <sup>1</sup> estimate	Regions	population 2005 <sup>1</sup> estimate
<b>Prefectures</b>		<b>Prefectures</b>	
Centrale	510,446	Yoto	159,380
Blitta	111,997	Zio	261,684
Sotouboua	141,073	Plateaux	1,201,810 <sup>2</sup>
Tchamba	83,997	Agou	88,305
Tchaoudjo	173,379	Amou	100,151
Kara	689,210 <sup>2</sup>	Danyi	43,076
Assoli	53,845	Est-Mono	79,690
Bassar	108,766	Haho	194,917
Binah	67,844	Kloto	192,763
Dankpen	77,536	Moyen-Mono	75,382
Doufelgou	87,228	Ogou	264,915
Kéran	73,229	Wawa	162,610
Kozah	220,763	Savanes	628,904 <sup>2</sup>
Maritime	2,196,857	Kpendjal	120,612
Avé	91,536	Oti	138,919
Golfe <sup>3</sup>	1,224,425	Tandjouaré	92,613
Lacs	234,762	Tône	276,761
Vo	225,070	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,227,227<sup>4</sup></b>

### Demography

**Area:** 21,853 sq mi, 56,600 sq km.

**Population** (2010): 6,587,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 301.4, persons per sq km 116.4.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 41.4%; rural 58.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.12%; female 50.88%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 41.6%; 15–29, 30.0%; 30–44, 15.9%; 45–59, 8.1%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 8,608,000; (2030) 10,952,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Ewe 22.2%; Kabre 13.4%; Wachi 10.0%; Mina 5.6%; Kotokoli 5.6%; Bimoba 5.2%; Losso 4.0%; Gurma 3.4%; Lamba 3.2%; Adja 3.0%; other 24.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Christian 47.2%, of which Roman Catholic 27.8%, Protestant 9.5%, independent and other Christian 9.9%; traditional beliefs 33.0%; Muslim 13.7%; nonreligious 4.9%; other 1.2%.

**Major cities** (2005): Lomé 921,000 (urban agglomeration [2009] 1,593,000); Sokodé 106,300; Kara 100,400; Atakpamé 72,700; Kpalimé 71,400.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 32.4 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.0 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.85.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 57.0 years; female 61.6 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 3.3%<sup>6</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): infectious and parasitic diseases c. 572, of which HIV/AIDS-related c. 220, malaria c. 136; lower respiratory infections c. 180; perinatal conditions c. 86.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: CFAF 249,900,000,000 (tax revenue 84.5%, of which taxes on international trade 66.5%; grants 11.7%; nontax revenue 3.8%). Expenditures: CFAF 253,300,000,000 (current expenditure 80.2%; capital expenditure 19.8%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): cassava 881,011, yams 638,087, corn (maize) 595,311, sorghum 226,700, cacao beans 80,000, dry beans 71,040, rice 70,237, peanuts (groundnuts) 41,428, coffee 9,500; livestock (number of live animals) 2,001,500 sheep, 1,508,100 goats; roundwood (2009) 6,093,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 97%; fisheries production 20,126 (from aquaculture 1%). Mining and quarrying (2008): limestone 2,400,000; phosphate rock (gross weight) 842,000; diamonds 8,787 carats. Manufacturing (value added in CFAF '000,000; 2006): food products, beverages, and tobacco manufactures 33,800; bricks, cement, and ceramics 19,300; base and fabricated metals 10,800; wood and wood products 7,300. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 196,000,000 (710,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (298,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,866,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.4%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: age 15–64, 75.4%<sup>7</sup>; female 43.3%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed [2004] c. 32%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	93.3	93.6	100.0	102.2	103.2	112.2	114.4

- Tonga Department of Statistics  
<http://www.spc.int/prism/Country/TO/stats>
- National Reserve Bank of Tonga  
<http://www.reservebank.to>



## Trinidad and Tobago

**Official name:** Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [31<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [42]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Port of Spain.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = TT\$6.20; 1 £ = TT\$9.58.



### Area and population

	area	population		area	population
	sq km	2000 census		sq km	2000 census
<b>Trinidad</b>	4,852	1,208,282	<b>City corporations</b>		
<b>Regional corporations</b>			Port of Spain	13	49,031
Couva/Tabaquite/			San Fernando	19	55,419
Taiparo	720	162,779	<b>Borough corporations</b>		
Diego Martin	128	105,720	Arima	11	32,278
Mayaro/Rio Claro	853	33,480	Chaguanas	60	67,433
Penal/Debe	247	83,609	Point Fortin	24	19,056
Princes Town	621	91,947	<b>Tobago<sup>2</sup></b>	303	54,084
San Juan/Laventille	220	157,295	<b>TOTAL</b>	5,155	1,262,366
Sangre Grande	899	64,343			
Siparia	510	81,917			
Tunapuna/Piarco	527	203,975			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 1,312,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 659.3, persons per sq km 254.5.

**Urban-rural** (2005): urban 12.2%; rural 87.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.59%; female 49.41%.

**Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 20.1%; 15–29, 28.3%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 18.7%; 60–74, 8.4%; 75–84, 2.2%; 85 and over, 0.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 1,290,000; (2030) 1,229,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): black 39.2%; East Indian 38.6%; mixed 16.3%; Chinese 1.6%; white 1.0%; other/not stated 3.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic c. 29%; Hindu c. 24%; Protestant c. 19%; independent and other Christian c. 7%; Muslim c. 7%; nonreligious c. 2%; other/unknown c. 12%.

**Major cities/built-up areas** (2006): Chaguanas 73,100; San Juan 57,100<sup>3</sup>; San Fernando 56,600; Port of Spain 49,800 (greater Port of Spain [2004] 264,000); Arima 35,600<sup>3</sup>; Scarborough (on Tobago) 4,600.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.2 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.73.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2002): 5.8/1.2.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 67.6 years; female 73.5 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): ischemic heart disease 163.1; HIV/AIDS-related 141.0; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 107.2; diabetes mellitus 102.0; cerebrovascular disease 94.8.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: TT\$55,584,400,000 (taxes on oil/natural gas corporations 47.5%; nonoil company taxes 12.1%; VAT 11.9%; personal income taxes 7.5%; nontax revenue 4.8%; import duties 4.3%). Expenditures: TT\$45,767,000,000 (current expenditures 78.0%; development expenditures and net lending 22.0%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 810,000, chicken meat 59,975, bananas 7,000, oranges 5,250, pineapples 4,500, pig meat 3,010, cocoa 1,350, coffee 350; livestock (number of live animals) 60,000 goats, 45,000 pigs, 28,500,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 80,400 cu m, of which fuelwood 42%; fisheries production 13,833 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009): limestone 850,000; natural asphalt 16,200. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2003): refined petroleum products/natural gas products 732; base chemicals 515; food products 129; beverages 124; cement, bricks, and ceramics 79; iron and steel 61. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 7,873,300,000 ([2007] 7,662,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 35,823,000 ([2007] 60,700,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 8,029,000 (1,016,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 41,839,000,000 ([2007] 16,108,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 3.8; average income per household<sup>4</sup> TT\$53,015 (U.S.\$8,484); expenditure (2003): housing 20.4%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 18.0%, transportation 16.7%, recreation and culture 8.5%, energy 5.8%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 397; remittances (2009) 103; official development assistance (2008) 12; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1,447. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 75; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 234.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 4.9%, in permanent crops 4.3%, in pasture 1.4%, forest area 43.9%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$22,169,000,000 (U.S.\$16,560 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$25,100 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2006	
	in value TT\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	559.0	0.4	25,700	4.1
Petroleum, natural gas, other mining	47,959.4	35.9	20,400	3.2
Manufacturing	8,398.4	6.3	55,500	8.9
Construction	12,797.5	9.6	104,500	16.7
Public utilities	1,339.6	1.0	42,700	6.8
Transp. and commun.	7,204.1	5.4	106,600	17.1
Trade	20,636.7 <sup>5</sup>	15.5 <sup>5</sup>	48,100	7.7
Finance, real estate	15,967.1	12.0	181,000	29.0
Pub. admin., defense	11,239.4	8.4	40,600 <sup>8</sup>	6.5 <sup>8</sup>
Services	5,395.7 <sup>6</sup>	4.0 <sup>6</sup>		
Other	2,036.7 <sup>7</sup>	1.5 <sup>7</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133,533.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>625,200<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2008): total 626,600; activity rate of total population c. 48% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.2%; female 41.5%; unemployed [2009] 5.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	90.2	93.6	100.0	108.3	116.9	130.9	140.1

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2009): U.S.\$1,494,000,000.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+1,299	+1,648	+3,918	+7,541	+5,733	+9,059
% of total	14.2%	13.5%	25.6%	37.1%	27.2%	32.1%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$9,591,000,000 (crude petroleum 32.8%; machinery and apparatus 18.9%, of which heating/cooling equipment 4.7%; food 7.0%; iron and steel 4.9%; iron ore/concentrates 4.9%; road vehicles 4.7%). **Major import sources:** United States 24.0%; Brazil 11.8%; Colombia 7.9%; Gabon 6.1%; China 5.1%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$18,650,000,000 (refined petroleum 27.5%; LNG 26.1%; crude petroleum 11.1%; ammonia 9.5%; methanol 5.7%; iron and steel 3.7%; urea 2.0%). **Major export destinations:** United States 46.0%; Jamaica 6.7%; Spain 6.2%; Mexico 3.2%; Neth. 3.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2000): total length 5,170 mi, 8,320 km (paved 51%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 320,000; trucks and buses 71,000. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 2,285,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 19,696,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	461	359	PCs	2007	172	132
Telephones				Dailies	2009	140 <sup>12</sup>	142 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,970 <sup>13</sup>	1,472 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	485	362
Landline	2009	315	235	Broadband	2009	105 <sup>13</sup>	78 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 2.5%; primary education 35.4%; secondary 52.0%; university 4.6%; other/not stated 5.5%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 98.7%; males 99.1%; females 98.2%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–11)	7,628	130,880	17.2	92
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	7,045	95,275	13.5	74
Tertiary <sup>14</sup>	1,800	16,920	9.4	11 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2009): physicians 1,992 (1 per 658 persons); hospital beds 3,585 (1 per 365 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 32.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 120,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 4,063 (army 73.8%, coast guard 26.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 0.6%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$121.

<sup>1</sup>All seats are nonelected. <sup>2</sup>Semiautonomous island. <sup>3</sup>Within greater Port of Spain.

<sup>4</sup>Approximately 2002; exact date of information is unknown. <sup>5</sup>Excludes hotels. <sup>6</sup>Includes hotels. <sup>7</sup>Net of VAT less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Includes 39,000 unemployed.

<sup>9</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.

<sup>11</sup>Caribbean Airlines. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2004–05.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago <http://www.central-bank.org.tt>
- Central Statistical Office <http://www.cso.gov.tt>

## Tunisia

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūriyah al-Tūnisīyah (Tunisian Republic).  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic<sup>1</sup> with two legislative houses (Chamber of Councillors [126<sup>2</sup>]; Chamber of Deputies [214]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Tunis.  
**Official language:** Arabic.  
**Official religion:** Islam.  
**Monetary unit:** dinar (TND); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = TND 1.48; 1 £ = TND 2.29.



### Area and population

area			population		
area			population		
Governorates	sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate	Governorates	sq km	2009 <sup>3</sup> estimate
Al-Ariānah	498	485,700	Al-Qayrawān	6,712	555,900
Bājah	3,558	304,600	Qibīlī	22,084	149,100
Banzart	3,685	542,400	Sāfāqīs	7,545	917,000
Bin 'Arus	761	567,500	Sīdī Bu Zayd	6,994	408,800
Jundūbah	3,102	421,200	Siliānah	4,631	233,100
Al-Kāf	4,965	256,100	Sūsah	2,621	602,300
Madānin	8,588	451,200	Tatauin	38,889	145,000
Al-Mahdiyyah	2,966	392,900	Tawzar	4,719	102,300
Manūbah	1,060	364,600	Tūnis	346	994,900
Al-Munastir	1,019	504,700	Zaghwan	2,768	169,100
Nābul	2,788	743,500	INTERMITTENT		
Qābis	7,175	357,400	SALT LAKES	9,080	—
Qāfshāh	8,990	334,900	TOTAL	163,610	10,432,500
Al-Qaşrayn	8,066	428,300			

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 10,374,000<sup>4</sup>.  
**Density** (2010)<sup>5</sup>: persons per sq mi 173.9, persons per sq km 67.1.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 66.9%; rural 33.1%.  
**Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.30%; female 49.70%.  
**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 25.9%; 15–29, 30.1%; 30–44, 22.1%; 45–59, 13.2%; 60–74, 6.6%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.3%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 11,366,000; (2030) 12,127,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2000): Tunisian Arab 67.2%; Bedouin Arab 26.6%; Algerian Arab 2.4%; Amazigh (Berber) 1.4%; other 2.4%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 99%, of which Sunni c. 97%; other c. 1%.  
**Major cities** (2004): Tunis (2009) 759,000; Sāfāqīs 265,131; Al-Ariānah 240,749; Sūsah 173,047; Ettadhamen 118,487<sup>6</sup>.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 15.3 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.05.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008–09) 5.2/(1999) 0.1.  
**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 72.5 years; female 76.5 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 267; accidents, injuries, and violence 62; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 57.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: TND 13,880,700,000 (tax revenue 68.6%, of which VAT 19.2%, income tax 9.8%; grants and loans 17.5%; nontax revenue 13.9%). Expenditures: TND 15,089,000,000 (social services 40.9%; debt service 26.0%; economic services 17.4%).  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): tomatoes 1,200,000, cow's milk (2008) 1,046,000, wheat (2008) 919,000, olives 750,000, potatoes 370,000, green chilies and peppers 290,000, barley (2008) 254,000, grapes (2008) 132,000, dates 125,000, almonds (2008) 51,500; live-stock (live animals) 7,400,000 sheep, 1,500,000 goats, 700,000 cattle, 235,000 camels; roundwood 2,388,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 91%; fisheries production (2008) 103,569 (from aquaculture 3%). Mining and quarrying (2008–09): phosphate rock 8,017,200; iron ore 178,900. Manufacturing (value added in TND '000,000; 2008): crude and refined petroleum and natural gas 4,033; electrical machinery 2,144; textiles, leather, and clothing 2,133; chemicals and chemical products 1,706; food products 1,563. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 14,306,000,000 ([2008–09] 11,861,200,000); coal (metric tons; 2009) none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 29,395,000 ([2008–09] 12,739,100); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) 1,710,800 (3,336,900); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 2,397,000,000 ([2009] 4,842,200,000).  
**Household income and expenditure** (2005). Average household size (2009) 4.2; income per household TND 8,211 (U.S.\$6,329); expenditure: food and beverages 34.8%, housing and energy 22.8%, transportation 10.7%, health and personal care 10.3%, household furnishings 8.8%.  
**Population economically active** (2009): total 3,689,200; activity rate of total population 35.9% (participation rates: age 15 and over [2007] 46.8%; female 24.8%; unemployed 13.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.6	98.0	100.0	104.5	107.8	113.1	117.4
Hourly earnings index <sup>7</sup>	...	...	100.0	102.9	106.5	111.5	...

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$38,845,000,000 (U.S.\$3,720 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$7,820 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value TND '000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4,884,300	9.6	570,700	15.9
Mining and quarrying	554,900	1.1		
Public utilities	4,743,800 <sup>8</sup>	9.3 <sup>8</sup>		
Manufacturing	9,425,600	18.5	1,002,700	27.9
Construction	2,728,800	5.4		
Transp. and commun.	5,709,900	11.2		
Trade, hotels	7,412,100	14.5	1,511,700	42.1
Finance, real estate	6,221,300	12.2		
Pub. admin., defense	5,327,700	10.5		
Services	1,079,700	2.1		
Other	2,866,500 <sup>9</sup>	5.6 <sup>9</sup>	508,100 <sup>10</sup>	14.1 <sup>10</sup>
TOTAL	50,954,600	100.0	3,593,200	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): U.S.\$14,673,200,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,953; remittances (2009) 1,966; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 2,021; official development assistance (2008) 479. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 458; remittances (2009) 13; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 46.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 17.7%, in permanent crops 14.0%, in pasture 31.5%, forest area 7.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TND '000,000	-3,781	-3,498	-4,446	-5,029	-6,568	-6,230
% of total	13.2%	11.3%	12.5%	11.5%	12.2%	13.8%

**Imports** (2009): TND 25,692,000,000 (textiles and wearing apparel 14.7%; machinery and apparatus 12.6%; road vehicles 7.2%; refined petroleum 6.6%; base and fabricated metals 6.3%; plastics [incl. articles] 4.7%). **Major import sources:** France 20.1%; Italy 16.4%; Germany 8.8%; China 5.0%; Spain 4.5%.

**Exports** (2009): TND 19,462,000,000 (apparel [incl. knitwear] 21.4%; petroleum 13.6%; phosphate products [mostly fertilizers] 7.0%; electrical wires/cables 7.0%; footwear/leather goods 4.0%; olive oil 2.7%). **Major export destinations:** France 29.7%; Italy 21.0%; Germany 8.8%; Libya 5.8%; U.K. 4.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2009): route length (2008) 1,347 mi, 2,167 km; passenger-km 1,364,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 1,669,000,000<sup>12</sup>. Roads (2004): total length 11,950 mi, 19,232 km (paved 66%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 746,695; trucks and buses 310,621. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 9,291,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 45,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2006	2,300	231	PCs	2008	997	98
Telephones				Dailies	2009	399 <sup>14</sup>	39 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,754 <sup>15</sup>	950 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,500	341
Landline	2009	1,279	125	Broadband	2009	373 <sup>15</sup>	36 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling 22.0%; primary education 36.5%; secondary 33.1%; higher 8.4%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 10 and over literate 77.6%; males literate 86.4%; females literate 71.0%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	59,977	1,036,445	17.3	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	82,981	1,259,240	15.2	71
Tertiary	18,608	350,828	18.9	34 (age 19–23)

**Health** (2008): physicians 11,533 (1 per 882 persons); hospital beds 18,851 (1 per 539 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 17.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 35,800 (army 75.4%, navy 13.4%, air force 11.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$53.

<sup>1</sup>A single party dominates the political system in practice. <sup>2</sup>Statutory number; 41 seats are nonelective. <sup>3</sup>July 1. <sup>4</sup>Estimate of United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. <sup>5</sup>Excluding area of intermittent salt lakes. <sup>6</sup>Within Tunis urban agglomeration. <sup>7</sup>Minimum wage for 40-hour workweek. <sup>8</sup>Includes the extraction and refining of petroleum and natural gas. <sup>9</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Excludes December. <sup>13</sup>Tunisair and Nouvelair only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of six top daily newspapers only. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Tunisia <http://www.bct.gov.tn>
- National Statistics Institute <http://www.ins.nat.tn>



## Turkey

**Official name:** Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (Republic of Turkey).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Grand National Assembly of Turkey [550]).

**Head of state:** President.

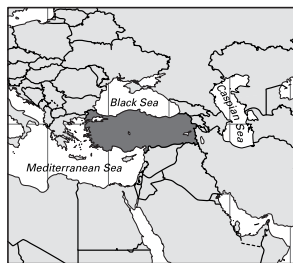
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Ankara.

**Official language:** Turkish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** New Turkish lira (YTL); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
1 U.S.\$ = YTL 1.52; 1 £ = YTL 2.34.



### Area and population

Geographic regions <sup>2</sup>	area	population	Geographic regions <sup>2</sup>	area	population
	sq km	2010 <sup>1</sup> estimate <sup>3</sup>		sq km	2010 <sup>1</sup> estimate <sup>3</sup>
Aegean	90,251	9,517,153	Black Sea, East	35,163	2,526,619
Anatolia, Central	91,809	3,831,373	Black Sea, West	73,840	4,512,288
Anatolia, Central East	82,948	3,638,401	Istanbul	5,313	12,915,158
Anatolia, North East	71,003	2,198,061	Marmara, East	49,383	6,701,343
Anatolia, South East	76,938	7,462,893	Marmara, West	42,989	3,129,772
Anatolia, West	75,362	6,875,349	Mediterranean	90,348	9,252,902
			TOTAL	785,347	72,561,312

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 73,085,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 241.0, persons per sq km 93.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 69.2%; rural 30.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2010<sup>1</sup>): male 50.25%; female 49.75%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 26.4%; 15–29, 26.2%; 30–44, 22.3%; 45–59, 15.2%; 60–74, 7.2%; 75 and over, 2.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 80,684,000; (2030) 86,906,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Turk 65.1%; Kurd 18.9%; Crimean Tatar 7.2%; Arab 1.8%; Azerbaijani 1.0%; Yoruk 1.0%; other 5.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 97.5%, of which Sunni c. 82.5%, Shīʿī (mostly nonorthodox Alevi) c. 15.0%; nonreligious c. 2.0%; other (mostly Christian) c. 0.5%.

**Major cities** (2010<sup>1</sup>): Istanbul 12,611,910; Ankara 4,097,051; İzmir 2,797,573; Bursa 1,713,646; Adana 1,556,238; Gaziantep 1,278,676.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.12.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 8.2/1.6.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 71.5 years; female 76.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 144.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 46.7; accidents 8.4; infectious and parasitic diseases 5.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2007). Revenue: YTL 218,858,000,000 (tax revenue 72.1%, of which taxes on goods and services 42.2%, individual income taxes 16.2%; nontax revenue 27.4%; grants 0.5%). Expenditures: YTL 206,965,000,000 (public debt transactions 24.1%; remainder 75.9%).

**Public debt** (general government; external, outstanding; June 2010): U.S.\$76.645,000,000.

**Production** (in '000 metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 20,600, sugar beets 17,275, tomatoes 10,746, barley 7,300, potatoes 4,398, grapes 4,265, corn (maize) 4,250, apples 2,782, onions 1,850, cucumbers and gherkins 1,735, seed cotton 1,725, oranges 1,690, olives 1,291, sunflower seeds 1,057, apricots 661, chickpeas 563, hazelnuts 500, cherries 418, figs 244, walnuts 177, garlic 105, tobacco 85, silk worm cocoons 136 metric tons; livestock (number of live animals) 21,749,508 sheep, 10,723,958 cattle, 146,986 angora goats, 229,969,400 chickens, 5,339,224 beehives; roundwood 19,430,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 26%; fisheries production 579 (from aquaculture 27%). Mining (2008): magnesite 2,100; refined borates 1,000; chromite (2007) 466; copper ore (metal content) 83; marble 2,800,000 cu m; silver 180,000 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2005<sup>4</sup>): food products 8,800; telecommunications equipment, electronics 7,450; chemicals and chemical products 7,400; base metals 7,000; motor vehicles and parts 6,500; textiles 6,100. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 205,316,000,000 ([2009] 161,947,528,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009–10) 3,856,000 ([2007] 25,350,000); lignite (metric tons; 2009–10) 74,286,000 ([2007] 72,827,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 18,235,820 ([2009] 211,517,500); petroleum products (metric tons; 2009) 14,070,424 ([2007] 24,744,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009) 1,014,000,000 (35,070,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2009): total 24,748,000; activity rate of total population 34.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2008] 50.6%; female 27.7%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 13.6%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	82.1	90.8	100.0	110.5	120.2	132.7	141.0
Annual earnings index <sup>5</sup>	...	...	100.0	108.7	117.4	127.6	139.0

**Household income and expenditure** (2008). Average household size 4.0; average annual income per household (2007) YTL 15,102 (U.S.\$12,822); sources

of income: wages and salaries 41.9%, self-employment 22.4%, transfers 22.2%; expenditure: housing 29.1%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 22.6%, transportation 14.1%, household furnishings 5.8%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$653,096,000,000 (U.S.\$8,730 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$13,730 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009			
	in value YTL '000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	78,397,837	8.2	5,254,000	21.2
Mining and quarrying	14,235,361	1.5	103,000	0.4
Manufacturing	142,704,498	15.0	3,949,000	16.0
Construction	36,594,333	3.8	1,249,000	5.0
Public utilities	22,800,876	2.4	78,000	0.3
Transp. and commun.	127,027,822	13.3	1,081,000	4.4
Trade, hotels	126,287,247	13.2	4,542,000	18.3
Finance, real estate	209,817,997	22.0	1,339,000	5.4
Pub. admin., defense	41,356,310	4.3	3,682,000	14.9
Services	66,642,687	7.0		
Other	88,108,893 <sup>6</sup>	9.2 <sup>6</sup>	3,478,000 <sup>7</sup>	14.1 <sup>7</sup>
TOTAL	953,973,862 <sup>8</sup>	100.0 <sup>8</sup>	24,748,000 <sup>8</sup>	100.0

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 21,951; remittances (2009) 970; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 15,927; official development assistance (2008) 2,024. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,506; remittances (2009) 141; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 2,062.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 23.0%, left fallow 5.5%, in permanent crops 3.8%, in pasture 19.0%, forest area 13.3%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–34,373	–43,298	–54,041	–62,791	–69,959	–38,545
% of total	21.4%	22.8%	24.0%	22.6%	20.9%	27.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$201,961,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.0%; petroleum 13.4%; base and fabricated metals 11.3%; road vehicles/parts 6.1%). **Major import sources:** Russia 15.5%; Germany 9.3%; China 7.8%; U.S. 5.9%; Italy 5.5%; France 4.5%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$132,002,000,000 (base and fabricated metals 18.0%, of which iron and steel 12.8%; machinery and apparatus 13.8%; road vehicles 13.6%; apparel 8.8%; petroleum 5.4%; vegetables/fruits/nuts 4.0%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 9.8%; U.K. 6.2%; U.A.E. 6.0%; Italy 5.9%; France 5.0%; Russia 4.9%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 5,405 mi, 8,699 km; passenger-km 5,134,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,459,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 218,751 mi, 352,046 km (paved 89%); passenger-km 206,098,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 181,935,000,000. Vehicles (2009): passenger cars 7,093,964; trucks and buses 3,517,339. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 51,183,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 533,501,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2002	29,440	424	PCs	2007	4,207	60
Telephones				Dailies	2009	4,719 <sup>11</sup>	66 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	62,780 <sup>12</sup>	839 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	27,233	364
Landline	2009	16,534	221	Broadband	2009	6,386 <sup>12</sup>	85 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2007). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 61%; lower secondary 10%; upper secondary 18%; university 11%. **Literacy** (2009): total population age 6 and over literate 92.4%; males literate 97.0%; females literate 87.9%.

#### Education (2009–10)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	485,677	10,916,643	22.5	95 <sup>13</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	206,862	4,240,139	20.5	74 <sup>13</sup>
Tertiary	100,504 <sup>14</sup>	2,757,828 <sup>14</sup>	27.4 <sup>14</sup>	38 <sup>13</sup> (age 17–21)

**Health** (2008): physicians 113,151 (1 per 628 persons); hospital beds 188,065 (1 per 378 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 15.3; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 510,600 (army 78.7%, navy 9.5%, air force 11.8%)<sup>15, 16</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.8%<sup>17</sup>; per capita expenditure U.S.\$190<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>January 1. <sup>2</sup>Administratively divided into 81 provinces as of 2009. <sup>3</sup>Based on new registration system. <sup>4</sup>Rounded figures. <sup>5</sup>Minimum wage. <sup>6</sup>Taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>7</sup>Unemployed. <sup>8</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Atlasjet, Turkish, Pegasus, and Onur airlines only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2007–08. <sup>14</sup>2008–09. <sup>15</sup>Turkish troops in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (November 2009) 36,000. <sup>16</sup>U.S. troops in Turkey (September 2009) 1,616. <sup>17</sup>Includes coast guard and gendarmerie.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Turkey <http://www.tcmb.gov.tr/yeni/eng>
- Turkish Statistical Institute <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/Start.do>

## Turkmenistan

**Official name:** Türkmenistan (Turkmenistan).

**Form of government**<sup>1</sup>: unitary single-party<sup>2</sup> republic with one legislative body (Mejlis, or Assembly [125]).

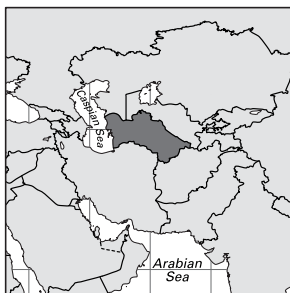
**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Ashgabat.

**Official language:** Turkmen.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** (new) manat (TMT)<sup>3</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = TMT 2.85<sup>4</sup>; 1 ₺ = TMT 4.40.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2002 estimate
Ahal	Ashgabat	37,514	97,160	794,600
Balkan	Balkanabat	53,772	139,270	481,300
Daşoguz	Daşoguz	28,352	73,430	1,203,100
Lebap	Türkmenabat (Chärjew)	36,189	93,730	1,169,100
Mary	Mary	33,649	87,150	1,291,800
<b>City</b>				
Ashgabat	—	181	470	733,100
<b>TOTAL</b>		189,657	491,210	5,673,000

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 4,941,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 26.1, persons per sq km 10.1.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 48.2%; rural 51.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.24%; female 50.76%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 31.8%; 15–29, 30.0%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 11.4%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 1.4%; 85 and over, 0.2%.

**Population projection**<sup>6</sup>: (2020) 5,529,000; (2030) 6,027,000.

**Doubling time:** 50 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2003): Turkmen c. 85%; Uzbek c. 5%; Russian c. 4%; other c. 6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunnī) 87.2%; Russian Orthodox 1.7%; nonreligious 9.0%; other 2.1%.

**Major cities** (2004): Ashgabat (2007) 744,000; Türkmenabat 256,000; Daşoguz 210,000; Mary 159,000; Balkanabat 139,000.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 21.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1998) 96.2%; outside of marriage (1998) 3.8%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.6 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 14.1 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.48.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (1998) 5.4/(1994) 1.5.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2009): male 61.1 years; female 69.2 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 462.1, of which ischemic heart diseases 243.4, hypertensive heart disease 105.7; lower respiratory infections 77.6; infectious and parasitic diseases 65.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 60.9.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006)<sup>6</sup>. Revenue: TMM 22,474,000,000,000 (tax revenue 93.8%, non-tax revenue 6.2%). Expenditures: TMM 16,631,000,000,000 (current expenditure 94.2%, development expenditure 5.8%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$587,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): wheat 2,700,000, cow's milk 1,332,800, seed cotton 850,000, tomatoes 310,000, watermelons 254,300, grapes 175,000, cattle meat 101,976, sheep meat 93,000, wool 20,200; livestock (number of live animals) 15,500,000 sheep, 1,948,000 cattle; roundwood (2009) 10,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 15,016 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007): iodine 270,000, salt 5,200, gypsum 3,300. Manufacturing (2004): distillate fuel (gas-diesel oil) 2,511,000; residual fuel oils 1,745,000; motor spirits (gasoline) 1,265,000; wheat flour (2003) 503,000; cement 450,000. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 14,880,000,000 (13,420,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 65,700,000 (40,200,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 7,212,000 (3,929,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 66,881,000,000 (15,983,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2002) 5.7; income per household: n.a.; sources of income (1998): wages and salaries 70.6%, pensions and grants 20.9%, self-employment (mainly agricultural income) 2.3%, nonwage income of workers 1.1%; expenditure (1998): food 45.2%, clothing and footwear 16.8%, furniture 13.3%, transportation 7.6%, health 7.0%.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 2,557,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 50.7%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.9%<sup>7</sup>; female 46.7%<sup>7</sup>; unofficially unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.3	90.4	100.0	110.5	120.4	134.9	141.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$17,498,000,000 (U.S.\$3,420 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$6,990 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		1998	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	1,846.6	22.6	892,400	48.5
Mining				
Manufacturing	3,069.2	37.6	226,800	12.3
Public utilities			48,300	2.6
Construction	353.8	4.3	108,200	5.9
Transp. and commun.	259.7	3.2	90,700	4.9
Trade, hotels	169.2	2.1	115,800	6.4
Finance			12,600	0.7
Public administration, defense	2,470.7	30.2	28,800	1.6
Services			284,900	15.5
Other			30,200	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,169.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,838,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2006) 4<sup>8</sup>; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 993; official development assistance (2008) 18. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2006) 18.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.9%, in permanent crops 0.1%, in pasture 65.3%, forest area 8.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	+1,030	+886	+705	+1,997	+4,598	+5,216
% of total	21.9%	14.7%	10.1%	25.3%	47.3%	41.2%

**Imports** (2006): U.S.\$2,668,000,000 (machinery and transport equipment 42.6%, basic manufactures 28.0%, chemicals and chemical products 9.0%, food products 7.1%). **Major import sources** (2008): Turkey c. 15%; China c. 15%; U.A.E. c. 14%; Russia c. 12%; Ukraine c. 7%; Iran c. 7%.

**Exports** (2005–06): U.S.\$4,113,000,000 (natural gas 55.8%, petroleum [all forms] 24.7%, textile yarn 3.9%, ships/boats/floating structures 2.1%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Ukraine c. 40%; Iran c. 16%; Poland c. 9%; Hungary c. 8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2006): length 1,852 mi, 2,980 km; passenger-km (1999) 701,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2002) 7,476,000,000. Roads (2001): total length 22,000 km (paved 82%). Vehicles (2007<sup>10</sup>): passenger cars 226,800; trucks and buses, n.a. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 1,905,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 11,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	855	182	PCs	2005	348	72
Telephones				Dailies	2009	56 <sup>11</sup>	16 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	1,500 <sup>12</sup>	294 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	80	16
Landline	2009	478	94	Broadband	2009	...	...

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2000)<sup>13</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 3.0%; incomplete primary to complete standard secondary education 60.1%; vocational secondary 23.5%; higher 13.2%; unknown 0.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 15 and over literate 99.5%; males literate 99.7%; females literate 99.3%.

#### Education (2006–07)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–9)	...	...	...	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–15)	...	...	...	...
Tertiary	...	...	...	... (age 16–20)

**Health** (2006): physicians 12,210 (1 per 387 persons); hospital beds 20,296 (1 per 233 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 45.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 280,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 22,000 (army 84.1%, navy 2.3%, air force 13.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$17.

<sup>1</sup>New constitution adopted on Sept. 26, 2008. <sup>2</sup>Single party in practice if not in principle. <sup>3</sup>The manat was redenominated on Jan. 1, 2009. As of this date 1 (new) manat (TMT) = 5,000 (old) manat (TMM). <sup>4</sup>Stabilized rate from the beginning of 2009. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database (December 2008 update); official Turkmen estimates are significantly higher. <sup>6</sup>Budget statistics are unreliable because the government spends large amounts of extra-budgetary funds. <sup>7</sup>Estimate of the ILO Employment Trends Unit. <sup>8</sup>2nd quarter only; from/to Russia only. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>January 1st. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>Based on 2000 Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey of 13,566 people age 25 and over.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• **Asia Development Bank: Turkmenistan**  
<http://www.adb.org/Turkmenistan/main.asp>



## Tuvalu

**Official name:** Tuvalu.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Parliament [15]).

**Head of state:** British Monarch, represented by Governor-General.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

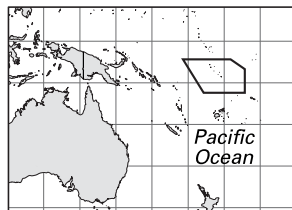
**Capital:** government offices are at Vaiaku, Fongafale (Funafuti) islet, of Funafuti atoll.

**Official language:** none.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary units:** Tuvaluan dollar = Australian dollar (\$T = \$A)<sup>1</sup>; valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = \$A 1.10; 1 £ = \$A 1.70.



### Area and population

Atolls/islands <sup>2</sup>	Principal villages	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2002 census
Funafuti	Alapi	1.08	2.79	4,492
Nanumaga	Tonga	1.07	2.78	589
Nanumea	...	1.49	3.87	664
Niulakita	...	0.16	0.42	35
Niutao	Teava	0.98	2.53	663
Nui	...	1.09	2.83	548
Nukufetau	Aulotu	1.15	2.99	586
Nukulaele	...	0.70	1.82	393
Vaitupu	Motufoua	2.16	5.60	1,591
TOTAL		9.90 <sup>3,4</sup>	25.63 <sup>3</sup>	9,561

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 11,100.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,121, persons per sq km 433.1.

**Urban-rural** (2007): urban 49.0%; rural 51.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.13%; female 50.87%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 31.6%; 15–29, 28.5%; 30–44, 15.6%; 45–59, 16.2%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 12,000; (2030) 12,000.

**Doubling time:** 52 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2004–05)<sup>5</sup>: Tuvaluan (Polynesian) 95.1%; mixed (Tuvaluan/other) 3.4%; I-Kiribati 1.1%; other 0.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 97.0%, of which Church of Tuvalu (Congregational) 91.0%, Seventh-day Adventist 2.0%, Roman Catholic 1.0%; Bahā'ī 1.9%; other 1.1%.

**Major urban area** (2009): Vaiaku (on Fongafale islet) 5,100.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 23.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2005) 92.7%; outside of marriage (2005) 7.3%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 3.17.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2007): n.a./n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 62.0 years; female 66.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): cardiac arrest 82.9; diabetes mellitus 51.8; pneumonia 41.5; hypertension 31.1; congestive heart failure 31.1; cerebrovascular diseases 20.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: \$A 45,357,000 (grants<sup>6</sup> 63.0%; nontax revenue<sup>7</sup> 22.1%; tax revenue 14.9%). Expenditures: \$A 42,936,000 (current expenditure, n.a.; development expenditure, n.a.).

**Public debt** (external; 2007): U.S.\$8,600,000.

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$31,800,000 (U.S.\$2,889 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2002	
	in value U.S.\$'000	% of total value	labour force <sup>8</sup>	% of labour force <sup>8</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	5,798	18.2	1,259 <sup>9</sup>	36.4 <sup>9</sup>
Manufacturing, handicrafts	1,186	3.7		
Mining	1,971	6.2	...	...
Public utilities			...	...
Construction	1,611	5.1	435	12.6
Transp. and commun.	3,886	12.2	178	5.1
Trade, hotels, and restaurants	4,418	13.9	198	5.7
Finance, real estate	16,042	50.5	395	11.4
Pub. admin., defense			712	20.6
Services	...	...	286 <sup>11</sup>	8.3 <sup>11</sup>
Other	–3,139 <sup>10</sup>	–9.9 <sup>10</sup>	...	...
TOTAL	31,773	100.0 <sup>4</sup>	3,463	100.0 <sup>4</sup>

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 1,700, tropical fruit 745 (of which bananas 280), vegetables 540, roots and tubers 150, pig meat 95; livestock (number of live animals) 13,600 pigs, 45,000 chickens, 15,000 ducks; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 2,200 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: n.a. Manufacturing (2008): limited to small-scale production of coconut-based products (including soaps) and handicrafts. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) n.a. (4,235,100); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products, n.a. (n.a.); natural gas, none (none).

**Population economically active** (2004): total 4,302<sup>8</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2002] 58.2%; female [2002] 43.4%; unemployed 16.3%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	91.2	94.3	96.8	100.0	100.9	101.4	102.5

**Household income and expenditure** (2004–05). Average household size 5.3; average annual net income per household \$A 13,007 (U.S.\$9,746); sources of income: wages and salaries 47.0%, rents, interest, bonuses, and other 28.7%, self-employment 12.1%, overseas remittances 9.1%; expenditure: food and nonalcoholic beverages 48.9%, housing 18.8%, household furnishings and energy 12.2%, education, health, and recreation 9.5%, transportation 6.3%, alcohol and tobacco 2.6%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances (2008) c. 0.7; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 1; official development assistance (2008) 17. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops, n.a.; left fallow, n.a.; in permanent crops c. 67%; in pasture, n.a.; forest area c. 33%.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
\$A '000	–20,086	–23,896	–15,317	–16,828	–17,773	–18,277
% of total	97.3%	98.8%	97.7%	99.1%	98.6%	98.8%

**Imports** (2007): \$A 18,386,120 (food products [including live animals] 30.2%; mineral fuels 16.1%, of which diesel fuel 9.1%; telecommunications equipment 4.4%; clothing 4.1%; base and fabricated metals 3.9%; wood products 3.4%). **Major import sources** (2008): Fiji 23.8%; Australia 18.3%; New Zealand 17.2%; Japan 16.3%.

**Exports** (2007): \$A 109,413 ([2005] precision instruments 18.6%; machinery and apparatus 17.4%; base and fabricated metals 15.4%; wood and wood products 12.5%; transportation equipment 11.6%). **Major export destinations:** Fiji 93.1%; El Salvador 4.6%; New Zealand 2.2%; U.K. 0.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2008): total length 5 mi, 8 km<sup>13</sup>. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 15; trucks and buses 2. Air transport: n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2007	0.3	33	PCs	2007	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2007	—14	—14
Cellular	2009	2.0 <sup>15</sup>	201 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2008	4.2	433
Landline	2009	1.7	171	Broadband	2007	0.4 <sup>15</sup>	46 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004–05)<sup>5</sup>. Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 8.8%; primary education 52.4%; secondary 29.8%; higher 9.0%. **Literacy** (2004): total population literate 95%.

#### Education (2003–04)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	73	1,460 <sup>16</sup>	19.2	...
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	...	912 <sup>17</sup>	...	...
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	...	...	...	... (age 18–22)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 7 (1 per 1,573 persons); hospital beds (2001) 56 (1 per 170 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 36.5; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2007): none; Tuvalu has nonformal security arrangements with Australia and New Zealand.

<sup>1</sup>Transactions over \$A 1 are conducted in \$A only. <sup>2</sup>Local government councils have been established on all true atolls and isolated reef islands. <sup>3</sup>Another survey puts the area at 9.4 sq mi (24.4 sq km). <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Based on the 2004–05 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, comprising 459 households. <sup>6</sup>Includes distributions of the Tuvalu Trust Fund significantly funded by the governments of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.K. <sup>7</sup>May include remittances from phosphate miners in Nauru and seafarers on foreign ships, rentals of fishing resources to Japan, Taiwan, and the U.S., and the leasing of the country's Internet domain "tv." <sup>8</sup>Total number of wage earners, unpaid workers, and subsistence workers all over age 15. <sup>9</sup>Excludes non-handicraft manufacturing. <sup>10</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Includes 60 not adequately defined and 226 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Length of impacted-coral roads; tracks also exist. <sup>14</sup>One newspaper is published fortnightly. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>2005–06. <sup>17</sup>2000–01. <sup>18</sup>Data unavailable for University of the South Pacific, Tuvalu Centre; degrees require completion in Fiji.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Central Statistics Division

<http://www.spc.int/prism/country/tv/stats>

## Uganda

**Official name:** Jamhuri ya Uganda (Swahili); Republic of Uganda (English).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [327]).

**Head of state and government:**

President assisted by the Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Kampala.

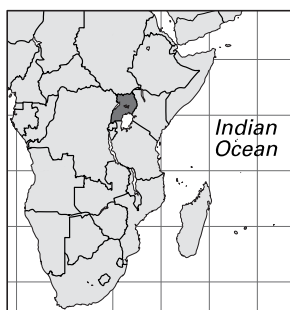
**Official languages:** English; Swahili.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** Ugandan shilling (UGX); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = UGX 2,233;

1 £ = UGX 3,450.



### Area and population

Geographic regions <sup>2</sup>	Principal cities	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
Central	Kampala	23,708	61,403	7,958,600
Eastern	Jinja	15,243	39,479	7,960,500
Northern	Gulu	32,970	85,392	7,003,100
Western	Mbarara	21,343	55,277	7,739,200
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>93,263<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>241,551<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>30,661,400</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 33,796,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Density** (2010)<sup>7</sup>: persons per sq mi 438.1, persons per sq km 169.1.

**Urban-rural** (2009)<sup>3</sup>: urban 14.8%; rural 85.2%.

**Sex distribution** (2009)<sup>3</sup>: male 48.71%; female 51.29%.

**Age breakdown** (2009)<sup>3</sup>: under 15, 50.2%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 13.9%; 45–59, 6.3%; 60–74, 2.1%; 75 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection<sup>6</sup>**: (2020) 46,319,000; (2030) 60,819,000.

**Ethnolinguistic composition** (2002): Ganda 17.3%; Nkole 9.8%; Soga 8.6%;

Kiga 7.0%; Teso 6.6%; Lango 6.2%; Acholi 4.8%; Gisu 4.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 85.3%, of which Roman Catholic 41.9%, Anglican 35.9%, Pentecostal 4.6%, Seventh-day Adventist 1.5%; Muslim 12.1%; traditional beliefs 1.0%; nonreligious 0.9%; other 0.7%.

**Major cities** (2009)<sup>3</sup>: Kampala 1,533,600; Kira 164,700; Gulu 146,600; Lira 102,200; Mbale 86,200.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 45.8 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 33.5 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 6.81.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 51.3 years; female 53.4 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2007): 5.4%<sup>8</sup> (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: UGX 5,395,900,000,000 (tax revenue 75.6%; grants 20.6%; nontax revenue 3.8%). Expenditures: UGX 6,303,600,000,000 (current expenditures 65.1%, of which salaries and wages 19.7%; capital expenditures 31.6%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$2,305,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): plantains 9,512,000, cassava 5,179,000, sweet potatoes 2,766,000, sugarcane 2,350,000<sup>9</sup>, corn (maize) 1,272,000, millet 841,000, cow's milk 735,000, potatoes 689,000, sorghum 497,000, beans (dry) 452,000, coffee (green) 195,871, sesame seed 178,000, cattle meat 106,000<sup>9</sup>, pigeon peas 91,000, cowpeas 84,000, tea 48,663, tobacco 18,846, vanilla 70<sup>9</sup>; livestock (number of live animals<sup>9</sup>) 8,523,000 goats, 7,398,000 cattle, 2,186,000 pigs, 1,748,000 sheep, 27,508,000 chickens; roundwood 41,956,800 cu m, of which fuelwood 92%; fisheries production<sup>9</sup> 502,250 (from aquaculture 10%). Mining and quarrying (2008): cobalt 663; columbite-tantalite (ore and concentrate) 275 kg. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2002): food and food products 109; chemicals and chemical products 59; beverages 53; fabricated metal products 17; tobacco and tobacco products 15; textiles and wearing apparel 15. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 2,176,000,000 (1,958,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none (4,745,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (920,000).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$15,103,000,000 (U.S.\$460 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,190 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008–09		2003	
	in value UGX '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,055,000	23.7	6,361,600	66.2
Mining and quarrying	85,000	0.3	27,800	0.3
Manufacturing	2,238,000	7.5	564,900	5.9
Construction	3,661,000	12.3	120,400	1.2
Public utilities	1,230,000	4.1	9,300	0.1
Transp. and commun.	2,028,000	6.8	175,900	1.8
Trade, hotels	4,884,000	16.4	1,315,000	13.7
Pub. admin., defense	875,000	2.9	74,100	0.8
Finance, real estate	3,374,000	11.3	37,000	0.4
Services	2,665,000	8.9	574,200	6.0
Other	1,729,000 <sup>10</sup>	5.8 <sup>10</sup>	346,000 <sup>11</sup>	3.6 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,824,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,606,000<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Population economically active** (2009): total 14,376,000; activity rate of total population 43.9% (participation rates: ages 15 and older [2005–06] 81.6%; female 47.8%; officially unemployed [2005–06] 1.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	88.9	92.2	100.0	107.3	113.9	127.2	143.3
Monthly earnings index <sup>12</sup>	...	...	100.0	97.0	113.8	135.7	156.2

**Household income and expenditure** (2005–06)<sup>13</sup>. Average household size 5.2; income per household UGX 2,050,692 (U.S.\$1,126); sources of income: subsistence farming 49.2%, wages and salaries 20.8%, transfers 4.9%; expenditure<sup>14</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 31.9%, rent, energy, and services 14.8%, education 14.7%, transportation and communications 12.8%, household durable goods and furnishings 4.5%, clothing and footwear 4.4%.

**Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 498; remittances (2009) 677; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 773; official development assistance (2008) 1,657. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 156; remittances (2009) 463.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 27.9%, in permanent crops 11.2%, in pasture 25.9%, forest area 17.5%.

### Foreign trade<sup>15</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–1,061.1	–1,241.3	–1,595.1	–2,158.7	–2,801.6	–2,690.0
% of total	44.4%	43.3%	45.3%	44.7%	44.8%	46.2%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$4,525,859,000 (refined petroleum 18.5%; chemicals and chemical products 14.1%; food and food products 11.7%, of which cereals 3.8%; electrical machinery 11.4%; nonelectrical machinery 8.5%; transportation equipment 7.8%; base metals 7.4%). **Major import sources**: U.A.E. 11.4%; Kenya 11.3%; India 10.4%; China 8.1%; South Africa 6.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,724,300,000 (food products and beverages 49.6%, of which coffee 23.4%, fresh fish 7.2%; base metals 6.2%; electrical machinery 5.1%; cement, bricks, and ceramics 5.0%; tobacco and tobacco products 4.0%). **Major export destinations**: Sudan 14.3%; Kenya 9.5%; Switzerland 9.0%; Rwanda 7.9%; U.A.E. 7.4%; Dem. Rep. of the Congo 7.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport**. Railroads (2008): route length 773 mi, 1,244 km; passenger-km (2009)<sup>16</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 185,559,000. Roads (2008)<sup>17</sup>: total length 6,813 mi, 10,965 km (paved 28%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 90,856; trucks and buses 137,290. Air transport: passenger-km (2005) 302,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 34,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	450	17	PCs	2005	300	10
Telephones				Dailies	2009	100 <sup>18</sup>	3.1 <sup>18</sup>
Cellular	2009	9,384 <sup>19</sup>	287 <sup>19</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,200	98
Landline	2009	234	7.1	Broadband	2009	6.0 <sup>19</sup>	0.2 <sup>19</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005–06)<sup>13</sup>. Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 20.0%; incomplete primary education 43.3%; complete primary 14.1%; incomplete secondary 18.1%; complete secondary (some higher) 1.1%; complete higher (including vocational) 3.4%. **Literacy** (2008): population age 15 and over literate 74.6%; males literate 82.4%; females literate 66.8%.

#### Education (2009)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	168,376	8,297,774	49.3	98
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	70,425	1,277,543	18.1	22 <sup>9</sup>
Tertiary <sup>9</sup>	3,581	107,728	30.1	4 (age 19–23)

**Health**: physicians (2004) 2,209 (1 per 11,947 persons); hospital beds (2006) 32,617 (1 per 909 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 66.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 4,400,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,700 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 45,000 (army/air force 100%); Uganda peacekeeping troops in Somalia (November 2009): 2,550. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.4%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$7.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 7 ex officio members appointed by the president; ex officio members do not have any voting rights. <sup>2</sup>Actual local administration in May 2010 was based on 115 districts. <sup>3</sup>July 1. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Includes water and swamp area of 16,117 sq mi (41,743 sq km); Uganda's portion of Lake Victoria comprises 11,954 sq mi (30,960 sq km). <sup>6</sup>Estimate of United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. <sup>7</sup>Based on land area only. <sup>8</sup>Statistically derived midpoint of range. <sup>9</sup>2008. <sup>10</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>11</sup>Unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Manufacturing only. <sup>13</sup>Based on the Uganda National Household Survey 2005–06, comprising approximately 7,400 households. <sup>14</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>15</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>16</sup>Suspended passenger service from 1997 was to be reintroduced in October 2009. <sup>17</sup>National roads only. <sup>18</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>19</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Bank of Uganda <http://www.bou.or.ug>
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics <http://www.ubos.org>



## Ukraine

**Official name:** Ukrayina (Ukraine).  
**Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative body (Verkhovna Rada<sup>1</sup> [450]).  
**Head of state:** President.  
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.  
**Capital:** Kiev (Kyiv).  
**Official language:** Ukrainian.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** hryvnia (UAH); (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = UAH 7.78; 1 £ = UAH 12.02.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Regions	sq km	2009 <sup>2</sup> estimate	Regions	sq km	2009 <sup>2</sup> estimate		
Cherkasy	20,900	1,304,250	Sumy	23,834	1,184,034		
Chernihiv	31,865	1,121,329	Ternopil	13,823	1,093,332		
Chernivtsi	8,097	904,060	Vinnitsya	26,513	1,659,975		
Dnipropetrovsk	31,974	3,374,228	Volyn	20,144	1,036,221		
Donetsk	26,517	4,500,477	Zakarpattia				
Ivano-Frankivsk	13,928	1,381,062	(Transcarpathia)	12,777	1,243,363		
Kharkiv	31,415	2,782,422	Zaporizhzhya	27,180	1,821,292		
Kherson	28,461	1,099,200	Zhytomyr	29,832	1,294,225		
Khmelnitsky	20,645	1,341,371					
Kirovohrad	24,588	1,027,027	<b>Autonomous republic</b>				
Kyiv (Kiev)	28,131	1,727,873	Krym (Crimea)	26,081	1,967,260		
Luhansk	26,684	2,331,794	<b>Cities</b>				
Lviv	21,833	2,552,929	Kiev (Kyiv)	839	2,765,531		
Mykolayiv	24,598	1,195,838	Sevastopol	864	380,069		
Odesa (Odessa)	33,310	2,392,176	TOTAL	603,628	46,143,714		
Poltava	28,748	1,511,414					
Rivne	20,047	1,150,962					

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 45,858,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 196.8, persons per sq km 76.0.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 68.5%; rural 31.5%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 46.09%; female 53.91%.  
**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 14.3%; 15–29, 23.0%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 21.2%; 60–74, 14.1%; 75–84, 5.5%; 85 and over, 0.8%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 43,346,000; (2030) 40,564,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2001): Ukrainian 77.8%; Russian 17.3%; Belarusian 0.6%; Moldovan 0.5%; Crimean Tatar 0.5%; other 3.3%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2004): Ukrainian Orthodox, of which “Kiev patriarchy” 19%, “no particular patriarchy” 16%, “Moscow patriarchy” 9%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 2%; Ukrainian Catholic 6%; Protestant 2%; Latin Catholic 2%; Muslim 1%; Jewish 0.5%; nonreligious/atheist/other 42.5%.  
**Major cities** (2009<sup>2</sup>): Kiev 2,765,531; Kharkiv 1,455,964; Dnipropetrovsk 1,017,514; Odesa (Odessa) 1,008,627; Donetsk 974,598.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 11.1 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.3 (world avg. 8.6).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.30.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.9/3.2.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 62.5 years; female 74.2 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2004): diseases of the circulatory system 99.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 192.4; accidents 96.7.  
**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 1.6% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: UAH 229,597,600,000 (tax revenue 73.8%, of which VAT 40.1%, tax on profits 20.7%; nontax revenue 19.9%; grants 3.4%; other 2.9%). Expenditures: UAH 241,490,100,000 (public services 33.4%; social protection 22.0%; education and health 12.4%; fuel and energy 6.4%).  
**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 20,886,400, potatoes 19,666,100, barley 11,833,100, cow's milk 11,363,500, corn (maize) 10,486,300, sugar beets 10,067,500, sunflower seeds 6,360,600, tomatoes 2,040,800, rapeseed 1,873,300, cabbages 1,509,300<sup>3</sup>, chicken meat 894,200, pumpkins/squash 559,900, sour cherries (2008) 129,200; livestock (number of live animals) 6,526,000 pigs, 5,079,000 cattle, 158,800,000 chickens; roundwood 16,884,300 cu m, of which fuelwood 56%; fisheries production (2008) 210,849 (from aquaculture 7%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore 77,320,000<sup>4</sup>; ilmenite concentrate 520,000; manganese 492,000<sup>5</sup>. Manufacturing (value of sales in UAH '000,000,000; 2007): base and fabricated metals 157.5; food, beverages, and tobacco products 110.0; coke and refined petroleum 52.5; transport equipment 47.0; chemicals and chemical products 31.0. Energy production (consumption): electricity ('000,000 kW-hr; 2009–10) 182,000 ([2007] 187,080); coal (metric tons; 2009–10) 53,970,000<sup>6</sup> ([2007] 68,205,000<sup>6</sup>); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 27,172,000 ([2007] 97,005,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 13,505,000 (13,178,000); natural gas ('000,000 cu m; 2009–10) 17,650 ([2007] 65,366).  
**Household income and expenditure** (2007). Average household size 2.6; average annual disposable income per household UAH 25,819 (U.S.\$5,113); sources of income: wages and salaries 44.0%, transfers 37.4%; expenditures: food and nonalcoholic beverages 57.1%; housing and energy 12.1%; clothing and footwear 6.6%.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 22,150,300<sup>2</sup>; activity rate of total population 48.1%<sup>2</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–70, 63.3%<sup>2</sup>; female 48.1%<sup>2</sup>; unemployed 8.8%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	80.8	88.1	100.0	109.1	119.1	149.1	172.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$128,848,000,000 (U.S.\$2,800 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$6,190 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008			
	in value UAH '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	64,297	6.8	3,871,400	14.8
Mining	49,714	5.2		
Manufacturing	179,644	18.9		
Public utilities	29,583	3.1	1,043,400	4.6
Construction	34,741	3.7		
Transp. and commun.	91,193	9.6		
Trade, restaurants	130,205	13.7	4,744,400	21.2
Finance, real estate	284,353	29.9	1,545,300	6.9
Pub. admin., defense			1,067,500	4.8
Services			3,912,400	17.5
Other	86,134 <sup>8</sup>	9.1 <sup>8</sup>	1,425,100 <sup>9</sup>	6.4 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	949,864	100.0	22,397,400	100.0

**Public debt** (external; April 2008): U.S.\$15,100,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,768; remittances (2009) 4,972; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 8,540; official development assistance (2008) 618. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,023; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 615.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 53.2%, left fallow 2.8%, in permanent crops 1.6%, in pasture 13.7%, forest area 16.6%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+3,669	−1,908	−6,671	−11,322	−18,496	−5,703
% of total	6.0%	2.7%	8.0%	10.3%	12.1%	6.7%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$85,448,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 16.3%; road vehicles/parts 12.8%; petroleum 12.5%; chemical products 11.3%; natural gas [in gaseous state] 11.0%). **Major import sources:** Russia 22.7%; Germany 8.4%; Turkmenistan 6.6%; China 6.6%; Poland 5.0%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$66,952,000,000 (iron and steel 38.0%, of which ingots 12.9%, flat-rolled products 9.1%; machinery and apparatus 9.6%; cereals 6.1%; metal ore/metal scrap 4.4%; petroleum 4.1%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 23.5%; Turkey 6.9%; Italy 4.3%; Poland 3.5%; Belarus 3.1%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 13,480 mi, 21,700 km; passenger-km 53,225,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 257,007,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 105,320 mi, 169,500 km (paved 98%); passenger-km 61,300,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 54,900,000,000. Vehicles (2009<sup>2</sup>): passenger cars 6,393,900; trucks and buses 1,164,200. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 10,800,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 400,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Telephones				Dailies	2009	2,864 <sup>12</sup>	62 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	55,333 <sup>13</sup>	1,211 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	15,300	335
Landline	2009	13,026	285	Broadband	2009	1,908 <sup>13</sup>	42 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.7%; incomplete primary education 2.8%; complete primary/incomplete secondary 22.7%; complete secondary 35.9%; incomplete higher 21.7%; complete higher 16.2%. **Literacy** (2008): 99.7%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–9)	98,310	1,531,943	15.6	89
Secondary/Voc. (age 10–17)	350,716 <sup>14</sup>	3,288,557	10.6 <sup>14</sup>	85
Tertiary <sup>15</sup>	200,535	2,847,713	14.3	79 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 225,000 (1 per 205 persons); hospital beds 431,000 (1 per 107 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 9.4; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,940 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 129,925 (army 54.5%, air force/air defense 34.8%, navy 10.7%); reserve 1,000,000. Russian naval forces at Sevastopol (November 2009) c. 13,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$31.

<sup>1</sup>Translated as Supreme Council. <sup>2</sup>January 1. <sup>3</sup>Includes other brassicas. <sup>4</sup>2009–10; gross weight. <sup>5</sup>Metal content. <sup>6</sup>Includes negligible (less than 1%) production/consumption of lignite. <sup>7</sup>Includes pensions, scholarships, subsidies, and remittances. <sup>8</sup>Net indirect taxes and taxes on production less subsidies and less imputed bank service charges. <sup>9</sup>Unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Buses only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>2006–07. <sup>15</sup>2007–08.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• State Statistics Committee of Ukraine <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

## United Arab Emirates

**Official name:** Al-Imārāt al-ʿArabīyah al-Muttaḥidah (United Arab Emirates).

**Form of government:** federation of seven emirates with one advisory body (Federal National Council [40<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Abu Dhabi.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** dirham (AED);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = AED 3.67; 1 £ = AED 5.67.



### Area and population

Emirates	Capitals	area <sup>2</sup>		population 2008 estimate
		sq mi	sq km	
Abū Zaby (Abu Dhabi)	Abu Dhabi	28,210	73,060	1,559,000
ʿAjmān (Ajman)	ʿAjman	100	260	237,000
Dubayy (Dubai)	Dubai	1,510	3,900	1,596,000
Al-Fujayrah (Fujairah)	Al-Fujayrah	500	1,300	143,000
Ra's al-Khaymah	Ra's al-Khaymah	660	1,700	231,000
Al-Shāriqah (Sharjah)	Sharjah	1,000	2,600	946,000
Umm al-Qaywayn	Umm al-Qaywayn	300	780	53,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32,280</b>	<b>83,600</b>	<b>4,765,000</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 5,188,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 160.7, persons per sq km 62.1.

**Urban-rural** (2008): urban 80.0%; rural 20.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 68.96%; female 31.04%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 19.1%; 15–29, 32.3%; 30–44, 36.6%; 45–59, 10.5%; 60–74, 1.2%; 75 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 6,152,000; (2030) 7,122,000.

**Doubling time:** 51 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2009): Asian Indian c. 29%; Pakistani c. 21%; U.A.E. Arab c. 15%; Bangladeshi c. 8%; other Asian c. 17%; other c. 10%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim c. 62% (mostly Sunni); Hindu c. 21%; Christian c. 9%; Buddhist c. 4%; other c. 4%.

**Major cities** (2006): Dubai 1,354,980; Sharjah 685,000; Abu Dhabi 630,000; Al-ʿAyn 350,000; ʿAjmān 202,244; Ra's al-Khaymah 113,347.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 16.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 2.2 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 13.9 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.43.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.2/0.8.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 73.2 years; female 78.3 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 119.6, of which ischemic heart disease 55.9; accidents 61.9; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 34.1; infectious and parasitic diseases 17.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: AED 292,600,000,000 (royalties on hydrocarbons 74.3%; investment income 6.3%; other 19.4%). Expenditures: AED 289,000,000,000 (current expenditure 68.1%; loans, net equity, and foreign grants 18.9%; development expenditure 13.0%).

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$272,053,000,000 (U.S.\$57,094 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2007	
	in value AED '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	8,852	0.9	225,499	7.3
Crude petroleum <sup>3</sup>	344,132	36.8	38,783	1.3
Quarrying	1,668	0.2	6,418	0.2
Manufacturing	113,245	12.1	393,173	12.7
Construction	69,218	7.4	624,242	20.2
Public utilities	13,579	1.5	39,958	1.3
Transp. and commun.	46,973	5.0	190,133	6.1
Trade, hotels	162,948	17.4	723,117	23.3
Finance, real estate	141,145	15.1	127,176	4.1
Pub. admin., defense	37,857	4.1	334,207	10.8
Services	16,404	1.8	393,942	12.7
Other	-21,759 <sup>4</sup>	-2.3 <sup>4</sup>	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>934,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,096,646<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (2008): c. U.S.\$117,000,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): dates 755,000, tomatoes 215,000, camel's milk 40,000, chicken meat 33,938, eggplants 22,000, pumpkins and squash 20,000, cucumbers and gherkins 17,200, camel meat 16,848, onions 16,500, lemons and limes 12,300; livestock (number of live animals) 1,570,000 goats, 615,000 sheep, 260,000 camels, 125,000 cattle; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production 75,281 (from aquaculture 2%). Mining and quarrying (2008): gypsum 160,000; lime 60,000. Manufacturing (2007): cement 15,000,000; aluminum 890,000; steel 90,000; refined/unrefined gold U.S.\$19,000,000,000<sup>6</sup>; worked/unworked diamonds U.S.\$11,230,000,000<sup>6</sup>. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 76,532,000,000 (74,717,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 978,600,000 ([2007] 124,400,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 20,927,000 (10,553,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 50,200,000,000 ([2007] 38,900,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 1,923,214; activity rate of total population 54.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.3%; female 20.4%; unemployed 4.0%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	86.9	89.6	94.2	100.0	109.2	121.4	136.4

**Household income and expenditure** (2007–08). Average household size 5.1; average annual income per household AED 218,983 (U.S.\$59,628)<sup>7</sup>; sources of income: n.a.; expenditure: housing and energy 39.4%; food and beverages 14.2%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,162; remittances (2009) n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 10,630. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 13,288; remittances (2007) c. 5,000; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 11,030.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 0.8%, in permanent crops 2.6%, in pasture 3.6%, forest area 3.7%.

### Foreign trade<sup>8</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+15,061	+18,566	+34,639	+44,641	+29,633	+34,514
% of total	12.6%	11.4%	17.6%	31.8%	10.4%	9.0%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$175,486,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.7%, base and fabricated metals 15.4%, road vehicles 9.8%, gold 8.4%, food 5.1%, unset diamonds 4.2%). **Major import sources:** China c. 13%; India c. 12%; U.S. c. 9%; Germany c. 6%; Japan c. 6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$210,000,000,000 (crude petroleum 38.3%, refined petroleum 10.9%, gold [not jewelry] 4.3%, unset diamonds 3.2%, road vehicles/parts 3.0%, platinum-group metals 1.9%, unspecified 26.6%). **Major export destinations:** Japan c. 27%; South Korea c. 11%; India c. 11%; Iran c. 8%; Thailand c. 6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none<sup>9</sup>. Roads (2008): total length, n.a. (paved roads only, 4,080 km). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,279,098; trucks and buses 48,205. Air transport (2008)<sup>10</sup>: passenger-km 131,960,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,318,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	843	216	PCs	2006	1,396	330
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,027 <sup>11</sup>	269 <sup>11</sup>
Cellular	2009	10,672 <sup>12</sup>	2,321 <sup>12</sup>	Internet users	2009	3,778	822
Landline	2009	1,561	340	Broadband	2009	690 <sup>12</sup>	150 <sup>12</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling (illiterate/unknown) 9.4%, (literate) 13.9%; primary education 14.6%; incomplete/complete secondary 43.7%; postsecondary 4.0%; undergraduate 12.8%; graduate 1.6%. **Literacy** (2007): total population age 10 and over literate 90.4%; males literate 90.9%; females literate 89.2%.

### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	19,503	304,250	15.6	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	26,895	322,470	12.0	83
Tertiary <sup>13</sup>	4,710	77,428	16.4	25 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2007): physicians 8,662 (1 per 518 persons); hospital beds 8,348 (1 per 538 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.8; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 51,000 (army 86.3%, navy 4.9%, air force 8.8%)<sup>14</sup>. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 6.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3,247.

<sup>1</sup>Twenty seats are appointed by the rulers of the 7 emirates and 20 seats are indirectly elected. <sup>2</sup>Approximate figures; border/territorial disputes exist with Saudi Arabia/Iran, respectively. <sup>3</sup>Includes natural gas. <sup>4</sup>Less imputed bank service charges. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Total import/export trade value. The U.A.E. has 3 gold refineries. <sup>7</sup>Average annual income: for citizen households AED 437,257 (U.S.\$119,063), for noncitizen households AED 180,892 (U.S.\$49,256). <sup>8</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>9</sup>A national railway company was formally established in October 2009. <sup>10</sup>Emirates, Etihad Airways, and Air Arabia only. <sup>11</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>12</sup>Subscribers. <sup>13</sup>2007–08. <sup>14</sup>U.S. troops (September 2009) 105; French military base for up to 500 troops officially opened in May 2009.

### Internet resources for further information:

- **United Arab Emirates National Media Council**  
<http://uaeinteract.com>
- **Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates**  
<http://www.centralbank.ae>
- **United Arab Emirates Ministry of Economy**  
<http://www.economy.ae/english>



## United Kingdom

**Official name:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (House of Lords [733]; House of Commons [650]).

**Head of state:** Sovereign.

**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** London.

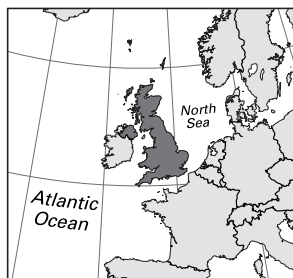
**Official languages:** English; both English and Scots Gaelic in Scotland; both English and Welsh in Wales.

**Official religion:** 2.

**Monetary unit:** pound sterling (£);

valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 £ =

U.S.\$1.54; 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



**Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 71.8%, of which Anglican-identified 29%, other Protestant-identified (significantly Presbyterian) 14%, Roman Catholic-identified 10%; Muslim 2.8%; Hindu 1.0%; Sikh 0.6%; Jewish 0.5%; nonreligious 15.0%; other 0.5%; unknown 7.8%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2008/2009): London 7,619,800/8,615,000; Birmingham 1,010,400/2,296,000; Manchester 465,900/2,247,000; Leeds 477,600/1,541,000; Glasgow 637,000/1,166,000; Newcastle upon Tyne 200,200/888,000; Liverpool 464,200/816,000; Bristol 465,500; Sheffield 458,100; Edinburgh 452,200; Leicester 348,000; Kingston upon Hull 320,100; Bradford 315,100; Coventry 312,500; Cardiff 310,800; Nottingham 273,300; Belfast 268,400; Stoke-on-Trent 258,600; Plymouth 256,000; Southampton 252,700.

**Mobility** (2001). Population living in the same residence as 2000, 88.6%; different residence, same country/region (of the U.K.) 8.6%; different residence, different country/region (of the U.K.) 2.1%; from outside the U.K. 0.7%.

**Households** (2007)<sup>8</sup>. Average household size (2007–08) 2.4; 1 person 29%, 2 persons 35%, 3 persons 16%, 4 persons 13%, 5 or more persons 7%.

**Immigration** (2008): permanent residents 590,000, from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka 13.6%; Australia 4.9%; United States 4.7%; South Africa 3.4%; Canada 1.7%; New Zealand 1.5%; other 70.2%, of which EU 38.0%.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 12.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 53.7%; outside of marriage 46.3%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.94.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.4/2.2.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 77.7 years; female 81.9 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2008): diseases of the circulatory system 312.6, of which ischemic heart disease 143.7, cerebrovascular diseases 86.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 261.8; diseases of the respiratory system 132.4, of which pneumonia 52.6; diseases of the digestive system 48.5; accidents 23.0; diseases of the genitourinary system 22.1; diabetes mellitus 10.5; suicide and intentional self-harm 6.9; homicide and assault 0.8.

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 25–64 having: unknown through lower secondary education 13%; upper secondary 54%; higher 33%, of which at least some university 23%.

#### Distribution of disposable income (2006–07)

percentage of household income by quintile				
1	2	3	4	5 (highest)
7.4	11.7	16.6	23.3	41.0

**Quality of working life.** Average full-time workweek (hours; 2009): male 38.5, female 33.7. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for (2008–09): injury or accident 502.3; death 0.5. Proportion of labour force (employed persons) insured for damages or income loss resulting from (2004): injury 100%; permanent disability 100%; death 100%. Average days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 employee workdays (2008): 28.

**Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (May 2010): 65.1%. Population age 16 and over participating in voluntary work (2001)<sup>8</sup>: 39%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2008–09) 26%. Percentage of population attending weekly church services (2001) 8%.

**Social deviance** (2009–10)<sup>9</sup>. Offense rate per 100,000 population for: theft and handling stolen goods 2,796; violence against a person 1,590; criminal damage 1,472; burglary 986; drug offenses 429; fraud and forgery 278; robbery 137; sex offenses 99.

**Leisure** (2009). Favourite leisure activities: watching television, videos, and DVDs, listening to the radio, watching sporting events, and attending the cinema; the common free-time activity outside of the home is a visit to the pub; favourite sporting activities: for men—walking, golf, snooker, and billiards, for women—walking, swimming, fitness classes, and yoga.

**Material well-being** (2008). Households possessing: automobile 74%, of which two cars 25%, three cars 6%; refrigerator/freezer 97%; washing machine 96%; central heating 95%; digital, cable, or satellite television receiver (2009) 89%; computer 72%; Internet connection (2009) 70%; dishwasher 38%.

### National economy

**Budget** (2008–09). Revenue: £534,000,000,000 (income tax 27.7%; production and import taxes 24.4%, of which VAT 14.7%; social security contributions 18.3%; corporate taxes 8.1%). Expenditures: £583,300,000,000 (social protection 34.9%; health 18.9%; education 14.2%; defense 6.3%; public order 5.8%).

**Public debt** (December 2009): U.S.\$1,575,250,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 14,379,000, sugar beets 8,330,000, barley 6,769,000, potatoes 6,423,000, rapeseed 1,951,000, oats 757,000, carrots 671,000, onions 354,900, apples 227,000, turnips 116,500, cauliflower 108,500, mushrooms and truffles (2008) 43,752; livestock (number of live animals) 32,038,100 sheep, 10,025,500 cattle, 4,724,300 pigs; roundwood 8,439,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 11%; fisheries production (2008) 775.191 (from aquaculture 23%). Mining and quarrying (2008): sand and gravel 62,000,000; rock salt 2,000,000; slate 1,400,000<sup>10</sup>; china clay (kaolin) 1,355,000; potash 673,000. Manufacturing (value added in £'000,000; 2007): food, beverages, and tobacco 22,587; paper products, printing, and publishing 19,831; chemicals and chemical products 19,508; electrical and optical equipment 17,358; base and fabricated metals 17,064; transportation equipment 15,770; rubber and plastic products 7,188; bricks, cement, and ceramics 5,700.

### Population (2009 estimate)

Countries	population		population		population
England	51,809,100 <sup>3</sup>	Nottingham	300,800	Scotland	5,194,000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Counties</b>		Peterborough	171,200	<b>Unitary Districts</b>	
Buckinghamshire	494,700	Plymouth	256,700	Aberdeen City	213,800
Cambridgeshire	607,000	Poole	141,200	Aberdeenshire	243,500
Cumbria	495,000	Portsmouth	203,500	Angus	110,300
Derbyshire	760,200	Reading	151,800	Argyll and Bute	90,000
Devon	747,400	Redcar and Cleveland	137,500	Clackmannanshire	50,500
Dorset	404,000	Rutland	38,400	Dumfries and Galloway	148,500
East Sussex	512,100	Shropshire <sup>4</sup>	291,800	Dundee City	143,400
Essex	1,399,000	Slough	128,400	East Ayrshire	120,200
Gloucestershire	589,100	South		East Dumbarton-shire	104,700
Hampshire	1,289,400	Gloucestershire	262,200	East Lothian	96,800
Hertfordshire	1,095,500	Southampton	236,700	East Renfrewshire	89,200
Kent	1,411,100	Southend-on-Sea	164,200	Edinburgh, City of	477,700
Lancashire	1,165,800	Stockton-on-Tees	191,100	Eilean Siar <sup>5</sup>	26,200
Leicestershire	644,700	Stoke-on-Trent	238,900	Falkirk	152,500
Lincolnshire	697,900	Swindon	198,800	Fife	363,500
Norfolk	853,400	Telford and Wrekin	162,300	Glasgow City	588,500
North Yorkshire	597,700	Thurrock	157,200	Highland	220,500
Northamptonshire	683,800	Torbay	134,000	Inverclyde	80,200
Nottinghamshire	776,600	Warrington	197,800	Midlothian	80,800
Oxfordshire	640,300	West Berkshire	153,000	Moray	87,700
Somerset	523,500	Wiltshire <sup>4</sup>	456,100	North Ayrshire	135,500
Staffordshire	828,700	Windsor and Maidenhead	143,800	North Lanarkshire	326,300
Suffolk	714,000	Wokingham	161,900	Orkney Islands	20,000
Surrey	1,113,100	York	198,800	Perth and Kinross	145,900
Warwickshire	535,100			Renfrewshire	169,900
West Sussex	792,900	<b>Metropolitan Counties/Greater London</b>		Scottish Borders	112,700
Worcestershire	556,500	Greater London	7,753,600	Shetland Islands	22,200
<b>Unitary Authorities</b>		Greater		South Ayrshire	111,400
Bath and NE Somerset	177,700	Manchester	2,600,900	South Lanarkshire	310,900
Bedford <sup>4</sup>	158,000	Merseyside	1,350,600	Stirling	88,700
Blackburn with Darwen	139,900	South Yorkshire	1,317,300	West Dumbarton-shire	90,900
Blackpool	140,000	Tyne and Wear	1,106,300	West Lothian	171,000
Bournemouth	164,900	West Midlands	2,638,700		
Bracknell Forest	115,100	West Yorkshire	2,226,700	Northern Ireland	1,788,900
Brighton and Hove	256,300			<b>Districts</b>	
Bristol	433,100	Wales	2,999,300	Antrim	54,000
Central		<b>Unitary Districts</b>		Ards	78,100
Bedfordshire <sup>4</sup>	252,900	Blaenau Gwent	68,600	Armagh	58,800
Cheshire East <sup>4</sup>	362,700	Bridgend	134,200	Ballymena	63,200
Cheshire West & Chester <sup>4</sup>	326,600	Caerphilly	172,700	Ballymoney	30,400
Cornwall <sup>4</sup>	531,100	Cardiff	336,200	Banbridge	47,600
Darlington	100,400	Carmarthenshire	180,800	Belfast	268,400
Derby	244,100	Ceredigion	76,400	Carrickfergus	40,100
Durham <sup>4</sup>	506,400	Conwy	111,400	Castlereagh	66,800
East Riding of Yorkshire	337,000	Denbighshire	96,700	Coleraine	57,100
Halton	118,700	Flintshire	96,700	Cookstown	36,300
Hartlepool	90,900	Gwynedd	118,800	Craigavon	92,400
Herefordshire	179,100	Isle of Anglesey	65,800	Derry	109,600
Isle of Wight	140,200	Merthyr Tydfil	55,700	Down	70,300
Isles of Scilly	2,200	Northamptonshire	88,000	Dungannon	56,400
Kingston upon Hull	262,400	Neath and Port Talbot	137,400	Fermanagh	62,400
Leicester	304,700	Newport	140,400	Larne	31,400
Luton	194,300	Pembrokeshire	117,400	Limvady	34,000
Medway	254,800	Powys	131,700	Lisburn	116,500
Middlesbrough	140,500	Rhondda, Cynon, and Taff	234,400	Magherafelt	44,200
Milton Keynes	236,700	Swansea	231,300	Moyle	16,900
North-east Lincolnshire	157,100	Torfaen	90,700	Newry and Mourne	98,700
North Lincolnshire	161,000	The Vale of Glamorgan	124,600	Newtownabbey	83,400
North Somerset	209,100	Wrexham	133,200	North Down	79,600
Northumberland <sup>4</sup>	311,100			Omagh	52,400
				Strabane	39,900
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,792,000<sup>3</sup></b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 62,227,000.

**Area**<sup>6</sup>: 93,851 sq mi, 243,073 sq km, of which England 50,302 sq mi, 130,281 sq km; Wales 8,005 sq mi, 20,732 sq km; Scotland 30,087 sq mi, 77,925 sq km; Northern Ireland 5,457 sq mi, 14,135 sq km.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 663.0, persons per sq km 256.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 79.5%; rural 20.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.16%; female 50.84%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 17.5%; 15–29, 20.0%; 30–44, 20.8%; 45–59, 19.3%; 60–74, 14.6%; 75–84, 5.6%; 85 and over, 2.2%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 66,514,000; (2030) 70,525,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2007): white 86.8%, of which British 81.6%; Asian 5.3%, of which Indian 2.0%, Pakistani 1.6%, Bangladeshi 0.6%, Chinese 0.4%; black 2.5%, of which from Africa 1.3%, from the Caribbean 1.1%; mixed race 1.1%; other 1.5%; unknown 2.8%.

Gross national income (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$2,567,480,000,000 (U.S.\$41,520 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$37,360 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		2008	
	in value £'000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>11</sup>	% of labour force <sup>11</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,302	0.7	433,000	1.4
Mining and quarrying	32,196	2.3	127,000	0.4
Manufacturing	154,918	11.1	3,547,000	11.4
Construction	80,148	5.7	2,380,000	7.7
Public utilities	21,086	1.5	199,000	0.6
Transp. and commun.	86,854	6.2	1,963,000	6.3
Trade, hotels, restaurants	176,193	12.6	5,599,000	18.0
Finance, real estate	397,852	28.4	4,881,000	15.7
Pub. admin., defense	63,084	4.5	2,092,000	6.7
Services	224,102	16.0	8,153,000	26.2
Other	153,147 <sup>12</sup>	11.0 <sup>12</sup>	1,745,000 <sup>13</sup>	5.6 <sup>13</sup>
TOTAL	1,398,882	100.0	31,118,000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0

Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009–10) 338,870,000,000 ([2008] 350,505,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2009–10) 17,182,000 (46,878,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009–10) 444,528,000 ([2009] 609,185,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 80,435,000 (70,249,000); natural gas (cu m; 2009–10) 68,040,175,000 ([2009] 101,205,250,000).

### Financial aggregates

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exchange rate (end of year)						
U.S. dollar per £	1.93	1.72	1.96	2.00	1.46	1.62
SDRs per £	1.24	1.20	1.30	1.27	0.95	1.03
International reserves (U.S.\$)						
Total (excl. gold; '000,000,000)	39.94	38.47	40.70	48.96	44.35	55.70
SDRs ('000,000,000)	0.33	0.29	0.40	0.36	0.45	14.34
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000)	5.53	2.33	1.41	1.10	2.35	3.33
Foreign exchange	34.08	35.85	38.89	47.50	41.55	38.03
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	10.04	9.99	9.97	9.98	9.98	9.98
% world reserves	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Interest and prices						
Central bank discount (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govt. bond yield (%) long term	4.93	4.46	4.37	5.04	4.58	3.65
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000,000,000)						
Balance of visible trade	-111.49	-124.72	-140.66	-179.74	-173.46	-127.77
Imports, f.o.b.	-461.14	-509.04	-588.25	-622.02	-641.60	-483.94
Exports, f.o.b.	349.65	384.32	447.59	442.28	468.14	356.17
Balance of invisibles	+66.08	+65.31	+58.70	+108.66	+132.30	+104.12
Balance of payments, current account	-45.41	-59.41	-81.96	-71.08	-41.16	-23.65

### Manufacturing enterprises (2004)

	no. of employees	annual wages as a % of avg. of all wages	annual value added (U.S.\$'000,000)
Food products	414,711	81.3	31,474
Fabricated metals	329,390	87.4	21,204
Paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals	162,921	133.7	21,011
Publishing	162,710	117.9	16,385
Motor vehicles, trailers, parts	202,398	112.7	16,141
General purpose machinery	173,197	103.6	12,644
Printing	156,611	94.5	12,007
Aircraft and spacecraft	100,477	139.6	11,734
Plastics	181,799	89.0	11,645
Medical, measuring, testing appliances	100,797	110.1	9,323
Bricks, cement, ceramics	92,879	93.6	8,052
Base chemicals	59,165	145.0	7,706
Beverages	51,069	131.8	7,270
Special purpose machinery	96,563	110.4	7,232
Furniture	117,267	78.9	6,311
Paper and paper products	81,171	104.8	5,983

### Retail trade and service enterprises (2001)

	no. of enterprises	no. of employees	weekly wage as a % of all wages	annual turnover (£'000,000)
Food, beverages, and tobacco	27,074	993,000	...	85,534
of which meats	8,485	46,000	...	2,216
Household goods, of which electronics, appliances	23,553	319,000	...	29,151
furniture	7,157	101,000	...	10,821
Clothing and footwear	10,592	119,000	...	8,784
Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	17,869	446,000	...	25,963
Business services, of which real estate	6,915	110,000	...	9,543
Transp. and commun.	534,956	4,273,000	...	265,631
Hotels, restaurants	30,779	79,000	...	32,779
Social services, of which health	81,154	1,621,000	...	181,669
	118,988	1,792,000	...	49,902
	35,622	1,026	...	16,233
	9,683	453,000	...	7,575

Population economically active (2009<sup>11</sup>): total 31,374,000; activity rate of total population 50.8% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 63.4%; female 45.9%; unemployed [April 2009–March 2010] 7.8%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.4	97.2	100.0	103.2	107.6	111.9	111.3
Monthly earnings index	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.1	108.2	112.0	113.5

Household income and expenditure (2007–08). Average household size 2.4; average annual disposable income per household £27,769 (U.S.\$56,834); sources of income: wages and salaries 66.8%, social security benefits 12.4%, income from self-employment 9.3%, transfers 6.8%; expenditure (2009): housing and energy 22.7%, transportation 14.8%, recreation and culture 11.3%, restaurants and hotels 10.6%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 9.3%, clothing and footwear 5.4%, household furnishings 5.2%, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products 3.5%, communications 2.1%, health 1.6%, education 1.4%.

Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 36,424; remittances (2009) 7,227; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 107,848. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 69,792; remittances (2009) 3,670; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 165,974.

Land use as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops 19.6%, left fallow 0.7%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 52.5%, forest area 11.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>14</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-111,490	-124,730	-140,660	-179,740	-173,930	-127,620
% of total	13.8%	14.0%	13.6%	16.9%	15.7%	15.2%

Imports (2008): U.S.\$631,804,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.0%, of which telecommunications equipment, televisions, sound recording equipment 4.5%, electrical machinery/apparatus/parts 4.4%, office machines/computers/parts 4.1%; mineral fuels 12.9%, of which petroleum 9.7%; chemicals and chemical products 10.8%, of which medicine and pharmaceuticals 3.3%; road vehicles 10.0%; food 7.5%; base and fabricated metals 5.9%; apparel and clothing accessories 3.9%). Major import sources: Germany 13.0%; U.S. 8.7%; China 7.9%; Neth. 7.3%; France 6.9%; Norway 5.9%; Belgium 4.6%; Italy 4.1%; Ireland 3.5%; Spain 3.0%.

Exports (2008): U.S.\$455,596,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.0%, of which engines/motors/parts 5.0%, electrical machinery/apparatus/parts 4.2%, general industrial machinery 4.1%; chemicals and chemical products 16.4%, of which medicines 5.9%, organic chemicals 3.1%; mineral fuels 13.2%, of which crude petroleum 6.6%, refined petroleum 5.2%; road vehicles 9.1%, of which cars 6.2%; base and fabricated metals 7.6%; professional, scientific, and controlling instruments 2.6%; diamonds 1.9%; whiskey 1.3%; works of art/antiques 1.1%). Major export destinations: U.S. 14.1%; Germany 11.5%; Neth. 7.7%; Ireland 7.5%; France 7.5%; Belgium 5.1%; Spain 4.0%; Italy 3.7%; Sweden 2.0%; China 2.0%.

### Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2009): route length (2008) 10,224 mi, 16,454 km; passenger-km 52,765,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 21,168,000,000. Roads (2009): total length (2007) 260,981 mi, 420,009 km (paved 100%); passenger-km<sup>8</sup> 727,000,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 139,536,000,000. Vehicles (2010<sup>16</sup>): passenger cars 28,681,400; trucks and buses 3,928,300. Air transport (2009): passenger-km 297,000,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,851,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	56,576	950	PCs	2006	48,591	802
Telephones				Dailies	2009	14,009 <sup>17</sup>	227 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2009	80,375 <sup>18</sup>	1,306 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	51,444	836
Landline	2009	32,117	522	Broadband	2009	18,233 <sup>18</sup>	296 <sup>18</sup>

### Education and health

Literacy (2006): total population literate, about 99%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–10)	244,391	4,465,021	18.3	100
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	375,385	5,356,450	14.3	93
Tertiary	134,170	2,329,494	17.4	57 (age 18–22)

Health (2009): physicians 156,995<sup>19</sup> (1 per 363<sup>19</sup> persons); hospital beds (2008–09) 206,900 (1 per 298 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.6; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

### Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2009): 175,690 (army 57.1%, navy 20.3%, air force 22.6%); reserve 199,280. U.K. troops deployed abroad (November 2009) c. 39,000, of which in Germany c. 22,000, in Afghanistan c. 9,000, in Cyprus 3,048, in the Falkland Islands 1,520; U.S. troops in the U.K. (September 2009) 9,199. Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2008): 2.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$988.

<sup>1</sup>Active members as of October 2010 including 92 hereditary peers, 616 life peers, and 25 archbishops and bishops. <sup>2</sup>Church of England "established" (protected by the state but not "official"); Church of Scotland "national" (exclusive jurisdiction in spiritual matters per Church of Scotland Act 1921); no established church in Northern Ireland or Wales. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>One of nine new unitary authorities formally established in April 2009. <sup>5</sup>Formerly Western Isles. <sup>6</sup>Total area as of 2001 census. <sup>7</sup>West Yorkshire urban agglomeration. <sup>8</sup>Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) only. <sup>9</sup>England and Wales only. <sup>10</sup>Includes fill. <sup>11</sup>Second quarter. <sup>12</sup>VAT and other taxes less subsidies. <sup>13</sup>Includes 1,643,000 unemployed. <sup>14</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>15</sup>Passenger cars 680,000,000,000; buses 37,000,000,000; other 10,000,000,000. <sup>16</sup>July 1. <sup>17</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers. <sup>19</sup>England and Scotland only.

#### Internet resource for further information:

• Office for National Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>



## United States

**Official name:** United States of America.  
**Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; House of Representatives [435]).  
**Head of state and government:** President.  
**Capital:** Washington, D.C.  
**Official language:** none.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** dollar (U.S.\$); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)  
 1 U.S.\$ = €0.79; 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



### Area and population

States	Capitals	area <sup>2</sup>		population
		sq mi	sq km	2010 <sup>3</sup> , 4 census
Alabama	Montgomery	51,701	133,905	4,779,736
Alaska	Juneau	590,693	1,529,888	710,231
Arizona	Phoenix	113,991	295,235	6,392,017
Arkansas	Little Rock	53,179	137,733	2,915,918
California	Sacramento	158,608	410,793	37,253,956
Colorado	Denver	104,095	269,605	5,029,196
Connecticut	Hartford	5,004	12,960	3,574,097
Delaware	Dover	2,023	5,240	897,934
Florida	Tallahassee	58,976	152,747	18,801,310
Georgia	Atlanta	58,921	152,605	9,687,653
Hawaii	Honolulu	6,468	16,752	1,360,301
Idaho	Boise	83,569	216,443	1,567,582
Illinois	Springfield	57,916	150,002	12,830,632
Indiana	Indianapolis	36,417	94,320	6,483,802
Iowa	Des Moines	56,273	145,746	3,046,355
Kansas	Topeka	82,278	213,099	2,853,118
Kentucky	Frankfort	40,411	104,664	4,339,367
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	47,632	123,366	4,533,372
Maine	Augusta	33,123	85,788	1,328,361
Maryland	Annapolis	10,441	27,042	5,773,552
Massachusetts	Boston	8,262	21,398	6,547,629
Michigan	Lansing	96,713	250,486	9,883,640
Minnesota	St. Paul	86,935	225,161	5,303,925
Mississippi	Jackson	47,692	123,522	2,967,297
Missouri	Jefferson City	69,703	180,530	5,988,927
Montana	Helena	147,039	380,829	989,415
Nebraska	Lincoln	77,349	200,333	1,826,341
Nevada	Carson City	110,572	286,380	2,700,551
New Hampshire	Concord	9,280	24,035	1,316,470
New Jersey	Trenton	7,812	20,233	8,791,894
New Mexico	Santa Fe	121,590	314,917	2,059,179
New York	Albany	53,095	137,515	19,378,102
North Carolina	Raleigh	52,663	136,397	9,535,483
North Dakota	Bismarck	70,698	183,107	672,591
Ohio	Columbus	44,825	116,096	11,536,504
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	69,899	181,038	3,751,351
Oregon	Salem	97,048	251,353	3,831,074
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	46,055	119,282	12,702,379
Rhode Island	Providence	1,221	3,162	1,052,567
South Carolina	Columbia	31,114	80,585	4,625,364
South Dakota	Pierre	77,116	199,730	814,180
Tennessee	Nashville	42,145	109,155	6,346,105
Texas	Austin	266,833	691,094	25,145,561
Utah	Salt Lake City	84,897	219,882	2,763,885
Vermont	Montpelier	9,617	24,908	625,741
Virginia	Richmond	40,599	105,151	8,001,024
Washington	Olympia	68,095	176,365	6,724,540
West Virginia	Charleston	24,230	62,755	1,852,994
Wisconsin	Madison	65,496	169,634	5,886,986
Wyoming	Cheyenne	97,812	253,332	563,626
<b>District</b>				
District of Columbia	—	68	176	601,723
<b>TOTAL</b>		3,678,190 <sup>5</sup>	9,526,468 <sup>5</sup>	308,745,538

### Components of population change (2000–08)

States	net change in population <sup>9</sup>	percentage change	births	deaths	net domestic/ international migration
Alabama	214,545	4.8	502,457	381,403	104,991
Alaska	59,362	9.5	86,062	25,068	-5,469
Arizona	1,369,573	26.7	777,821	358,950	934,622
Arkansas	182,004	6.8	321,462	228,239	96,503
California	2,885,016	8.5	4,498,700	1,949,619	446,991
Colorado	637,441	14.8	572,317	238,415	311,974
Connecticut	95,648	2.8	349,142	240,639	5,127
Delaware	89,497	11.4	94,756	58,098	56,652
Florida	2,345,527	14.7	1,807,546	1,402,089	1,973,423
Georgia	1,498,932	18.3	1,152,539	547,410	785,691
Hawaii	76,660	6.3	149,871	73,124	5,035
Idaho	229,861	17.8	185,668	84,458	131,362
Illinois	481,903	3.9	1,505,709	860,742	-159,182
Indiana	296,270	4.9	721,567	457,005	53,231
Iowa	76,174	2.6	322,292	226,042	-13,010
Kansas	113,318	4.2	330,717	199,889	-21,213
Kentucky	226,961	5.6	461,118	330,473	105,235
Louisiana	-58,172	-1.3	529,099	343,559	-302,162
Maine	41,534	3.3	115,128	102,476	34,624
Maryland	337,081	6.4	618,156	361,871	51,063
Massachusetts	148,854	2.3	654,936	455,424	-84,830
Michigan	64,930	0.7	1,076,193	709,627	-315,621
Minnesota	300,901	6.1	581,309	310,702	48,311
Mississippi	93,952	3.3	359,230	232,926	-17,028
Missouri	314,927	5.6	647,107	447,939	90,674
Montana	65,250	7.2	96,154	68,168	38,505
Nebraska	72,166	4.2	214,642	124,319	-11,435
Nevada	601,910	30.1	291,976	146,164	463,706
New Hampshire	80,024	6.5	121,931	82,247	46,235
New Jersey	268,301	3.2	933,185	589,220	-53,930
New Mexico	165,315	9.1	235,551	120,968	59,499
New York	513,481	2.7	2,072,765	1,269,085	-698,895
North Carolina	1,175,914	14.6	1,015,065	602,159	783,382
North Dakota	-714	-0.1	67,788	47,328	-17,787
Ohio	132,750	1.2	1,245,352	891,908	-249,542
Oklahoma	191,721	5.6	429,240	290,192	63,268
Oregon	368,623	10.8	386,610	250,696	251,213
Pennsylvania	167,227	1.4	1,202,038	1,058,648	77,383
Rhode Island	2,469	0.2	103,887	79,787	-16,268
South Carolina	467,991	11.7	474,308	316,327	317,782
South Dakota	49,357	6.5	93,397	56,494	9,694
Tennessee	525,618	9.2	666,266	467,760	306,693
Texas	3,475,163	16.7	3,165,880	1,280,933	1,563,694
Utah	503,220	22.5	424,054	108,785	110,952
Vermont	12,444	2.0	53,705	41,778	3,546
Virginia	690,064	9.7	850,119	474,104	321,605
Washington	655,081	11.1	682,387	376,362	365,405
West Virginia	6,123	0.3	171,606	172,121	15,428
Wisconsin	264,259	4.9	584,322	380,478	49,575
Wyoming	38,886	7.9	57,611	33,641	17,347
<b>District</b>					
District of Columbia	19,780	3.5	65,262	45,978	-19,173
<b>TOTAL/RATE</b>	22,635,122	8.0	34,126,003	20,001,837	8,114,516

### Principal metropolitan statistical areas/cities (2009)

Metropolitan statistical area	population	Largest city proper	population
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	19,069,796	New York	8,391,881
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	12,874,797	Los Angeles	3,831,868
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet	9,580,567	Chicago	2,851,268
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	6,447,615	Dallas	1,299,542
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	5,968,252	Philadelphia	1,547,297
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	5,867,489	Houston	2,257,926
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach	5,547,051	Miami	433,136
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	5,476,241	Washington	599,657
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta	5,475,213	Atlanta	540,922
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy	4,588,680	Boston	645,169
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	4,403,437	Detroit	910,912
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale	4,364,094	Phoenix	1,593,659
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont	4,317,853	San Francisco	815,358
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	4,143,113	Riverside	297,841
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	3,407,848	Seattle	616,627
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington	3,269,814	Minneapolis	385,378
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	3,053,793	San Diego	1,306,300
St. Louis	2,828,990	St. Louis	356,587
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	2,747,272	Tampa	343,890
Baltimore-Towson	2,690,886	Baltimore	637,418
Denver-Aurora	2,552,195	Denver	610,345
Pittsburgh	2,354,957	Pittsburgh	311,647
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton	2,241,841	Portland	566,143
Cincinnati-Middletown	2,171,896	Cincinnati	333,012
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville	2,127,355	Sacramento	466,676
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor	2,091,286	Cleveland	431,369
Orlando-Kissimmee	2,082,421	Orlando	235,860
San Antonio	2,072,128	San Antonio	1,373,668
Kansas City	2,067,585	Kansas City, Mo.	482,299
Las Vegas-Paradise	1,902,834	Las Vegas	567,641
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	1,839,700	San Jose	964,695
Columbus, Ohio	1,801,848	Columbus	769,332
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord	1,745,524	Charlotte	704,422
Indianapolis-Carmel	1,743,658	Indianapolis	807,584
Austin-Round Rock	1,705,075	Austin	786,386
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News	1,674,498	Virginia Beach	433,575
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River	1,600,642	Providence	171,909
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro	1,582,264	Nashville	605,473
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis	1,559,667	Milwaukee	605,013
Jacksonville	1,328,144	Jacksonville	813,518
Memphis	1,304,926	Memphis	676,640
Louisville-Jefferson County	1,258,577	Louisville	566,503
Richmond	1,238,187	Richmond	204,451
Oklahoma City	1,227,278	Oklahoma City	560,333
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford	1,195,998	Hartford	124,060
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner	1,189,981	New Orleans	354,850
Birmingham-Hoover	1,131,070	Birmingham	230,131
Salt Lake City	1,130,293	Salt Lake City	183,102
Raleigh-Cary	1,125,827	Raleigh	405,612
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	1,123,804	Buffalo	270,240
Rochester	1,035,000	Rochester	207,294
Tucson	1,020,200	Tucson	543,910

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 310,062,000<sup>6</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 87.8, persons per sq km 33.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 82.0%; rural 18.0%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.33%; female 50.67%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 20.2%; 15–29, 21.1%; 30–44, 20.0%; 45–59, 20.7%; 60–74, 11.9%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 1.8%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 337,894,000; (2030) 361,153,000.

**Doubling time:** not applicable; doubling time exceeds 100 years.

**Population by race and Hispanic<sup>8</sup> origin** (2008): non-Hispanic white 65.6%; Hispanic 15.4%; non-Hispanic black 12.8%; Asian and Pacific Islander 4.6%; American Indian and Eskimo 1.0%; other 0.6%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian 83.3%, of which independent Christian 23.2%, Roman Catholic 19.6%, Protestant (including Anglican) 18.9%, unaffiliated Christian 16.5%, Orthodox 1.8%, other Christian (primarily Mormon and Jehovah's Witness) 3.3%; Jewish 1.9%; Muslim 1.6%; Buddhist 0.9%; New Religionists 0.5%; Hindu 0.4%; traditional beliefs 0.4%; Baha'i 0.3%; Sikh 0.1%; nonreligious 9.8%; atheist 0.5%; other 0.3%.

**Mobility** (2005). Reported gross % of population living in the same residence as in 2004: c. 86%; different residence, same county c. 8%; different county, same state c. 3%; different state c. 3%; moved from abroad c. 1%.

**Households** (2009). Total household 117,538,000 (married-couple families 58,410,000 [49.7%]). Average household size 2.6; 1 person 26.7%, 2 persons 33.6%, 3 persons 15.9%, 4 persons 13.7%, 5 or more persons 10.1%. Family households: 78,833,000 (67.1%); nonfamily 38,705,000 (32.9%), of which 1-person 81.1%.

**Place of birth** (2007): native-born 259,545,000 (87.4%); foreign-born 37,279,000 (12.6%), of which (2004) Mexico 10,011,000, the Philippines 1,222,000, China and Hong Kong 1,067,000, India 1,007,000, Cuba 952,000, Vietnam 863,000, El Salvador 765,000, South Korea 701,000.

**Immigration** (2008–09): permanent immigrants admitted 1,130,818, from Mexico 14.6%, China 5.7%, the Philippines 5.3%, India 5.1%, Dominican Republic 4.4%, Cuba 3.4%, Vietnam 2.6%, Colombia 2.5%, South Korea 2.3%, Haiti 2.1%, Jamaica 1.9%, Pakistan 1.9%, El Salvador 1.8%, other 46.4%. Refugees (end of 2009) 275,461. Asylum seekers (end of 2009) 63,803.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.5 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2008) 59.4%; outside of marriage (2008) 40.6%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 5.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Marriage rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.8; median age at first marriage: men 28.1 years, women 25.9 years.

**Divorce rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 3.4.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.09.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 75.1 years, of which white male 75.7 years, black male 73.2 years; female 81.9 years, of which white female 82.4 years, black female 79.2 years.

### Vital statistics (2007)

States	live births	birth rate per 1,000 population	death rate per 1,000 population	infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births <sup>10</sup>	abortion rate per 1,000 live births <sup>11</sup>	life expectancy <sup>12</sup>
Alabama	64,749	14.0	10.1	9.0	188	74.6
Alaska	11,101	16.2	5.1	6.9	180	76.7
Arizona	102,992	16.2	7.2	6.4	202	77.5
Arkansas	41,377	14.6	9.9	8.5	120	75.1
California	566,352	15.5	6.4	5.0	379	78.3
Colorado	70,805	14.6	6.2	5.7	234	78.4
Connecticut	41,663	11.9	8.2	6.2	402	78.4
Delaware	12,171	14.1	8.5	8.3	442	76.6
Florida	239,143	13.1	9.2	7.3	408	77.5
Georgia	152,021	15.9	7.2	8.1	233	75.3
Hawaii	19,137	14.9	7.4	5.6	298	79.8
Idaho	25,019	16.7	7.2	6.8	78	78.0
Illinois	180,856	14.1	7.8	7.3	356	76.7
Indiana	89,847	14.2	8.5	8.0	143	76.2
Iowa	40,885	13.7	9.1	5.1	162	78.5
Kansas	42,004	15.1	8.8	7.1	261	77.5
Kentucky	59,370	14.0	9.5	7.5	69	75.3
Louisiana	66,260	15.4	9.3	9.9	187	74.4
Maine	14,120	10.7	9.5	6.3	196	77.6
Maryland	78,096	13.9	7.8	8.0	501	76.3
Massachusetts	77,962	12.1	8.2	4.8	355	78.4
Michigan	125,394	12.4	8.6	7.4	318	76.5
Minnesota	73,745	14.2	7.2	5.2	196	79.1
Mississippi	46,501	15.9	9.7	10.6	73	73.7
Missouri	81,928	13.9	9.2	7.4	107	76.2
Montana	12,444	13.0	9.0	5.8	185	77.3
Nebraska	26,923	15.2	8.6	5.6	123	78.3
Nevada	41,202	16.1	7.3	6.4	363	75.9
New Hampshire	14,169	10.8	7.8	6.1	220	78.5
New Jersey	116,060	13.4	8.0	5.5	538	77.5
New Mexico	30,555	15.5	7.8	5.8	216	77.3
New York	253,458	13.1	7.7	5.6	633	77.9
North Carolina	131,016	14.5	8.4	8.1	280	75.8
North Dakota	8,840	13.8	8.7	5.8	147	78.7
Ohio	150,882	13.2	9.3	7.8	235	76.4
Oklahoma	55,078	15.2	10.0	8.0	134	75.3
Oregon	49,372	13.2	8.4	5.5	287	77.9
Pennsylvania	150,731	12.1	10.1	7.6	235	76.8
Rhode Island	12,375	11.7	9.2	6.1	417	78.2
South Carolina	62,891	14.3	9.0	8.4	123	74.9
South Dakota	12,259	15.4	8.6	6.9	69	78.0
Tennessee	86,707	14.1	9.3	8.7	222	75.0
Texas	407,640	17.1	6.7	6.2	222	76.7
Utah	55,131	20.8	5.3	5.1	70	78.7
Vermont	6,513	10.5	8.3	5.5	230	78.2
Virginia	108,874	14.1	7.5	7.1	254	76.9
Washington	88,958	13.8	7.3	4.7	281	78.2
West Virginia	21,992	12.1	11.6	7.4	113	75.0
Wisconsin	72,796	13.0	8.3	6.4	138	78.1
Wyoming	7,893	15.1	8.2	7.0	97	77.1
<b>District</b>						
District of Columbia	8,862	15.1	8.8	11.3	916	72.6
<b>TOTAL RATE</b>	4,317,119	14.3	8.0	6.7	373	77.0

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2007): cardiovascular diseases 266.4, of which ischemic heart disease 133.9, cerebrovascular diseases 44.4, atherosclerosis 2.7; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 185.7; diseases of the respiratory system 77.0, of which pneumonia 17.4; accidents and adverse effects 38.8, of which motor-vehicle accidents 14.3; diabetes mellitus 23.5; kidney disease 15.3; suicide 11.0; chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 9.5; AIDS (2006) 4.0.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) **living with HIV** (2009): 0.6% (world avg. 0.8%).

**Morbidity rates of infectious diseases** per 100,000 population (2007): chlamydia 367.4; gonorrhea 118.0; salmonellosis 15.9; syphilis 13.6; chicken pox 13.3; AIDS 12.4; Lyme disease 9.1; shigellosis 6.6; pertussis 3.5; hepatitis B (serum) 1.5; hepatitis A (infectious) 1.0.

### Leading cause of death by age group (2005)

	number of deaths			total death rate per 100,000 population	percentage of all deaths
	total <sup>5</sup>	male	female		
All ages <sup>13</sup>	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	825.9	100.0 <sup>5</sup>
1 to 4 years	4,756	2,765	1,991	29.4	0.19
Accidents	1,664	1,027	637	10.3	0.07
Congenital anomalies	522	264	258	3.2	0.02
Malignant neoplasms	377	217	160	2.3	0.02
Homicide	375	214	161	2.3	0.02
Diseases of the heart	151	81	70	0.9	0.01

### Leading cause of death by age group (2005) (continued)

	number of deaths			total death rate per 100,000 population	percentage of all deaths
	total <sup>5</sup>	male	female		
5 to 14 years	6,602	3,853	2,749	16.3	0.27
Accidents	2,415	1,493	922	6.0	0.10
Malignant neoplasms	1,000	557	443	2.5	0.04
Congenital anomalies	396	195	201	1.0	0.02
Homicide	341	204	137	0.8	0.01
Suicide	272	204	68	0.7	0.01
15 to 24 years	34,234	25,509	8,725	81.4	1.40
Accidents	15,753	11,827	3,926	37.4	0.64
Homicide	5,466	4,765	701	13.0	0.22
Suicide	4,212	3,498	714	10.0	0.17
Malignant neoplasms	1,717	1,035	682	4.1	0.07
Diseases of the heart	1,119	770	349	2.7	0.05
25 to 44 years	126,710	82,592	44,118	150.8	5.18
Accidents	30,916	22,691	8,225	36.8	1.26
Malignant neoplasms	18,167	8,143	10,024	21.6	0.74
Diseases of the heart	15,937	11,137	4,800	19.0	0.65
Suicide	11,540	9,129	2,411	13.7	0.47
Homicide	7,861	6,325	1,536	9.4	0.32
45 to 64 years	458,831	279,901	178,930	629.9	18.74
Malignant neoplasms	149,645	79,442	70,203	205.4	6.11
Diseases of the heart	103,311	72,381	30,930	141.8	4.22
Accidents	29,192	20,509	8,683	40.1	1.19
Diabetes mellitus	16,992	10,037	6,955	23.3	0.69
Lower respiratory diseases	16,724	8,623	8,101	23.0	0.68
65 and over	1,788,189	796,838	991,351	4,860.5	73.05
Diseases of the heart	530,926	238,119	292,807	1,443.1	21.69
Malignant neoplasms	388,322	200,978	187,344	1,055.5	15.86
Cerebrovascular diseases	123,881	45,788	78,093	336.7	5.06
Lower respiratory diseases	112,716	53,043	59,673	306.4	4.60
Alzheimer's disease	70,858	20,236	50,622	192.6	2.89

### Social indicators

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: unknown/primary and incomplete secondary 13.4%; secondary 31.2%; some postsecondary 26.0%; 4-year higher degree 19.1%; advanced degree 10.3%. Number of earned degrees (2007): associate's degree 728,114; bachelor's degree 1,524,092; master's degree 604,607; doctor's degree 60,616; first-professional degrees (in fields such as medicine, theology, and law) 90,064.

### Distribution of income (2007)

percentage of disposable family income by quintile				
1	2	3	4	5 (highest)
3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.7

**Quality of working life** (2007). Average workweek: 41.3 hours. Annual death rate per 100,000 workers: 3.2; leading causes of occupational deaths: transportation incidents 42%, assaults/violent acts 15%, falls 15%, struck by object 9%. Annual occupational injury rate per 100,000 workers (2006): 4.4. Average duration of journey to work (2007): 25.3 minutes (private automobile 86.5%, of which drive alone 76.1%, carpool 10.4%; take public transportation 4.9%; walk 2.8%; work at home 4.1%; other 1.7%). Rate per 1,000 employed workers of discouraged workers (unemployed no longer seeking work; 2006): 3.1.

**Access to services** (2007). Proportion of occupied dwellings having access to: electricity 100.0%; safe public water supply 99.6%; public sewage collection 80.2%; septic tanks 19.8%.

**Social participation** (2008). Eligible voters participating in last presidential election: 61.6%. Population age 16 and over volunteering for an organization 26.4%; median annual hours 52. Trade-union membership in total workforce 12.4%.

**Social deviance** (2009). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 5.0; rape 28.7; robbery 133.0; aggravated assault 262.8; motor-vehicle theft 258.8; burglary and housebreaking 716.3; larceny-theft 2,060.9; drug-abuse violation (2007) 495.5; drunkenness (2007) 149.5. Estimated drug and substance users (population age 12 and over): cigarettes 24.2%; binge alcohol<sup>14</sup> 23.3%; marijuana and hashish 5.8%. Rate per 100,000 population of suicide (2006): 10.9.

### Crime rates per 100,000 population in metropolitan areas (2009)

	violent crime			
	total	murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	forcible rape	robbery
Chicago	1,174	16.1 <sup>15</sup>	50.6	556
Columbus	703	10.9	75.6	447
Dallas	792	12.9	37.6	426
Detroit	1,967	40.2	36.9	651
Houston	1,126	12.6	36.2	500
Indianapolis	1,200	12.3	56.5	483
Jacksonville	836	12.2	26.9	291
Los Angeles	578	8.1	21.9	289
New York	552	5.6	9.9	221
Philadelphia	1,238	19.5	57.9	584
Phoenix	547	7.6	32.7	235
San Antonio	571	7.2	45.7	195
San Diego	451	3.1	24.2	145
San Francisco	736	5.6	22.1	423
San Jose	360	2.9	27.0	107



**Crime rates per 100,000 population in metropolitan areas (2009)**

(continued)

	property crime			
	total	burglary	larceny, theft	motor-vehicle theft
Chicago	4,235	928	2,743	543
Columbus	6,428	1,920	3,956	551
Dallas	5,531	1,506	3,215	810
Detroit	5,567	2,091	2,045	1,432
Houston	5,319	1,288	3,389	642
Indianapolis	5,829	1,871	3,407	551
Jacksonville	5,158	1,396	3,426	336
Los Angeles	2,215	430	1,344	441
New York	1,690	224	1,339	127
Philadelphia	3,611	709	2,452	451
Phoenix	4,107	1,019	2,482	607
San Antonio	6,671	1,322	4,926	422
San Diego	2,453	509	1,373	570
San Francisco	4,262	642	3,013	607
San Jose	2,385	392	1,429	564

*Leisure* (2008). Favourite leisure activities (percentage of total population age 18 and over that undertook activity at least once in the previous year): attending a movie 53.3%, dining out 50.2%, reading books 40.9%, entertaining friends or relatives at home 40.1%, barbecuing 33.9%.

*Material well-being* (2007). Occupied dwellings with householder possessing: automobiles, trucks, or vans 92.2%, 1 car with or without trucks or vans 47.5%, 2 cars 24.9%, only trucks and vans 12.4%, no cars, trucks, or vans 7.8%, 3 or more cars 7.4%; television receiver 98.2%; telephone 94.6%; air conditioner 91.0%; video 90.2%<sup>11</sup>; washing machine 82.5%; clothes dryer 80.0%; cable television 69.3%; personal computers 61.8%<sup>16</sup>; Internet connections 61.7%; broadband Internet 50.8%.

**Households with computers and Internet access**

States	computers (%) (2003)	Internet (%) (2007)
Alabama	53.9	49.8
Alaska	72.7	73.4
Arizona	64.3	62.5
Arkansas	50.0	51.2
California	66.3	66.1
Colorado	70.0	69.1
Connecticut	69.2	66.3
Delaware	64.3	65.7
Florida	61.0	64.8
Georgia	60.6	61.7
Hawaii	63.3	64.1
Idaho	69.2	57.9
Illinois	60.0	63.0
Indiana	59.6	58.1
Iowa	64.7	62.4
Kansas	63.8	62.8
Kentucky	58.1	54.9
Louisiana	52.3	53.9
Maine	67.8	65.1
Maryland	66.0	66.4
Massachusetts	64.1	66.4
Michigan	59.9	58.5
Minnesota	67.9	66.6
Mississippi	48.3	46.0
Missouri	60.7	56.1
Montana	59.5	56.9
Nebraska	66.1	63.8
Nevada	61.3	65.4
New Hampshire	71.5	74.9
New Jersey	65.5	68.4
New Mexico	53.9	54.8
New York	60.0	61.5
North Carolina	57.7	56.8
North Dakota	61.2	59.3
Ohio	58.8	58.6
Oklahoma	55.4	53.1
Oregon	67.0	68.2
Pennsylvania	60.2	60.1
Rhode Island	62.3	66.1
South Carolina	54.9	54.7
South Dakota	62.1	60.8
Tennessee	56.7	53.9
Texas	59.0	57.3
Utah	74.1	69.5
Vermont	65.5	70.2
Virginia	66.8	68.0
Washington	71.4	71.6
West Virginia	55.0	49.1
Wisconsin	63.8	65.0
Wyoming	65.4	61.4
<b>District</b>		
District of Columbia	59.5	58.9
U.S. RATE	61.8	61.7

*Recreational expenditures* (2007): U.S.\$841,000,000,000 (television and radio receivers, computers, and video equipment 19.1%; golfing, bowling, and other participatory activities 14.3%; recreational vehicles, sports, and photographic equipment 10.3%; nondurable toys and sports supplies 8.8%; magazines, newspapers, and sheet music 5.8%; books and maps 5.5%; other 36.2%).

**National economy**

*Budget* (2010). Revenue: U.S.\$2,165,100,000,000 (individual income tax 43.2%, social-insurance taxes and contributions 40.5%, corporation income tax 7.2%, excise taxes 3.4%, other 5.7%). Expenditures: U.S.\$3,720,700,000,000 (social security and medicare 31.7%, defense 19.3%, health 10.0%, interest on debt 5.0%).

*Total outstanding national debt* (October 2010): U.S.\$13,668,825,000,000, of which debt held by the public U.S.\$9,069,879,000,000, intragovernment holdings U.S.\$4,598,946,000,000.

*Gross national income* (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$14,502,626,000,000 (U.S.\$47,240 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$46,730 per capita).

**Structure of gross domestic product and labour force**

	2008			
	in value U.S.\$'000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>17</sup>	% of labour force <sup>17</sup>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	157.7	1.1	2,168,000	1.4
Mining and quarrying	325.3	2.3	819,000	0.5
Manufacturing	1,637.7	11.5	15,904,000	10.3
Construction	581.5	4.1	10,974,000	7.1
Public utilities	306.0	2.1	1,225,000	0.8
Transp. and commun.	1,036.9	7.3	6,501,000	4.2
Trade, hotels, restaurants	2,100.5	14.7	30,380,000	19.7
Finance, real estate	2,848.4	20.0	25,768,000	16.7
Public administration, defense	1,840.0	12.9	6,763,000	4.4
Services	3,430.7	24.0	44,860,000	29.1
Other	—	—	8,924,000 <sup>18</sup>	5.8 <sup>18</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,264.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>154,286,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Gross domestic product**

(in U.S.\$'000,000,000)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross domestic product	11,734.3	12,487.1	13,247.0	13,841.0	14,265.0
By type of expenditure					
Personal consumption expenditures	8,214.3	8,746.0	9,269.0	9,734.0	10,058.0
Durable goods	987.8	1,026.5	1,070.0	1,078.0	1,023.0
Nondurable goods	2,368.3	2,564.4	2,715.0	2,833.0	2,965.0
Services	4,858.2	5,154.9	5,484.0	5,823.0	6,070.0
Gross private domestic investment	1,928.1	2,105.0	2,213.0	2,125	1,994
Fixed investment	1,872.6	2,086.1	2,163.0	2,122	2,041
Changes in business inventories	55.4	18.9	50.0	3.0	-47.0
Net exports of goods and services	-624.0	-726.5	-763.0	-708	-669
Exports	1,173.8	1,301.2	1,466.0	1,643	1,859
Imports	1,797.8	2,027.7	2,229.0	2,351	2,529
Government purchases of goods and services	2,215.9	2,362.9	2,528.0	2,690	2,882
Federal	827.6	877.7	927.0	976	1,072
State and local	1,388.3	1,485.2	1,601.0	1,714	1,810
By major type of product					
Goods output	3,783.0	3,967.3	4,143.0	4,266	4,296
Durable goods	1,705.7	1,800.0	1,834.0	1,872	1,881
Nondurable goods	2,077.4	2,167.3	2,309.0	2,395	2,416
Services	6,755.4	7,186.1	7,662.0	8,163	8,619
Structures	1,195.8	1,333.7	1,442.0	1,412	1,350
National income (incl. capital consumption adjustment)	10,275.9	10,903.9	11,656	12,221	12,430
By type of income					
Compensation of employees	6,687.6	7,125.3	7,441	7,852	8,055
Proprietors' income	889.6	938.7	1,007	1,043	1,072
Rental income of persons	134.2	72.9	55	65	64
Corporate profits	1,231.2	1,372.8	1,554	1,595	1,477
Net interest	523.9	558.7	599	603	683
By industry division (incl. capital consumption adjustment)					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	142	119	122	161	158
Mining and construction	722	808	904	839	907
Manufacturing	1,420	1,497	1,601	1,616	1,638
Durable	824	868	916	927	915
Nondurable	596	628	686	689	723
Transportation	333	362	364	403	415
Communications	539	578	579	599	622
Public utilities	235	239	263	296	306
Wholesale and retail trade	1,485	1,562	2,002	1,686	1,704
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,424	2,575	2,998	2,861	2,849
Services	2,666	2,446	2,779	3,597	3,827
Government and government enterprise	1,483	1,552	1,636	1,741	1,840

**Components of gross domestic product (2008)**

States	gross domestic product by state (U.S.\$'000,- 000,000)	personal income (U.S.\$'000,- 000,000)	disposable personal income (U.S.\$'000,- 000,000)	per capita disposable personal income (U.S.\$)
Alabama	170.0	156.8	143.4	30,297
Alaska	47.9	29.7	27.5	39,458
Arizona	248.9	214.2	202.9	29,391
Arkansas	98.3	89.3	84.7	28,270
California	1,846.8	1,569.4	1,409.9	37,041
Colorado	248.6	209.3	189.6	37,039
Connecticut	216.2	196.9	168.6	46,775
Delaware	61.8	35.7	31.5	35,880
Florida	744.1	716.1	669.5	34,880
Georgia	397.8	329.1	306.0	30,082
Hawaii	63.8	52.2	48.8	35,939
Idaho	52.7	49.0	45.3	28,638
Illinois	633.7	547.0	488.8	37,298
Indiana	254.9	217.5	199.2	30,437
Iowa	135.7	110.1	102.4	32,919
Kansas	122.7	106.4	99.8	33,642
Kentucky	156.4	135.9	123.9	28,424
Louisiana	222.2	160.0	152.2	32,651
Maine	49.7	46.6	43.1	31,593
Maryland	273.3	270.9	237.6	41,325
Massachusetts	365.0	329.7	286.4	43,134
Michigan	382.5	353.1	315.9	31,719
Minnesota	262.8	223.3	197.4	37,300
Mississippi	91.8	86.9	83.0	27,077
Missouri	237.8	208.3	195.0	31,339
Montana	35.9	33.1	30.5	30,627
Nebraska	83.3	67.3	64.1	33,678
Nevada	131.2	104.9	94.9	35,768
New Hampshire	60.0	56.4	51.7	38,304
New Jersey	474.9	442.1	386.0	43,921
New Mexico	79.9	63.7	60.7	28,922
New York	1,144.5	937.0	785.8	40,254

**Components of gross domestic product (2008)** (continued)

States	gross domestic product by state (U.S.\$'000,- 000,000)	personal income (U.S.\$'000,- 000,000)	disposable personal income (U.S.\$'000,- 000,000)	per capita disposable personal income (U.S.\$)
North Carolina	400.2	317.6	292.0	30,311
North Dakota	31.2	25.2	24.0	35,824
Ohio	471.5	407.9	369.5	31,370
Oklahoma	146.4	134.4	120.6	33,143
Oregon	161.6	136.3	122.0	31,643
Pennsylvania	553.3	501.2	447.3	35,413
Rhode Island	47.4	43.1	39.1	36,336
South Carolina	156.4	142.8	134.3	28,556
South Dakota	37.0	30.1	28.9	34,216
Tennessee	252.1	213.4	201.6	31,327
Texas	1,223.5	938.4	872.5	34,850
Utah	109.8	82.9	79.3	26,641
Vermont	25.4	24.2	21.7	34,634
Virginia	397.0	333.1	305.4	37,194
Washington	322.8	277.4	259.9	38,009
West Virginia	61.7	55.9	51.4	27,926
Wisconsin	240.4	210.0	188.1	32,835
Wyoming	35.3	26.5	24.0	43,607
<b>District</b>				
District of Columbia	97.2	38.5	35.2	56,245
<b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b>	<b>14,165.6<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>12,086.5<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>10,942.8<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>34,949</b>

**Production.** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (value of production in U.S.\$'000,000 except as noted; 2008): corn (maize) 47,377, soybeans 27,399, wheat 16,568, alfalfa hay 10,806<sup>19</sup>, potatoes 3,899, cotton 3,539, grapes 3,341, rice 3,146, apples 2,560, tomatoes 2,365, almonds 2,229<sup>19</sup>, oranges 2,135, lettuce 1,977, strawberries 1,885, sugar beets 1,526<sup>20</sup>, tobacco 1,515, sorghum 1,242, peanuts (groundnuts) 1,052, cottonseed 992, mushrooms 964, barley 917, onions 865, sugarcane 814, broccoli 708, peppers 672, sunflowers 669, cherries 653, carrots 600, blueberries 593, lemons 589, pistachios 550, peaches 539, walnuts 527, watermelons 492, sweet potatoes 410, pears 387, cantaloupe 371, cabbage 366, pecans 260; livestock (number of live animals; 2009) 94,521,000 cattle, 67,148,000 pigs, (2008) 9,500,000 horses, 5,747,000 sheep, (2008) 2,050,000,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 344,834,676 cu m, of which fuelwood 12% (coniferous 200,471,339 cu m, non-coniferous 144,363,337 cu m); fisheries production (2008) 4,849,967 metric tons (from aquaculture 10%); aquatic plants production 6,951 (from aquaculture, none). Metals mining (metal content in metric tons unless otherwise noted; 2009): beryllium 120 (world rank: 1); molybdenum 50,000 (world rank: 2); copper 1,190,000 (world rank: 3); lead 400,000 (world rank: 3); gold 210,000 kg (world rank: 3); palladium 12,500 kg (world rank: 3); zinc 690,000 (world rank: 5); platinum 3,800 kg (world rank: 5); silver 1,230,000 kg (world rank: 8); iron 26,000,000 (world rank: 10). Nonmetals mining (metric tons unless otherwise noted; 2009): diatomite 790,000 (world rank: 1); bromine 235,000<sup>21</sup> (world rank: 1); boron 1,150,000<sup>20</sup> (world rank: 2); perlite 380,000 (world rank: 2); kyanite 80,000 (world rank: 2); barite 380,000 (world rank: 3); vermiculite 110,000 (world rank: 3); silicon 140,000 (world rank: 6); feldspar 530,000 (world rank: 8). Quarrying (metric tons unless otherwise noted; 2009): salt 46,000,000 (world rank: 2); phosphate rock 27,200,000 (world rank: 2); lime 15,000,000 (world rank: 2); gypsum 9,400,000 (world rank: 4). Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 2006): chemicals and chemical products 340,038, of which pharmaceuticals and medicine 134,143; transportation equipment 260,883, of which motor vehicle parts 80,486, motor vehicles 79,521, aerospace products and parts 75,906; food and food products 233,407; computer and electronic products 230,762, of which semiconductors and electronics 76,460, communications equipment 36,906, computers and related components 35,049; fabricated metal products 169,322; nonelectrical machinery 154,460; petroleum and coal 125,792; plastic and rubber products 99,451; base metals 84,343; paper and paper products 79,952; beverages and tobacco products 79,168; navigational, measuring, medical, and scientific equipment 75,808; cement, bricks, and ceramics 72,132; printing and publishing 60,357; general electrical equipment 57,520. Construction (completed; 2008): private U.S.\$766,603,000,000, of which nonresidential U.S.\$410,720,000,000, residential U.S.\$355,883,000,000; public U.S.\$307,490,000,000.

**Energy consumption by sector and state (2008)**

('000,000,000,000 Btu)

States	total	residential	commercial	industrial	transportation	per capita (in '000,000 Btu) <sup>19</sup>
Alabama	2,065	401	279	905	480	461
Alaska	651	55	63	318	215	1,062
Arizona	1,553	420	369	245	519	248
Arkansas	1,125	233	167	433	292	406
California	8,382	1,569	1,640	1,955	3,218	233
Colorado	1,498	350	300	413	435	306
Connecticut	810	266	205	90	249	250
Delaware	295	66	58	98	73	350
Florida	4,447	1,295	1,085	540	1,528	253
Georgia	3,015	745	567	812	891	329
Hawaii	284	37	44	65	139	269
Idaho	529	128	86	187	128	354
Illinois	4,089	1,026	800	1,237	1,027	315
Indiana	2,857	558	377	1,302	620	458
Iowa	1,414	249	202	654	309	414
Kansas	1,136	233	205	420	278	409
Kentucky	1,983	373	258	891	461	478
Louisiana	3,488	357	276	2,204	651	861
Maine	469	94	79	177	120	346
Maryland	1,447	410	410	175	452	265
Massachusetts	1,475	431	370	185	489	234
Michigan	2,918	788	619	756	755	301
Minnesota	1,979	423	362	615	579	362
Mississippi	1,186	234	170	421	361	424
Missouri	1,937	531	416	406	584	334
Montana	434	84	70	171	110	483
Nebraska	782	161	141	300	180	392
Nevada	750	180	134	199	237	304
New Hampshire	311	90	71	44	106	240

**Energy consumption by sector and state (2008)** (continued)

('000,000,000,000 Btu)

States	total	residential	commercial	industrial	transportation	per capita (in '000,000 Btu) <sup>19</sup>
New Jersey	2,637	596	630	391	1,020	317
New Mexico	693	115	127	245	208	362
New York	3,988	1,166	1,275	434	1,113	209
North Carolina	2,702	715	582	628	777	299
North Dakota	441	68	64	214	96	671
Ohio	3,987	952	710	1,341	984	353
Oklahoma	1,603	315	253	559	476	446
Oregon	1,105	276	214	283	332	297
Pennsylvania	3,900	941	706	1,256	997	323
Rhode Island	220	70	56	30	65	207
South Carolina	1,660	362	266	585	447	384
South Dakota	350	70	61	130	89	367
Tennessee	2,261	543	383	721	615	379
Texas	11,552	1,616	1,420	5,652	2,865	496
Utah	799	172	156	224	247	302
Vermont	154	44	32	27	52	261
Virginia	2,514	611	598	536	768	339
Washington	2,050	506	394	528	622	321
West Virginia	831	165	113	391	163	470
Wisconsin	1,862	430	369	619	445	330
Wyoming	542	78	63	302	129	949
<b>District</b>						
District of Columbia	180	36	121	4	20	319
<b>TOTAL<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>99,382</b>	<b>21,603</b>	<b>18,414</b>	<b>31,356</b>	<b>28,010</b>	<b>337</b>

**Energy consumption by source and by state (2008)**

('000,000,000,000 Btu)

States	petroleum	natural gas <sup>22</sup>	coal	hydroelectric power	nuclear electric power
Alabama	594	420	843	61	408
Alaska	277	344	15	12	0.0
Arizona	556	410	459	72	306
Arkansas	374	238	279	46	148
California	3,651	2,521	63	238	375
Colorado	496	509	385	20	0.0
Connecticut	352	170	45	6	161
Delaware	125	50	61	0.0	0.0
Florida	1,759	970	693	2	336
Georgia	1,002	437	886	21	331
Hawaii	241	0.1	20	0.9	0.0
Idaho	156	91	8.6	92	0.0
Illinois	1,324	1,003	1,103	1.4	995
Indiana	814	556	1,558	4	0.0
Iowa	419	292	485	8	55
Kansas	399	293	372	0.1	89
Kentucky	682	233	1,025	19	0.0
Louisiana	1,446	1,360	263	11	161
Maine	206	55	6	44	0.0
Maryland	520	203	309	20	153
Massachusetts	638	382	107	11	61
Michigan	881	797	800	13	329
Minnesota	717	410	359	7	136
Mississippi	427	364	177	0.0	98
Missouri	695	298	793	20	98
Montana	181	78	203	99	0.0
Nebraska	221	169	235	3	99
Nevada	264	275	89	17	0.0
New Hampshire	165	73	40	16	98
New Jersey	1,272	635	98	0.3	337
New Mexico	264	251	284	3.1	0.0
New York	1,524	1,205	229	263	452
North Carolina	928	250	795	30	416
North Dakota	138	61	425	12	0.0
Ohio	1,263	824	1,438	4	183
Oklahoma	558	691	392	38	0.0
Oregon	364	275	41	333	0.0
Pennsylvania	1,347	778	1,421	25	822
Rhode Island	94	23	9	—	541
South Carolina	545	180	446	11	541
South Dakota	114	65	43	30	0.0
Tennessee	741	239	644	56	283
Texas	5,433	3,656	1,606	10	426
Utah	287	237	396	7	0.0
Vermont	80	9	23	15	51
Virginia	915	311	415	10	292
Washington	786	307	95	765	97
West Virginia	268	120	956	12	0.0
Wisconsin	581	415	481	16	127
Wyoming	177	147	500	8	0.0
<b>District</b>					
District of Columbia	19	33	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,280<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>23,785<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>22,385<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2,511<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>8,427<sup>5</sup></b>

**Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 4,348,856,000,000 (4,380,109,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 506,351,000 (497,391,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 546,406,000 (529,393,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 1,847,000,000 (5,752,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 813,796,000 (830,757,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 542,920,000,000 (655,310,000,000). Domestic production of energy by source (2009): coal 29.6%, natural gas 29.5%, crude petroleum 15.4%, nuclear power 11.4%, renewable energy 10.6%, other 3.5%.

**Energy consumption by source (2008):** petroleum and petroleum products 37.5%, natural gas 23.5%, coal 22.5%, nuclear electric power 8.5%, hydroelectric and thermal 2.5%, other renewable energy 5.5%; by end use: residential and commercial 40.3%, industrial 31.6%, transportation 28.2%.

**Household income and expenditure (2007).** Average household size 2.6; median annual income per household U.S.\$50,233, of which median Asian (including Hispanic) household U.S.\$65,876, median white (including Hispanic) household U.S.\$52,034, median non-Hispanic household<sup>20</sup> U.S.\$52,423, median Hispanic<sup>8</sup> household U.S.\$38,679, median black (including Hispanic) household U.S.\$34,091; sources of personal income: wages and salaries 79.8%, transfer payments 10.1%, self-employment 5.5%, other 4.6%; consumption expenditure: housing 20.2%, transportation 17.6%, insurance and

pension 10.7%, fuel and utilities 7.0%, food at home 7.0%, health 5.7%, recreation 5.7%, food away from home 5.4%, wearing apparel 3.8%, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products 1.6%, other 15.3%.

### Household income level by selected characteristics (2007)<sup>24</sup>

Characteristics	number of households ('000)	number ('000)				median income (\$)
		under \$15,000	\$15,000–\$34,999	\$35,000–\$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
Total/Average	116,783	15,506	26,060	37,789	37,427	50,233
Age of householder						
15 to 24 years	6,554	1,441	2,089	2,256	767	31,790
25 to 34 years	19,225	1,941	4,263	7,306	5,715	51,016
35 to 44 years	22,448	1,838	3,744	7,713	9,150	62,124
45 to 54 years	24,536	2,201	3,768	7,921	10,647	65,476
55 to 64 years	19,909	2,432	3,598	6,414	7,465	57,386
65 years and over	24,113	5,653	8,599	6,179	3,684	28,305
Size of household						
One person	32,167	9,500	10,723	8,774	3,169	25,703
Two persons	38,737	3,131	8,345	13,873	13,385	54,841
Three persons	18,522	1,341	3,091	6,357	7,733	64,403
Four persons	15,865	823	2,121	4,949	7,972	75,263
Five persons	7,332	438	1,101	2,371	3,419	70,977
Six persons	2,694	171	425	954	1,143	64,827
Seven or more persons	1,467	100	256	506	604	63,823
Educational attainment of householder <sup>20</sup>						
Total <sup>25</sup>	109,349	14,000	24,925	35,889	34,535	50,004
Less than 9th grade	5,701	1,998	2,015	1,333	355	20,901
Some high school	9,127	2,597	3,174	2,592	784	25,912
High school graduate	32,851	4,965	9,696	11,667	6,523	39,426
Some college, no degree	19,321	2,128	4,475	7,045	5,673	49,691
Associate degree	9,723	852	1,954	3,586	3,331	56,017
Bachelor's degree	21,082	1,068	2,668	6,659	10,687	75,861
Master's degree	8,128	275	693	2,348	4,812	88,422
Professional degree	1,860	72	143	334	1,311	100,000
Doctorate degree	1,556	45	107	345	1,059	100,000

### Financial aggregates

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>26</sup>
Exchange rate, U.S.\$ per:							
£ <sup>27</sup>	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00	1.85	1.62	1.56
SDR <sup>27</sup>	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.53	1.58	1.57	1.52
International reserves (U.S.\$) <sup>28</sup>							
Total (excl. gold; '000,000,000)	75.89	54.08	54.85	59.52	66.61	119.72	118.09
SDRs ('000,000,000)	13.63	8.21	8.87	9.48	9.34	57.81	56.01
Reserve pos. in IMF ('000,000,000)	19.54	8.04	5.04	4.24	7.68	11.39	12.33
Foreign exchange ('000,000,000)	42.72	37.84	40.94	45.80	49.58	50.52	49.74
Gold ('000,000 fine troy oz)	261.59	261.55	261.50	261.50	261.50	261.50	261.50
% world reserves	29.14	29.76	30.14	30.67	27.39	26.9	...
Interest and prices							
Central bank discount (%) <sup>28</sup>	3.15	5.16	6.25	4.83	0.86	0.50	...
Govt. bond yield (%) <sup>27</sup>	4.27	4.29	4.79	4.63	3.67	3.25	...
Industrial share prices <sup>27</sup> (2005 = 100)	97.8	100.0	108.2	124.9	106.7	84.2	...
Balance of payments (U.S.\$'000,000,000)							
Balance of visible trade	-662.97	-780.87	-836.66	-820.14	-831.68	-503.58	...
Imports, f.o.b.	-1,486.33	-1,693.71	-1,876.27	-1,984.60	-2,140.59	-1,576.51	...
Exports, f.o.b.	823.36	912.84	1,039.61	1,164.46	1,308.91	1,072.93	...
Balance of invisibles	+32.48	+33.28	+34.02	+102.04	+162.82	+125.15	...
Balance of payments, current account	-630.49	-747.59	-802.64	-718.10	-668.86	-378.43	...

### Average employee earnings

	average hourly earnings in U.S.\$		average weekly earnings in U.S.\$	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Manufacturing				
Durable goods	18.20	18.70	754.77	767.58
Lumber and wood products	13.68	14.20	539.34	547.81
Furniture and fixtures	14.32	14.54	560.84	554.20
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.93	16.90	716.78	711.30
Primary metal industries	19.66	20.18	843.26	850.84
Fabricated metal products	16.53	16.99	687.20	701.47
Machinery, except electrical	17.72	17.97	754.19	759.92
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.93	15.78	656.46	645.60
Transportation equipment	23.04	23.83	986.79	999.94
Computer and electronic products	19.94	21.03	808.80	861.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.66	15.19	569.99	591.73
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	639.99	652.20
Food and kindred products	13.55	14.00	551.32	566.91
Beverage and tobacco manufactures	18.54	19.35	755.22	750.16
Textile mill products	13.00	13.57	524.40	524.93
Apparel and other textile products	11.05	11.40	411.39	415.17
Paper and allied products	18.44	18.88	795.58	809.21
Printing and publishing	16.15	16.75	632.02	642.50
Chemicals and allied products	19.55	19.49	819.54	808.80
Petroleum and coal products	25.21	27.46	1,112.74	1,224.26
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	15.39	15.85	635.63	649.04
Leather and leather products	12.04	12.96	459.50	486.49
Nonmanufacturing				
Mining	20.97	22.50	962.64	1,013.78
Utilities	27.88	28.84	1,182.65	1,231.19
Construction	20.95	21.87	816.66	842.36
Transportation and warehousing	17.72	18.41	654.95	670.33
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.14	748.94	769.91

### Average employee earnings (continued)

	average hourly earnings in U.S.\$		average weekly earnings in U.S.\$	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Retail trade	12.75	12.87	385.11	386.39
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19.64	20.27	705.10	726.40
Leisure and hospitality services	10.41	10.84	265.52	273.27
Education and health services	18.11	18.88	590.09	614.30
Professional and business services	20.15	21.19	700.82	738.25
Information services	23.96	24.77	874.65	908.44
Other services	15.42	16.08	477.06	494.99

### Median household income<sup>29</sup>

States	2007 (in current U.S.\$)	2008 (in current U.S.\$)	2009 (in current U.S.\$)
Alabama	40,554	42,666	40,489
Alaska	64,333	68,460	66,953
Arizona	49,889	50,958	48,745
Arkansas	38,134	38,815	37,823
California	59,948	61,021	58,931
Colorado	55,212	56,993	55,430
Connecticut	65,967	68,595	67,034
Delaware	54,610	57,989	56,860
Florida	47,804	47,778	44,736
Georgia	49,136	50,861	47,590
Hawaii	63,746	67,214	64,098
Idaho	46,253	47,576	44,926
Illinois	54,124	56,235	53,966
Indiana	47,448	47,966	45,424
Iowa	47,292	48,980	48,044
Kansas	47,451	50,177	47,817
Kentucky	40,267	41,538	40,072
Louisiana	40,926	43,733	42,492
Maine	45,888	46,581	45,734
Maryland	68,080	70,545	69,272
Massachusetts	62,365	65,401	64,081
Michigan	47,950	48,591	45,255
Minnesota	55,802	57,288	55,616
Mississippi	36,338	37,790	36,646
Missouri	45,114	46,867	45,229
Montana	43,531	43,654	42,322
Nebraska	47,085	49,693	47,357
Nevada	55,062	56,361	53,341
New Hampshire	62,369	63,731	60,567
New Jersey	67,035	70,378	68,342
New Mexico	41,452	43,508	43,028
New York	53,514	56,033	54,659
North Carolina	44,670	46,549	43,674
North Dakota	43,753	45,685	47,827
Ohio	46,597	47,988	45,395
Oklahoma	41,567	42,822	41,664
Oregon	48,730	50,169	48,457
Pennsylvania	48,576	50,713	49,520
Rhode Island	53,568	55,701	54,119
South Carolina	43,329	44,625	42,442
South Dakota	43,424	46,032	45,043
Tennessee	42,367	43,614	41,725
Texas	47,548	50,043	48,259
Utah	55,109	56,633	55,117
Vermont	49,907	52,104	51,618
Virginia	59,562	61,233	59,330
Washington	55,591	58,078	56,548
West Virginia	37,060	37,989	37,435
Wisconsin	50,578	52,094	49,993
Wyoming	51,731	53,207	52,664
<b>District</b>			
District of Columbia	54,317	57,936	59,290
U.S. AVERAGE	50,740	52,029	50,221

Average annual expenditure of "consumer units" (households, plus individuals sharing households or budgets; 2006): total U.S.\$48,398, of which housing U.S.\$16,366, transportation U.S.\$8,508, food U.S.\$6,111, pensions and social security U.S.\$5,270, health care U.S.\$2,766, clothing U.S.\$1,874, other U.S.\$7,503.

### Home ownership rates

States	percent		States	percent	
	2000	2008		2000	2008
Alabama	73.2	73.0	Nevada	64.0	63.6
Alaska	66.4	66.4	New Hampshire	69.2	75.0
Arizona	68.0	69.1	New Jersey	66.2	67.3
Arkansas	68.9	68.9	New Mexico	73.7	70.4
California	57.1	57.5	New York	53.4	55.0
Colorado	68.3	69.0	North Carolina	71.1	69.4
Connecticut	70.0	70.7	North Dakota	70.7	66.6
Delaware	72.0	76.2	Ohio	71.3	70.8
Florida	68.4	71.1	Oklahoma	72.7	70.4
Georgia	69.8	68.2	Oregon	65.3	66.2
Hawaii	55.2	59.1	Pennsylvania	74.7	72.6
Idaho	70.5	75.0	Rhode Island	61.5	64.5
Illinois	67.9	68.9	South Carolina	76.5	73.9
Indiana	74.9	74.4	South Dakota	71.2	70.4
Iowa	75.2	74.0	Tennessee	70.9	71.7
Kansas	69.3	68.8	Texas	63.8	65.5
Kentucky	73.4	72.8	Utah	72.7	76.2
Louisiana	68.1	73.5	Vermont	68.7	72.8
Maine	76.5	73.9	Virginia	73.9	70.6
Maryland	69.9	70.6	Washington	63.6	66.2
Massachusetts	59.9	65.7	West Virginia	75.9	77.8
Michigan	77.2	75.9	Wisconsin	71.8	70.4
Minnesota	76.1	73.1	Wyoming	71.0	73.3
Mississippi	75.2	75.4	<b>District</b>		
Missouri	74.2	71.4	District of Columbia	41.9	44.1
Montana	70.2	70.3	U.S. RATE	67.4	67.8
Nebraska	70.2	69.6			



**Selected household characteristics** (2008). Total number of households 117,181,000, of which (family households by race) white including Hispanic 82.4%, black including Hispanic 12.8%, other 4.8%—Hispanic of any race 11.5%; (by tenure) owned 78,825,000 (67.3%), rented 36,761,000 (31.4%), other 1,595,000 (1.4%); family households 78,850,000, of which married couple 75.0%, female householder 18.3%, male householder 6.7%; nonfamily households 38,331,000, of which female living alone 46.7%, male living alone 35.9%, other 17.4%.

**Population economically active** (December 2009): total 153,059,000 (civilian population only); activity rate of total population 49.6% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 64.6%; female [2007] 46.5%; unemployed 10.0%).

#### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	94.2	96.7	100.0	103.2	106.2	110.2	109.9
Hourly earnings index <sup>30</sup>	95.1	97.5	100.0	101.5	104.3	107.2	110.1

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 134,908; remittances (2009) 2,941; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 240,133. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 85,372; remittances (2009) 48,308; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 324,027. Number of foreign visitors (2009) 54,884,184 (17,964,454 from Canada, 13,164,000 from Mexico, 10,978,668 from Western Europe); number of nationals traveling abroad (2009) 61,500,000 (19,500,000 to Mexico, 11,700,000 to Canada, 10,635,000 to Europe).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 18.6%, in permanent crops 0.3%, in pasture 26.0%, forest area 33.1%.

#### Foreign trade

##### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000,000	-668.4	-787.1	-843.5	-826.9	-800.0	-517.0
% of total	29.2%	30.5%	29.3%	26.4%	23.5%	19.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$2,100,141,200,000 (crude and refined petroleum 21.1%; motor vehicles 9.1%; chemicals and chemical products 8.4%; telecommunications equipment 6.3%; electrical machinery 5.4%; computers and office equipment 4.6%; wearing apparel 3.8%; industrial machinery 3.2%; food and beverages 3.2%). **Major import sources:** China 16.1%; Canada 16.0%; Mexico 10.3%; Japan 6.6%; Germany 4.6%; United Kingdom 2.8%; Saudi Arabia 2.6%; Venezuela 2.4%; South Korea 2.3%; France 2.1%; Nigeria 1.8%; Taiwan 1.7%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$1,300,135,700,000 (chemicals and chemical products 13.8%; motor vehicles and parts 8.2%; electrical machinery 8.1%; agricultural commodities 6.6%; other transportation equipment 6.0%; mineral fuels 5.9%; crude materials [inedible] 5.9%; power-generating machinery 4.5%; general industrial machinery 4.5%; specialized industrial machinery 4.3%; scientific and precision equipment 3.9%; computers and office equipment 3.5%; telecommunications equipment 3.2%). **Major export destinations:** Canada 20.1%; Mexico 11.7%; China 5.5%; Japan 5.1%; Germany 4.2%; United Kingdom 4.1%; Netherlands 3.1%; South Korea 2.7%; Brazil 2.5%; France 2.2%; Singapore 2.2%; Taiwan 1.9%.

#### Direction of trade (2007)

	imports		exports	
	U.S.\$'000,000	%	U.S.\$'000,000	%
Africa	89,141	4.4	17,795	1.5
Nigeria	33,741	1.7	2,787	0.2
South Africa	9,291	0.5	5,518	0.4
Americas	672,132	33.3	492,147	42.3
Brazil	27,193	1.3	24,628	2.1
Canada	317,604	15.7	248,437	21.3
Caribbean countries	19,546	1.0	18,392	1.6
Central America	15,864	0.8	20,296	1.8
Mexico	212,889	10.6	136,541	11.7
Venezuela	41,011	2.0	10,200	0.9
Asia	824,250	40.9	342,978	29.5
China	340,118	16.9	65,238	5.6
Taiwan	39,853	2.0	26,359	2.3
Japan	149,423	7.4	62,665	5.4
Saudi Arabia	37,165	1.8	10,399	0.9
Singapore	18,692	0.9	26,285	2.3
South Korea	49,319	2.4	34,703	3.0
Europe	419,147	20.8	286,860	24.7
France	42,498	2.1	27,820	2.4
Germany	96,640	4.8	49,652	4.3
Italy	36,471	1.8	14,174	1.2
Netherlands	19,140	0.9	32,986	2.8
United Kingdom	58,096	2.9	50,296	4.3
Oceania	12,678	0.6	22,328	1.9
Australia	8,971	0.4	19,207	1.7
TOTAL	2,017,358 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	1,162,533 <sup>5</sup>	100.0 <sup>5</sup>

#### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 125,541 mi, 202,039 km, of which Amtrak operates 21,178 mi, 34,083 km; passenger-km 9,943,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,523,786,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 4,058,347 mi, 6,531,276 km (paved 67%); length of expressways (2007) 46,628 mi, 75,040 km; passenger-km 7,874,329,000,000<sup>31</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 1,885,576,000,000. Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 137,079,843; trucks and buses 111,148,046. Merchant marine (2006)<sup>32</sup>: vessels (1,000 gross tons and over) 625; total deadweight tonnage 10,172,000. Navigable channels (2008) 25,320 mi, 40,749 km; oil pipeline length (2008) 169,422 mi, 272,658 km; gas pipeline<sup>33</sup> (2008) 1,530,012 mi, 2,462,316 km. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 1,270,512,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 39,213,000,000. Certified route passenger/cargo air carriers (2005) 80; operating revenue (U.S.\$'000,000;

2007) 173,104; operating expenses (U.S.\$'000,000; 2007) 163,894. Inland waterway (2008): passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 837,697,000,000.

#### Intercity passenger and freight traffic by mode of transportation (2001)

	cargo traffic ('000,000,000 ton-mi)	% of nat'l total	passenger traffic ('000,000,000 passenger-mi)	% of nat'l total
Rail	1,558	41.7	15	0.6
Road	1,051	28.2	1,980	79.2
Inland water	494	13.2	—	—
Air	15	0.4	504	20.2
Petroleum pipeline	616	16.5	—	—
TOTAL	3,734	100.0	2,499	100.0

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televitions	2003	260,000	893	PCs	2005	223,810	755
Telephones				Dailies	2009	46,278 <sup>34</sup>	192 <sup>34</sup>
Cellular	2009	298,404 <sup>35</sup>	948 <sup>35</sup>	Internet users	2009	239,894	762
Landline	2009	155,000	493	Broadband	2009	85,287 <sup>35</sup>	271 <sup>35</sup>

#### Other communications media (2002)

	titles		titles
<b>Print</b>			
Books (new), of which	120,106	Engineering	265
Agriculture	888	Fine and applied arts	145
Art	4,483	General interest	181
Biography	5,052	History	151
Business	4,571	Home economics	90
Education	3,658	Industrial arts	106
Fiction	15,133	Journalism and commun.	90
General works	1,470	Labour and industrial relations	70
History	6,827	Law	273
Home economics	2,161	Library and information sciences	118
Juvenile	9,545	Literature and language	158
Language	2,420	Mathematics and science	238
Law	2,206	Medicine	182
Literature	3,946	Philosophy and religion	130
Medicine	5,949	Physical education and recreation	151
Music	1,615	Political science	136
Philosophy, psychology	6,012	Psychology	138
Poetry, drama	2,812	Sociology and anthropology	149
Religion	6,664	Zoology	94
Science	7,043		
Sociology, economics	13,829	<b>Cinema</b>	
Sports, recreation	3,569	Feature films	478
Technology	7,926		
Travel	2,327		
Periodicals, of which	3,731		(pieces of mail)
Agriculture	153		
Business and economics	262	<b>Post</b> <sup>21</sup>	
Chemistry and physics	170	Mail	202,703,000,000
Children's periodicals	78	Domestic	201,128,000,000
Education	203	International	1,575,000,000

#### Education and health

**Literacy** (2003): percentage of population age 16 and over: "illiterate" (able to perform no more than the most simple literacy skills—14% of population [or 30,000,000 people]); "basically literate" (able to perform simple and everyday literacy activities—29% of population [or 63,000,000 people]); "intermediately and proficiently literate" (able to perform moderately challenging to complex literacy activities—57% of population [or 123,000,000 people]). An additional 6,500,000 people were not interviewed for this 2003 survey because they did not speak English or had cognitive or mental disabilities.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	1,802,647	24,676,574	13.7	92
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	1,717,576	24,692,888	14.4	88
Tertiary	1,371,390	18,248,124	13.3	83 (age 18–22)

#### High school and college graduates (2009)

States	Percent age 25 and over	
	high school	college
Alabama	82.1	22.0
Alaska	91.4	26.6
Arizona	84.2	25.6
Arkansas	82.4	18.9
California	80.6	29.9
Colorado	89.3	35.9
Connecticut	88.6	35.6
Delaware	87.4	28.7
Florida	85.3	25.3
Georgia	83.9	27.5
Hawaii	90.4	29.6
Idaho	88.4	23.9
Illinois	86.4	30.6
Indiana	86.6	22.5
Iowa	90.5	25.1
Kansas	89.7	29.5
Kentucky	81.7	21.0
Louisiana	82.2	21.4
Maine	90.2	26.9
Maryland	88.2	35.7
Massachusetts	89.0	38.2
Michigan	87.9	24.6
Minnesota	91.5	31.5
Mississippi	80.4	19.6
Missouri	86.8	25.2



## High school and college graduates (2009) (continued)

States	Percent age 25 and over	
	high school	college
Montana	90.8	27.4
Nebraska	89.6	27.4
Nevada	83.9	21.8
New Hampshire	91.3	32.0
New Jersey	87.4	34.5
New Mexico	82.8	25.3
New York	84.7	32.4
North Carolina	84.3	26.5
North Dakota	90.1	25.8
Ohio	87.6	24.1
Oklahoma	85.6	22.7
Oregon	89.1	29.2
Pennsylvania	87.9	26.4
Rhode Island	84.7	30.5
South Carolina	83.6	24.3
South Dakota	89.9	25.1
Tennessee	83.1	23.0
Texas	79.9	25.5
Utah	90.4	28.5
Vermont	91.0	33.1
Virginia	86.6	34.0
Washington	89.7	31.0
West Virginia	82.8	17.3
Wisconsin	89.8	25.7
Wyoming	91.8	23.8
<b>District</b>		
District of Columbia	87.1	48.5
U.S. RATE	85.3	27.9

**Food** (2007): daily per capita caloric intake 3,748 (vegetable products 72.6%, animal products 27.4%); 178% of FAO recommended minimum requirement. Per capita consumption of major food groups (kilograms annually): milk 253.8; fresh vegetables 127.6; cereal products 111.6; fresh fruits 111.0; red meat 72.1; potatoes 55.6; poultry products 50.7; fats and oil 34.8; sugar 32.7; fish and shellfish 24.1; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population.

**Health** (2007): doctors of medicine 941,300<sup>36</sup> (1 per 321 persons), of which office-based practice 562,900—male 71.6%, female 28.4% (including specialties in internal medicine 16.8%, general and family practice 10.0%, pediatrics 8.1%, obstetrics and gynecology 4.5%, anesthesiology 4.4%, psychiatry 4.4%, general surgery 4.0%, emergency medicine 3.3%, diagnostic radiology 2.6%, orthopedic surgery 2.6%, cardiovascular diseases 2.4%, pathology 2.1%, ophthalmology 1.9%); doctors of osteopathy (2009) 67,167; nurses (2007) 2,468,340 (1 per 122 persons); dentists (2007) 184,000 (1 per 1,639 persons); hospital beds (2007) 945,000 (1 per 320 persons), of which nonfederal 95.1% (community hospitals 84.8%, psychiatric 8.4%, long-term general and special 1.8%), federal 4.9%; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 6.3.

## Active physicians and nurses (2007)

States	physicians		nurses	
	number	per 100,000 population	number	per 100,000 population
Alabama	10,094	218	42,180	912
Alaska	1,556	228	5,150	756
Arizona	13,321	210	34,580	544
Arkansas	5,758	203	21,920	774
California	97,743	269	233,200	641
Colorado	12,576	260	36,850	761
Connecticut	13,135	376	34,690	994
Delaware	2,163	251	8,420	977
Florida	45,110	248	148,180	814
Georgia	20,708	217	62,230	653
Hawaii	4,049	317	9,620	753
Idaho	2,526	169	9,600	642
Illinois	35,932	280	104,130	812
Indiana	13,745	217	54,770	864
Iowa	5,647	189	29,550	990
Kansas	6,181	223	24,070	867
Kentucky	9,843	232	39,120	923
Louisiana	11,487	263	39,090	894
Maine	3,662	278	13,850	1,053
Maryland	23,680	421	48,840	869
Massachusetts	30,335	469	78,280	1,210
Michigan	25,146	250	84,480	841
Minnesota	15,194	293	52,690	1,017
Mississippi	5,196	178	25,350	868
Missouri	14,462	246	56,290	958
Montana	2,110	221	7,160	748
Nebraska	4,342	245	17,870	1,010
Nevada	4,796	188	14,670	574
New Hampshire	3,607	275	12,730	970
New Jersey	27,373	316	78,510	907
New Mexico	4,785	244	11,400	580
New York	76,925	396	166,990	859
North Carolina	22,987	254	80,090	886
North Dakota	1,559	244	7,000	1,097
Ohio	30,615	267	114,920	1,001
Oklahoma	6,260	173	25,700	712
Oregon	10,253	274	29,700	795
Pennsylvania	37,924	305	126,370	1,017
Rhode Island	3,955	376	10,600	1,007
South Carolina	10,122	230	35,040	795
South Dakota	1,743	219	9,670	1,215
Tennessee	16,206	264	54,960	894
Texas	51,080	214	157,870	662
Utah	5,553	208	16,670	625
Vermont	2,320	374	5,660	912
Virginia	21,132	274	57,740	750
Washington	17,413	270	49,910	774
West Virginia	4,201	232	16,970	938
Wisconsin	14,507	259	50,690	905
Wyoming	965	184	4,250	812
<b>District</b>				
District of Columbia	4,745	807	8,110	1,380
U.S. TOTAL	816,727 <sup>37</sup>	271	2,468,340 <sup>5</sup>	819

## Infant mortality rates by race (2006)

States	all races	white	black
Alabama	9.0	6.7	14.2
Alaska	6.9	4.5	...
Arizona	6.4	6.0	16.9
Arkansas	8.5	6.9	15.7
California	5.0	4.8	12.1
Colorado	5.7	5.5	12.4
Connecticut	6.2	4.9	14.8
Delaware	8.3	6.2	14.3
Florida	7.3	5.9	11.9
Georgia	8.1	5.8	12.9
Hawaii	5.6	...	...
Idaho	6.8	6.7	...
Illinois	7.3	6.0	13.7
Indiana	8.0	6.7	18.7
Iowa	5.1	4.9	...
Kansas	7.1	6.1	19.3
Kentucky	7.5	6.8	15.0
Louisiana	9.9	6.2	15.8
Maine	6.3	6.2	...
Maryland	8.0	6.0	11.8
Massachusetts	4.8	4.6	8.0
Michigan	7.4	5.8	14.9
Minnesota	5.2	4.7	8.3
Mississippi	10.6	7.1	14.6
Missouri	7.4	6.1	14.9
Montana	5.8	5.0	...
Nebraska	5.6	5.2	10.6
Nevada	6.4	5.8	15.7
New Hampshire	6.1	5.7	...
New Jersey	5.5	4.4	11.5
New Mexico	5.8	5.7	...
New York	5.6	4.9	9.2
North Carolina	8.1	6.0	15.1
North Dakota	5.8	4.9	...
Ohio	7.8	6.1	16.9
Oklahoma	8.0	6.8	15.4
Oregon	5.5	5.3	...
Pennsylvania	7.6	6.2	15.2
Rhode Island	6.1	5.7	...
South Carolina	8.4	5.7	13.8
South Dakota	6.9	5.3	...
Tennessee	8.7	6.8	16.0
Texas	6.2	5.5	12.0
Utah	5.1	5.1	...
Vermont	5.5	5.6	...
Virginia	7.1	5.4	13.3
Washington	4.7	4.4	7.4
West Virginia	7.4	6.7	28.6
Wisconsin	6.4	5.0	18.3
Wyoming	7.0	6.6	...
<b>District</b>			
District of Columbia	11.3	...	14.5
U.S. RATE	6.7	5.6	13.3

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 1,580,255 (army 41.9%, navy 21.2%, air force 21.2%, marines 12.9%, coast guard 2.8%). **Total reserve duty personnel**<sup>38</sup> (November 2009): 864,547 (army 51.7%, navy 12.6%, air force 22.1%, marines 12.7%, coast guard 0.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 5.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$2,247. **Major overseas deployment** (June 2010): 297,526, of which in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (in and around Iraq) c. 27%, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (in and around Afghanistan) c. 32%, remainder c. 41%. **Foreign military sales deliveries** (September 2005–September 2008): U.S.\$36,350,000,000, of which to Israel 10.8%, to Egypt 9.0%, to Saudi Arabia 8.0%, to Poland 7.2%, to Taiwan 6.8%, to South Korea 5.9%, to Australia 5.7%, to Japan 5.6%, to Kuwait 3.4%, to U.K. 2.8%.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes 5 nonvoting delegates from the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam and a nonvoting resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. <sup>2</sup>Total area (excluding 43,185 sq mi [111,849 sq km] of coastal water and 74,575 sq mi [193,148 sq km] of territorial water) equals 3,678,190 sq mi (9,526,468 sq km), of which land area equals 3,531,822 sq mi (9,147,377 sq km), inland water area equals 86,409 sq mi (223,798 sq km), and Great Lakes water area equals 59,959 sq mi (155,293 sq km). <sup>3</sup>Excluding military abroad. <sup>4</sup>April 1; preliminary. <sup>5</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>6</sup>Includes 433,000 military personnel and families living abroad; not calculated from official 2010 census results. <sup>7</sup>Based on land area only. <sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. <sup>9</sup>Net change in population does not include a usual small residual population that is not accounted for under births less deaths in conjunction with net domestic/international migration. <sup>10</sup>2006. <sup>11</sup>2005. <sup>12</sup>2000. <sup>13</sup>Includes deaths with age not known. <sup>14</sup>Drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days per survey. <sup>15</sup>Murder only. <sup>16</sup>2003. <sup>17</sup>Excludes military personnel overseas. <sup>18</sup>Unemployed. <sup>19</sup>2007. <sup>20</sup>2006. <sup>21</sup>2008. <sup>22</sup>Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. <sup>23</sup>Less than 0.7 trillion Btu. <sup>24</sup>Gross income from all sources, including transfer payments to individuals. Detail may not add to total given because of incomplete survey results. <sup>25</sup>Householder 25 years old or older. <sup>26</sup>July 1. <sup>27</sup>Period average. <sup>28</sup>End of year, except 2009. <sup>29</sup>In 2007 current dollars in conjunction with annually revised U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics experimental Consumer Price Index (or CPI-U-RS deflator). <sup>30</sup>Manufacturing only. <sup>31</sup>Passenger cars (including light trucks and vans) 7,336,925,000,000; buses 507,800,000,000; other 29,604,000,000. <sup>32</sup>Excluding foreign-flagged U.S.-domiciled vessels. <sup>33</sup>Excludes service pipelines. <sup>34</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>35</sup>Subscribers. <sup>36</sup>Includes Puerto Rico and other U.S. dependencies. <sup>37</sup>Excludes doctors of osteopathy, physicians with unknown addresses, and inactive physicians. <sup>38</sup>Includes national guard.

## Internet resources for further information:

- U.S. Census Bureau  
<http://www.census.gov>
- Statistical Abstract of the United States  
<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2010edition.html>

## Uruguay

**Official name:** República Oriental del Uruguay (Oriental Republic of Uruguay).

**Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [31<sup>1</sup>]; Chamber of Representatives [99]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Montevideo.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** peso uruguayo (UYU); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = UYU 20.38; 1 £ = UYU 31.48.



### Area and population

area			population			area			population		
Departments			2009 estimate			Departments			2009 estimate		
Artigas	11,928	79,280	Río Negro	9,282	56,220						
Canelones	4,536	520,240	Rivera	9,370	111,120						
Cerro Largo	13,648	90,370	Rocha	10,551	70,430						
Colonia	6,106	120,850	Salto	14,163	127,990						
Durazno	11,643	61,730	San José	4,992	109,670						
Flores	5,144	25,690	Soriano	9,008	87,970						
Florida	10,417	70,520	Tacuarembó	15,438	96,040						
Lavalleja	10,016	61,950	Treinta y Tres	9,529	49,580						
Maldonado	4,793	150,780	TOTAL LAND AREA	175,016							
Montevideo	530	1,338,410	OTHER AREAS <sup>2</sup>	2,863							
Paysandú	13,922	116,110	TOTAL	177,879	3,344,940 <sup>3</sup>						

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 3,372,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 49.1, persons per sq km 19.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 92.4%; rural 7.6%.

**Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.30%; female 51.70%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 23.2%; 15–29, 22.8%; 30–44, 19.6%; 45–59, 16.7%; 60–74, 11.4%; 75–84, 4.8%; 85 and over, 1.5%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 3,493,000; (2030) 3,588,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2006): white (mostly Spanish, Italian, or mixed Spanish-Italian) 87.4%; black/part-black 8.4%; Amerindian/part-Amerindian 3.0%; other/unknown 1.2%.

**Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic c. 54%; Protestant c. 11%; Mormon c. 3%; Jewish 0.8%; nonreligious/atheist c. 26%; other 5.2%.

**Major cities** (2004): Montevideo (2009) 1,633,000; Salto 99,072; Paysandú 73,272; Las Piedras 69,222; Rivera 64,426.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2002) 42.9%; outside of marriage (2002) 57.1%.

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.4 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.01.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2008) 3.6/(2004) 4.3.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 72.4 years; female 79.7 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 327.1, of which ischemic heart disease 117.4, cerebrovascular disease 111.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 236.3; respiratory diseases 50.6.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: UYU 111,321,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 59.1%; corporate taxes 12.3%; property taxes 7.1%; nontax revenue 6.7%; individual income taxes 5.6%). Expenditures: UYU 117,225,000,000 (social security and welfare 27.6%; government transfers including debt servicing 20.7%; public administration 13.9%; education 12.3%; health 7.4%; defense 4.4%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 1,844,416, cow's milk 1,425,000, rice 1,287,200, soybeans 1,028,600, beef (2007) 570,000, barley 464,071, corn (maize) 269,800, grapes 87,490, sunflower seeds 50,600, wool (2008) 45,000, sheep meat (2008) 27,000, honey (2008) 15,500; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 12,657,000 cattle, 9,559,000 sheep; roundwood 9,454,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 23%; fisheries production (2008) 110,727 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2009): limestone 1,200,000; clays 82,200; gold 1,690 kg. Manufacturing (value added in UYU '000,000; 2005): food and beverages 17,390; refined petroleum 5,945; textiles/hides/leather goods 4,633; chemicals and chemical products 4,458; printing and publishing 1,918; rubber and plastic products 1,647. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 9,424,000,000 (9,217,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (2,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (11,970,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 1,552,000 (1,764,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (102,000,000).

**Household income and expenditure.** Avg. household size (2007) 2.9; avg. annual income per household (2007) UYU 235,746 (U.S.\$10,044); expenditure (2005–06)<sup>5</sup>: housing 26.0%, food and nonalcoholic beverages 19.5%, health 12.1%, transportation 10.9%, recreation and culture 6.5%.

**Population economically active** (2007): total 1,631,400; activity rate 49.1% (participation rates: ages 14–64, 75.0%; female 44.0%; unemployed [2009] 7.3%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	87.5	95.5	100.0	106.4	115.0	124.1	132.9
Annual earnings index	82.3	91.2	100.0	111.0	125.8	...	...

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$31,456,000,000 (U.S.\$9,400 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$12,910 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007			
	in value UYU '000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>6</sup>	% of labour force <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture	54,947	10.1	163,300	10.0
Mining	1,491	0.3		
Manufacturing	123,411	22.8	219,900	13.5
Public utilities	26,084	4.8		
Construction	22,362	4.1	102,100	6.3
Transp. and commun.	49,616	9.2	83,900	5.1
Trade, hotels	73,094	13.5	319,200	19.6
Finance, real estate	101,051	18.7	114,400	7.0
Pub. admin., defense	45,579	8.4	94,400	5.8
Services	47,815	8.8	384,900	23.6
Other	-3,582 <sup>7</sup>	-0.7 <sup>7</sup>	149,300 <sup>8</sup>	9.1 <sup>8</sup>
TOTAL	541,868	100.0	1,631,400	100.0

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$10,044,000,000.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,054; remittances (2009) 105; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 1,436; official development assistance (2008) 33. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 358; remittances (2009) 6; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) -34.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 7.7%, in permanent crops 0.2%, in pasture 76.0%, forest area 8.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	-183	-474	-804	-1,241	-2,984	-792
% of total	3.0%	6.5%	9.2%	12.2%	20.1%	6.8%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$8,933,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.1%; chemicals and chemical products 16.9%; crude petroleum 16.8%; refined petroleum 10.0%; road vehicles 7.2%; food 6.6%). **Major import sources:** Argentina 25.2%; Brazil 18.1%; China 10.2%; Russia 10.0%; Venezuela 6.3%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$5,949,000,000 (beef 20.1%; cereals 13.3%, of which rice 7.5%; milk/butter/cheese 7.2%; wood chips or particles/rough wood 6.3%; soybeans 5.5%; leather 4.2%; petroleum 3.1%; wool 2.9%). **Major export destinations:** Brazil 16.6%; free zones 9.6%; Argentina 8.5%; Russia 5.6%; Spain 4.0%; Venezuela 4.0%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length 1,288 mi, 2,073 km<sup>10</sup>; passenger-km 21,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 294,000,000. Roads (2007): length 16,398 km (paved 22%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 553,204; trucks and buses 91,007. Air transport (2008)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 809,094,000; metric ton-km cargo, none.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	838	252	PCs	2005	450	135
Telephones	2003	838	252	Dailies	2009	145 <sup>12</sup>	43 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	3,802 <sup>13</sup>	1,131 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,855	552
Landline	2009	953	284	Broadband	2009	245 <sup>13</sup>	73 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2008). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 1.6%; incomplete primary education 12.9%; complete primary 34.4%; complete secondary 17.7%; complete higher 9.5%. **Literacy** (2008): population age 15 and over literate 98.2%; males 97.8%; females 98.5%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	23,555	353,560	15.0	99
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	22,315	281,593	12.6	70
Tertiary	17,352	162,968	9.4	65 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 14,260 (1 per 235 persons); hospital beds 5,945 (1 per 563 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 10.6; undernourished population (2004–06) less than 5.0% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 24,621 (army 65.9%, navy/coast guard 22.0%, air force 12.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.1%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$111.

<sup>1</sup>Includes the vice president, who serves as ex officio presiding officer. <sup>2</sup>Includes the Uruguayan part of the Uruguay River, with islands (633 sq km), Río Negro reservoirs (1,199 sq km), and the Uruguayan part of Laguna Merín (1,031 sq km); excludes the Uruguayan part of the Río de la Plata (15,240 sq km) and a contested area with Brazil (237 sq km). <sup>3</sup>Official estimate. <sup>4</sup>Estimate of United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. <sup>5</sup>Average for 3-member households only. <sup>6</sup>Excludes military conscripts. <sup>7</sup>Import revenue less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Of which 1,020 mi (1,641 km) were operational in 2008. <sup>11</sup>PLUNA only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Instituto Nacional de Estadística—Uruguay <http://www.ine.gub.uy>
- Banco Central del Uruguay <http://www.bcu.gub.uy>

## Uzbekistan

**Official name:** Ўзбекистон Республикаси (Republic of Uzbekistan).

**Form of government:** republic<sup>1</sup> with two legislative bodies (Senate [100<sup>2</sup>]; Legislative Chamber [150<sup>3</sup>]).

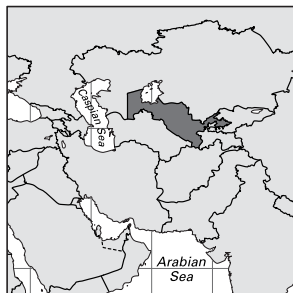
**Head of state and government:** President assisted by Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Tashkent (Toshkent).

**Official language:** Uzbek.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** sum (UZS); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = UZS 1,614; 1 £ = UZS 2,494.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
Provinces	sq km	2009 estimate		Provinces	sq km	2009 estimate	
Andijon	4,303	2,524,600		Toshkent (Tashkent)	15,258	4,789,500 <sup>4</sup>	
Buxoro (Bukhara)	41,937	1,600,700		Xorazm	6,464	1,546,200	
Fargona	7,005	3,048,700					
Jizzax	21,179	1,107,800					
Namangan	7,181	2,238,100					
Navoiy	109,375	845,300					
Qashqadaryo	28,568	2,589,600					
Samarqand (Samarkand)	16,773	3,090,700					
Sirdaryo	4,276	708,400					
Surxondaryo	20,099	2,054,400					

area		population	
Provinces	sq km	2009 estimate	
Andijon	4,303	2,524,600	
Buxoro (Bukhara)	41,937	1,600,700	
Fargona	7,005	3,048,700	
Jizzax	21,179	1,107,800	
Namangan	7,181	2,238,100	
Navoiy	109,375	845,300	
Qashqadaryo	28,568	2,589,600	
Samarqand (Samarkand)	16,773	3,090,700	
Sirdaryo	4,276	708,400	
Surxondaryo	20,099	2,054,400	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 27,866,000<sup>5</sup>.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 162.5, persons per sq km 62.7.

**Urban-rural** (2006): urban 35.9%; rural 64.1%.

**Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.56%; female 50.44%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 32.9%; 15–29, 30.3%; 30–44, 19.6%; 45–59, 11.2%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75 and over, 1.7%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 30,565,000; (2030) 32,855,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Uzbek 78.3%; Tajik 4.7%; Kazakh 4.1%; Tatar 3.3%; Russian 2.5%; Karakalpak 2.1%; other 5.0%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 76.2%; Russian Orthodox 0.8%; Jewish 0.2%; nonreligious 18.1%; other 4.7%.

**Major cities** (2007): Tashkent 1,959,190; Namangan 446,237; Andijon 321,622; Samarkand 312,863; Bukhara 249,037; Nukus 240,734.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 23.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 4.7 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.91.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2009): 10.0/0.6.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 61.2 years; female 68.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2005): diseases of the circulatory system 297.5; diseases of the respiratory system 41.5; accidents, poisoning, and violence 37.0; cancers 35.6; diseases of the digestive system 31.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006)<sup>6</sup>. Revenue: UZS 6,406,000,000,000 (taxes on income and profits 20.2%; VAT 17.3%; taxes on property and resources 12.2%; excise taxes 10.2%). Expenditures: UZS 6,331,000,000,000 (health and education 34.4%; social security 27.0%; national economy 9.0%; centralized investments 8.1%).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 5.6; income per household (1995) UZS 35,165 (U.S.\$1,040); sources of income (2006): self-employment and rent 55.1%; wages and salaries 29.8%; transfers 15.1%; expenditure (1995): food and beverages 71%, clothing and footwear 14%, recreation 6%, household durables 4%, housing 3%.

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$3,156,000,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): wheat 6,637,700, seed cotton 2,940,000, tomatoes 2,110,000, potatoes 1,524,500, carrots and turnips 995,000, grapes 899,600, onions 795,000, apples 635,000, cabbages 486,000, cucumbers 350,000, apricots 290,000, cherries 67,000, raw silk (2008) 1,200; livestock (number of live animals) 11,405,000 sheep, 8,024,800 cattle, 2,154,400 goats, 17,000 camels, 29,100,000 chickens; roundwood 30,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 73%; fisheries production (2008) 6,218 (from aquaculture 55%). Mining and quarrying (2007): copper (metal content) 95,000; uranium (metal content) 2,320; gold 85,000 kg. Manufacturing (value of production in UZS '000,000,000; 2006): nonferrous metals 2,705; mineral fuels 2,487; machinery and metalworking products 1,986; food and food products 1,699; chemicals and chemical products 715; iron and steel 328. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 50,000,000,000 ([2007] 48,869,000,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 3,282,000 (3,201,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 23,249,000 (23,249,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 4,548,000 (4,331,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 63,131,000,000 (49,961,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 12,208,000<sup>7</sup>; activity rate of total population 44.9%<sup>7</sup> (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.7%<sup>7</sup>; female 45.9%<sup>7</sup>; unemployed [official rate] 0.2%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	100.0	114.2	128.2	144.5	162.6

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$30,535,000,000 (U.S.\$1,100 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,890 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2000	
	in value UZS '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing and public utilities	7,974,300	23.6	3,083,000	34.3
Manufacturing, mining, and public utilities	7,523,800	22.3	1,145,000	12.7
Construction	1,745,800	5.2	676,000	7.5
Transp. and commun.	3,807,000	11.3	382,000	4.3
Trade, hotels	3,165,000	9.4	754,000	8.4
Finance, real estate				
Pub. admin., defense	6,228,600	18.4	2,042,000	22.7
Services				
Other	3,345,200 <sup>8</sup>	9.9 <sup>8</sup>	901,000 <sup>9</sup>	10.0 <sup>9</sup>
TOTAL	33,789,600 <sup>10</sup>	100.0 <sup>10</sup>	8,983,000	100.0 <sup>10</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 64; remittances (2005) 790; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 722; official development assistance (2008) 187. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) n.a.; remittances (2008) n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 10.1%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 51.7%, forest area 7.8%.

### Foreign trade<sup>11</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	+760.8	+1,037.0	+1,317.5	+1,993.9	+3,755.9	+4,068.8
% of total	11.4%	12.0%	13.9%	18.5%	26.4%	21.3%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$7,504,100,000 (machinery and apparatus 53.3%; chemicals and chemical products 13.0%; food products 8.1%; base and fabricated metals 6.8%). **Major import sources:** Russia 24.8%; China 13.8%; South Korea 12.9%; Ukraine 8.3%; Kazakhstan 6.0%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$11,572,900,000 (energy products [including natural gas and crude petroleum] 25.2%; gold [2007] c. 20%; cotton fibre 9.2%; machinery and apparatus 7.5%; selected base metals [incl. copper, zinc, and silver] 7.0%; uranium, n.a.). **Major export destinations:** Russia 17.2%; Switzerland 8.9%; Ukraine 8.5%; Turkey 4.6%; Iran 4.6%; Afghanistan 4.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2008): route length (2007) 2,265 mi, 3,645 km; passenger-km 2,500,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 23,400,000,000. Roads (2005): total length 52,400 mi, 84,400 km (paved 85%); passenger-km (2008) 55,800,000,000<sup>12</sup>; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 21,300,000,000. Vehicles: n.a. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 5,600,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 83,300,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	7,232	280	PCs	2006	...	...
Telephones				Dailies	2009	30 <sup>13</sup>	1.5 <sup>13</sup>
Cellular	2009	16,418 <sup>14</sup>	597 <sup>14</sup>	Internet users	2009	4,689	171
Landline	2009	1,857	68	Broadband	2009	89 <sup>14</sup>	3.2 <sup>14</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2002)<sup>15</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 2.5%; incomplete primary education 9.0%; primary 7.3%; secondary 66.0%; higher 15.2%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 99.2%.

#### Education (2008–09)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–10)	116,603	1,995,747	17.1	87
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	367,224	4,506,226	12.3	92
Tertiary	23,842	300,782	12.6	10 (age 18–22)

**Health** (2005): physicians 70,159 (1 per 371 persons); hospital beds 135,143 (1 per 193 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 11.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,400,000 (13% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 67,000 (army 74.6%, air force 25.4%); German troops 163. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.5%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$3.

<sup>1</sup>In actuality an authoritarian regime; recent executive elections and referenda have not been deemed free or fair by international observers. <sup>2</sup>Includes 84 indirectly elected seats and 16 appointed seats. <sup>3</sup>Includes 15 indirectly elected seats. <sup>4</sup>Toshkent province includes Tashkent city. <sup>5</sup>Estimate of U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base (June 2008 update). <sup>6</sup>General government consolidated budget. <sup>7</sup>ILO estimate. <sup>8</sup>Indirect taxes less subsidies. <sup>9</sup>Includes 863,000 persons on forced leave and 38,000 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>11</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>12</sup>Total of passenger cars and buses. <sup>13</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>14</sup>Subscribers. <sup>15</sup>Based on the 2002 Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey, of which 9,624 respondents were age 25 and over.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **UNDP Uzbekistan in Figures** <http://www.statistics.uz>
- **State Committee on Statistics** <http://www.stat.uz/STAT/index.php?lng=1>



## Vanuatu

**Official name:** Ripablik blong Vanuatu (Bislama); République de Vanuatu (French); Republic of Vanuatu (English).

**Form of government:** republic with a single legislative house (Parliament [52]).

**Head of state:** President.

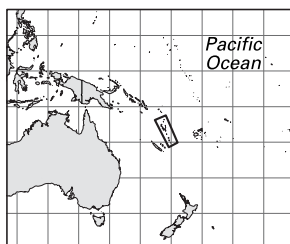
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Port-Vila.

**Official languages:** Bislama; French; English.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** vatu (Vt); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = Vt 98.32; 1 £ = Vt 151.88.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 census
Malampa	Lakatoro	1,073	2,779	36,722
Penama	Longana	463	1,198	30,819
Sanma	Luganville	1,640	4,248	45,860
Shefa	Port-Vila	562	1,455	78,723
Tafea	Isangel	628	1,628	32,540
Torba	Sola	341	882	9,359
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,707</b>	<b>12,190</b>	<b>234,023</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 251,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 53.3, persons per sq km 20.6.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 24.3%; rural 75.7%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 51.27%; female 48.73%.

**Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 40.1%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 17.5%; 45–59, 9.7%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75 and over, 0.9%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 321,000; (2030) 396,000.

**Doubling time:** 27 years.

**Ethnic composition** (1999): Ni-Vanuatu (Melanesian) 98.7%; European and other Pacific Islanders 1.3%.

**Religious affiliation** (2009): Protestant c. 70%, of which Presbyterian c. 28%, Anglican c. 15%, Adventist c. 12%; Roman Catholic c. 12%; traditional beliefs (John Frum cargo cult) c. 4%; other c. 14%.

**Major towns** (2009): Port-Vila (on Éfaté) 44,040; Luganville (on Espiritu Santo) 13,167; Norsup (on Malakula; 2006) 3,000; Isangel (on Tanna; 2006) 1,500.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 31.1 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 25.6 (world avg. 11.8).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.40.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: n.a./n.a.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 65.6 years; female 69.0 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 194.5; infectious and parasitic diseases 112.6; diseases of the respiratory system 65.3; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 50.3; diseases of the digestive system 26.1.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009–10). Revenue: Vt 17,209,000,000 (tax revenue 62.3%, of which VAT 24.5%, import duties 19.6%; grants 29.4%; nontax revenue 8.3%). Expenditures: Vt 18,754,000,000 (current expenditure 71.4%, of which salaries and wages 39.0%, subsidies and transfers 8.6%; development expenditure 28.6%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): U.S.\$71,600,000.

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): coconuts 307,700, roots and tubers 45,000, copra 38,449, bananas 14,500, cow's milk 2,900, peanuts (groundnuts) 2,550, kava (2004) 825, cacao beans 738; livestock (number of live animals) 175,000 cattle, 89,000 pigs, 19,000 goats, 804,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 72,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 62%; fisheries production 60,921 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying: small quantities of coral-reef limestone, crushed stone, sand, and gravel. Manufacturing (value added in Vt '000,000; 1995): food, beverages, and tobacco 645; wood products 423; fabricated metal products 377; paper products 125; chemical, rubber, plastic, and nonmetallic products 84; textiles, clothing, and leather 54. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 55,000,000 ([2009] 57,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (34,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 1.6%, in permanent crops 7.0%, in pasture 3.4%, forest area 36.1%.

**Population economically active** (2008)<sup>1</sup>: total 119,000; activity rate of total population 50.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 83.2%; female 47.1%; unemployed, n.a.).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	97.4	98.8	100.0	102.0	106.1	111.2	116.2

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$628,000,000 (U.S.\$2,620 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$4,280 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2007		1999	
	in value Vt '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	7,480	14.4	58,690 <sup>2</sup>	76.8 <sup>2</sup>
Mining	...	...	3	—
Manufacturing	1,605	3.1	810	1.1
Construction	1,941	3.7	1,494	2.0
Public utilities	1,037	2.0	107	0.1
Transportation and communications	6,677	12.8	1,570	2.1
Trade, restaurants	19,538	37.6	4,070	5.3
Finance, real estate	7,984	15.4	738	1.0
Pub. admin., defense	7,601	14.6	2,513	3.3
Services	1,087	2.1	5,117	6.7
Other	–2,970 <sup>3</sup>	–5.7 <sup>3</sup>	1,258 <sup>4</sup>	1.6 <sup>4</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,980</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76,370</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure** (2006). Average household size (2009) 5.3; income per household Vt 728,532 (U.S.\$6,585); sources of income: wages and salaries 35.1%, own-account production<sup>5</sup> 27.7%, agriculture, fishing, and handicrafts 26.2%; expenditure: own-account production<sup>5</sup> 31.3%, food 22.8%, tobacco and alcohol 10.4%, housing and energy 8.6%, household furnishings 6.1%, transportation 5.5%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 119; remittances (2009) 7; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 31; official development assistance (2008) 92. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 11; remittances (2007) 3.

### Foreign trade<sup>6</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Vt '000,000	–10,131	–12,190	–15,590	–17,550	–25,885	–21,271
% of total	54.8%	59.6%	78.3%	74.3%	74.8%	63.8%

**Imports** (2008): Vt 30,253,000,000 (machinery and transport equipment 31.5%, food and live animals 15.8%, basic manufactures 14.3%, mineral fuels 14.0%). **Major import sources** (2007): Australia 31.1%; New Zealand 16.8%; Singapore 12.4%; Fiji 9.1%; China 6.6%.

**Exports** (2008): Vt 4,368,000,000 (domestic exports 86.8%, of which copra 27.3%, coconut oil 19.0%, kava 14.1%, beef 10.9%, cocoa 5.7%; reexports 13.2%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Philippines 14.0%; New Caledonia 9.7%; Fiji 6.7%; Japan 5.4%; Singapore 5.4%; unspecified 26.8%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2002): total length 665 mi, 1,070 km (paved 24%). Vehicles (2002): passenger cars 8,200; trucks and buses 2,100. Air transport (2008)<sup>7</sup>: passenger-km 457,518,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,714,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	2.7	13	PCs	2005	3.0	14
Telephones				Dailies	2009	3 <sup>8</sup>	12 <sup>8</sup>
Cellular	2009	127 <sup>9</sup>	527 <sup>9</sup>	Internet users	2009	17	71
Landline	2009	7	30	Broadband	2009	0.5 <sup>9</sup>	2.1 <sup>9</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1999). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 18.0%; incomplete primary education 20.6%; completed primary 35.5%; some secondary 12.2%; completed secondary 8.5%; higher 5.2%, of which university 1.3%. **Literacy** (2008): total population age 15 and over literate 81.3%.

#### Education (2003–04)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	1,592 <sup>10</sup>	37,817 <sup>10</sup>	23.8 <sup>10</sup>	97 <sup>11</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–18)	883 <sup>12</sup>	13,837	13.9 <sup>12</sup>	38
Tertiary	36 <sup>12</sup>	955	24.9 <sup>12</sup>	5 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2008) 26 (1 per 9,000 persons); hospital beds (2005) 885 (1 per 244 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 55.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 12,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2008): none; Australia and New Zealand assist paramilitary forces through defense assistance programs.

<sup>1</sup>ILO estimates. <sup>2</sup>Mostly not stated, which are significantly subsistence workers. <sup>3</sup>Less imputed bank service charges. <sup>4</sup>Unemployed. <sup>5</sup>Production of goods and services that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption. <sup>6</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>7</sup>Air Vanuatu only. <sup>8</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>9</sup>Subscribers. <sup>10</sup>2006–07. <sup>11</sup>2004–05. <sup>12</sup>2001–02.

### Internet resources for further information:

- Vanuatu National Statistics Office  
<http://www.spc.int/prism/country/vu/stats>
- Reserve Bank of Vanuatu <http://www.rbv.gov.vu>



## Venezuela

**Official name:** República Bolivariana de Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

**Form of government:** federal multiparty republic with a unicameral legislature (National Assembly [1651]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

**Capital:** Caracas.

**Official language:** Spanish<sup>2</sup>.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** bolívar<sup>3</sup> (plural bolívares;

VEF); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = VEF 4.29; 1 £ = VEF 6.634.



### Area and population

area		population		area		population	
States	sq km	2009 estimate <sup>5</sup>	States	sq km	2009 estimate <sup>5</sup>		
Amazonas	180,145	149,800	Nueva Esparta	1,150	450,100		
Anzotegui	43,300	1,526,400	Portuguesa	15,200	907,700		
Apure	76,500	497,100	Sure	11,800	945,600		
Aragua	7,014	1,712,600	Táchira	11,100	1,220,500		
Barinas	35,200	789,000	Trujillo	7,400	738,400		
Bolívar	238,000	1,592,100	Vargas	1,497	337,800		
Carabobo	4,650	2,296,900	Yaracuy	7,100	622,000		
Córdoba	14,800	312,300	Zulia	63,100	3,754,200		
Delta Amacuro	40,200	159,800					
Falcón	24,800	933,800	<b>Other federal entities</b>				
Guárico	64,986	773,900	Dependencias				
Lara	19,800	1,852,900	Federales	120	1,820		
Mérida	11,300	876,000	Distrito Capital	433	2,097,400		
Miranda	7,950	2,945,500					
Monagas	28,900	890,700	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>916,445</b>	<b>28,384,100<sup>6</sup></b>		

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 29,044,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 82.1, persons per sq km 31.7.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 93.7%; rural 6.3%.

**Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.19%; female 49.81%.

**Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 32.1%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 20.5%; 45–59, 13.2%; 60–74, 5.5%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.3%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 33,412,000; (2030) 37,145,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 63.7%; local white 20.0%; local black 10.0%; other white 3.3%; Amerindian 1.3%; other 1.7%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 84.5%; Protestant 4.0%; nonreligious/other 11.5%.

**Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2009/2007): Caracas 2,097,400 (2,985,000); Maracaibo 1,891,800 (2,072,000); Valencia 1,408,400 (1,770,000); Barquisimeto 1,018,000 (1,116,000); Ciudad Guayana 789,500.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 21.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.1 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.55.

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.4/1.0.

**Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 70.7 years; female 76.6 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases 137.4, of which ischemic heart disease 71.2; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 67.8; violence/suicide 43.3; accidents 40.6; infectious and parasitic diseases 31.7.

### National economy

**Budget** (2006). Revenue: VEB 117,326,000,000,000 (petroleum income 52.9%, of which royalties 37.5%, taxes 13.0%; nonpetroleum income 47.1%, of which VAT 22.4%). Expenditures: VEB 117,255,000,000,000 (current expenditure 75.0%; development expenditure 22.8%; other 2.2%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 9,448,162, corn (maize) 2,995,712, cow's milk 2,220,178, rice 1,360,646, plantains 496,478, rabbit meat 481,000, oranges 382,561, pineapples 358,796, coffee 72,000; livestock (number of live animals) 16,987,935 cattle, 115,551,000 chickens; roundwood (2009) 6,315,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 63%; fisheries production 313,991 (from aquaculture 6%). Mining and quarrying (2008): iron ore (metal content) 15,200,000; bauxite 5,500,000; phosphate rock (gross weight) 400,000; gold 10,100 kg; gem diamonds 45,000 carats. Manufacturing (value added in VEB '000,000,000; 2004): food products 8,122; iron and steel 3,022; refined petroleum 2,890; soaps, paints, and pharmaceuticals 1,835; base chemicals 1,582; printing and publishing 1,580; fabricated metals 1,465; nonferrous base metals 1,377. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 114,852,000,000 (115,963,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 7,647,000 (62,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 817,400,000 (2007) 364,000,000; petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 57,307,000 (33,050,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 24,284,000,000 (24,362,000,000).

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 917; remittances (2009) 131; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) –583; official development assistance (2008) 59. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,784; remittances (2009) 581; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 1,046.

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2005) 4.5; average annual household income (2006) VEB 13,848,000 (U.S.\$6,450); expenditure (2002): food and nonalcoholic beverages 27.3%, housing and energy 13.5%, transport 10.5%, expenditures in cafés and hotels 9.0%.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$289,443,000,000 (U.S.\$10,200 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$12,370 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2008	
	in value VEB '000,000,000 <sup>8</sup>	% of total value <sup>9</sup>	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture	...	...	1,005,900	7.9
Petroleum and natural gas	6,471.4 <sup>9</sup>	11.6 <sup>9</sup>	106,800	0.8
Mining	307.4	0.5		
Manufacturing	8,633.9 <sup>10</sup>	15.4 <sup>10</sup>	1,416,400	11.1
Construction	3,890.8	6.9	1,153,700	9.1
Public utilities	1,292.9	2.3	54,700	0.4
Transp. and commun.	5,092.5	9.1	1,042,500	8.2
Trade, hotels	5,687.7	10.2	2,808,900	22.1
Finance, real estate	7,877.3	14.1	614,000	4.8
Pub. admin., defense	6,610.7	11.8		
Services	3,292.8	5.9	3,633,800	28.5
Other	6,865.2	12.3	899,400 <sup>11</sup>	7.1 <sup>11</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,022.7<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>12,736,100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$29,925,000,000.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 12,736,100; activity rate 45.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.5%; female 39.0%; unemployed 6.9%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	70.8	86.2	100.0	113.7	134.9	177.3	228.0

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 3.0%, in permanent crops 0.8%, in pasture 20.4%, forest area 53.4%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+22,647	+31,452	+31,995	+22,979	+38,160	+19,153
% of total	39.9%	39.4%	32.3%	20.0%	29.7%	19.9%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$45,128,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 31.7%, food 14.4%, chemicals and chemical products 13.8%, base and fabricated metals 7.5%, road vehicles 6.4%). **Major import sources:** U.S. 26.4%; Colombia 15.0%; China 9.4%; Brazil 9.0%; Mexico 4.6%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$83,288,000,000 (crude petroleum 93.5%, iron and steel 1.9%, aluminum 1.1%, organic chemicals 0.4%, coal 0.3%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 40.4%; Latin America 24.8%; Neth. Antilles 20.2%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: route length (2009) 806 km; metric ton-km cargo (2004) 22,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 59,800 mi, 96,200 km (paved 34%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 2,952,129; trucks and buses 1,091,883. Air transport (2007): passenger-km 941,000,000<sup>13</sup>; metric ton-km cargo 2,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	5,000	201	PCs	2005	2,475	98
Telephones				Dailies	2009	1,810 <sup>14</sup>	97 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	28,124 <sup>15</sup>	984 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	8,847	310
Landline	2009	6,867	240	Broadband	2009	1,861 <sup>15</sup>	65 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2003). Percentage of head-of-household population<sup>16</sup> having: no formal schooling 10.2%; primary education or less 38.5%; some secondary 36.9%; completed secondary/higher 14.4%. **Literacy** (2007): 95.2%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	212,425	3,439,199	16.2	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–16)	217,516	2,224,214	10.2	69
Tertiary	122,525	2,109,331	17.2	79 (age 17–21)

**Health** (2003): physicians 35,756 (1 per 722 persons); hospital beds 74,866 (1 per 345 persons); infant mortality rate (2008) 15.8; undernourished population (2004–06) 3,100,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 115,000 (army 54.8%, navy 15.2%, air force 10.0%, national guard 20.0%). **Military expenditure** as percentage of GDP (2009): 0.9%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$112.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 3 seats reserved for indigenous residents. <sup>2</sup>Indigenous Indian languages are also official. <sup>3</sup>The bolívar was redenominated on Jan. 1, 2008; as of this date 1,000 (old) bolívares (VEB) = 1 (new) bolívar or “bolívar fuerte” (VEF). <sup>4</sup>The black market rate of the “bolívar fuerte” (VEF) in March 2010 was about 1 U.S.\$ = VEF 6.80. <sup>5</sup>Official projection based on 2001 census. <sup>6</sup>Reported total; summed total is 28,384,320. <sup>7</sup>At official exchange rate; excludes top 2.4% of all households by income. <sup>8</sup>At prices of 1997. <sup>9</sup>Includes refined petroleum. <sup>10</sup>Excludes refined petroleum. <sup>11</sup>Includes 872,900 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>13</sup>Aeropostal airlines only. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Data based on survey of 5,528,902 heads of households.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Banco Central de Venezuela <http://www.bcv.org.ve/EnglishVersion>
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística <http://www.ine.gov.ve>

## Vietnam

**Official name:** Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu Nghia Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam).

**Form of government:** socialist republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [493]).

**Head of state:** President.

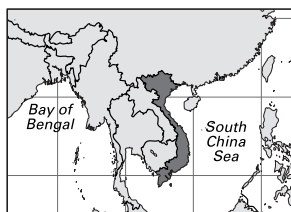
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Hanoi.

**Official language:** Vietnamese.

**Official religion:** none.

**Monetary unit:** dong (VND); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = VND 19,247; 1 £ = VND 29,733.



Area and population		area		population
Economic regions <sup>1</sup>	Principal cities	sq mi	sq km	2009 census
Central Highlands	Buon Ma Thuot	21,104	54,660	5,115,135
Mekong River Delta	Long Xuyen	15,678	40,605	17,191,470
North Central Coast	Hue	19,904	51,552	10,070,311
North East	Thai Nguyen	24,720	64,025	9,476,498
North West	Hoa Binh	14,492	37,534	2,722,080
Red River Delta	Hanoi	5,738	14,862	18,439,299
South Central Coast	Da Nang	12,806	33,166	7,032,827
South East	Ho Chi Minh City	13,440	34,808	15,799,377
TOTAL		127,882	331,212	85,846,997

## Demography

**Population** (2010): 87,117,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 681.2, persons per sq km 263.0.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 29.6%; rural 70.4%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.52%; female 50.48%.

**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.6%; 15–29, 29.8%; 30–44, 22.2%; 45–59, 13.8%; 60–74, 5.3%; 75–84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.4%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 96,016,000; (2030) 102,588,000.

**Ethnic composition** (2003): Vietnamese 85.7%; Tho (Tay) 2.0%; Thai 1.8%; Muong 1.5%; Khmer 1.4%; Nung 1.1%; Hoa 1.1%; Miao (Hmong) 1.1%; Dao 0.8%; other 3.5%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist c. 48%; New-Religionist (mostly Cao Dai and Hoa Hao) c. 11%; traditional beliefs c. 10%; Roman Catholic c. 7%; Protestant c. 1%; nonreligious/atheist c. 20%; other c. 3%.

**Major cities** (2009): Ho Chi Minh City 5,968,384; Hanoi 2,644,536; Haiphong 846,191; Da Nang 770,911.

## Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 17.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.8 (world avg. 8.5).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2002): 12.1/0.5.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.03.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 70.2 years; female 75.6 years.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 0.5% (world avg. 0.8%).

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): diseases of the circulatory system 200.7; infectious and parasitic diseases 93.6; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 80.4; diseases of the respiratory system 64.3.

## National economy

**Budget** (2008). Revenue: VND 323,000,000,000,000 (tax revenue 89.0%, of which oil related 20.3%, non-oil related 68.7%; nontax revenue 9.9%; grants 1.1%). Expenditures: VND 364,000,000,000,000 (current expenditure 72.6%; capital expenditure 27.4%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$21,618,000,000.

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$87,979,000,000 (U.S.\$1,010 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,850 per capita).

Structure of gross domestic product and labour force				
	2009		2008	
	in value VND '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force <sup>2</sup>	% of labour force <sup>2</sup>
Agriculture, fishing	326,505	22.1	23,634,700	52.6
Mining	131,968	8.9	431,200	1.0
Public utilities	47,644	3.2	224,600	0.5
Manufacturing	311,848	21.1	6,306,200	14.0
Construction	95,696	6.5	2,394,000	5.3
Transp. and commun.	67,100	4.5	1,221,700	2.7
Trade, restaurants	269,563	18.3	6,202,800	13.8
Finance, real estate	80,958	5.5	471,600	1.1
Pub. admin., defense	40,992	2.8	866,900	1.9
Services, other	105,441	7.1	3,162,100	7.1
TOTAL	1,477,717 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	44,915,800	100.0

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): rice 38,895,500<sup>4</sup>, sugarcane 15,246,400<sup>4</sup>, cassava 8,556,900<sup>4</sup>, corn (maize) 4,381,800<sup>4</sup>, pig meat 2,553,000<sup>4</sup>, bananas 1,355,000, sweet potatoes 1,323,900, cashews 1,190,600, coffee (green) 1,176,000<sup>4</sup>, coconuts 1,086,000, natural rubber 659,600, oranges 601,000, groundnuts (peanuts) 533,800, pineapples 470,000, tea 174,900, black pepper 98,300, cinnamon 12,500; livestock (number of live animals; 2009) 27,627,700 pigs, 6,103,300 cattle, 2,886,600 buffalo, 84,060,000 ducks; roundwood 27,850,000<sup>4</sup> cu m, of which fuelwood 79%; fisheries production 4,549,200 (from aquaculture 54%); aquatic plants production 35,700 (from aquaculture 100%). Mining and quarrying (2008): phosphate rock 2,099,000<sup>5</sup>; kaolin (2007) 650,000; barite 80,000; zinc 45,000<sup>6</sup>; tin 3,500<sup>6</sup>. Manufacturing (value of production in VND '000,000,000,000; 2004):

food and beverages 156.1; cement, bricks, and pottery 46.2; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 43.9; transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles) 38.6; fabricated metal products 35.0; leather products/footwear 33.5; wearing apparel 32.6. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr) 90,800,000,000<sup>7</sup> ([2007] 69,487,000,000); hard coal (metric tons) 44,443,000<sup>7</sup> ([2007] 16,250,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 109,290,000 ([2007] negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 281,000,000 (12,523,000); natural gas (cu m) 8,969,000,000<sup>7</sup> ([2007] 6,514,000,000).

**Population economically active** (2008): total 46,045,000; activity rate of total population 52.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.4%; female 48.7%; unemployed [2009] 2.9%).

Price index (2005 = 100)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	85.7	92.4	100.0	107.4	116.3	143.2	153.3

**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 3.84; average annual income per household (1997–98)<sup>8</sup> VND 15,494,000 (U.S.\$1,165); sources of income: wages and salaries 32.7%, self-employment 27.0%, agriculture 22.6%; expenditure: food, beverages, and tobacco 53.5%, transportation and communications 10.8%, household furnishings 9.1%, health 7.0%, education 6.3%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,926; remittances (2009) 6,840; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 6,430; official development assistance (2008) 2,552. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 121.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 20.5%, in permanent crops 9.9%, in pasture 2.1%, forest area 43.3%.

## Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

Balance of trade (current prices)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	–5,484	–4,536	–4,805	–14,204	–17,053	–10,974
% of total	9.4%	6.5%	5.7%	12.8%	12.0%	9.0%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$62,765,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.8%; chemicals and chemical products 13.3%; refined petroleum 12.8%; iron and steel 9.3%; yarn and fabrics 7.3%). **Major import sources:** China 20.3%; Singapore 12.1%; Taiwan 11.1%; Japan 9.9%; South Korea 8.5%; Thailand 6.0%.

**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$48,561,000,000 (crude petroleum 17.5%; apparel 14.6%; machinery and apparatus 10.4%; footwear 8.4%, of which sports footwear 3.6%; fish/crustaceans/mollusks 7.7%; furniture/parts 4.9%; coffee 3.9%; rice 3.1%; natural rubber 2.7%). **Major export destinations:** U.S. 20.8%; Japan 12.5%; Australia 7.8%; China 7.5%; Singapore 4.6%.

## Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2005): route length 1,615 mi, 2,600 km; passenger-km (2008) 4,560,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 4,028,000,000. Roads (2007): total length 99,475 mi, 160,089 km (paved 51%). Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 1,146,312; trucks and buses, n.a. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 16,116,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 295,764,000. Inland waterway (2008): passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 22,680,000,000.

Communications							
Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	15,938	197	PCs	2007	8,306	96
Telephones				Dailies	2009	4,000 <sup>10</sup>	46 <sup>10</sup>
Cellular	2009	88,566 <sup>11</sup>	1,006 <sup>11</sup>	Internet users	2009	24,000	273
Landline	2009	30,693	349	Broadband	2009	2,649 <sup>11</sup>	30 <sup>11</sup>

## Education and health

**Educational attainment** (1999). Percentage of population age 18 and over having: no formal education 9.0%; primary education 29.2%; lower secondary 32.5%; upper secondary 24.9%; incomplete/complete higher 4.3%; advanced degree 0.1%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of population age 15 and over literate 93.6%; males 96.1%; females 91.3%.

Education (2008–09)				
	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–10)	345,505	6,745,016	19.5	94 <sup>12</sup>
Secondary/Voc. (age 11–17)	461,663 <sup>13</sup>	9,543,007 <sup>13</sup>	20.7 <sup>13</sup>	62 <sup>12</sup>
Tertiary	61,190	1,774,321	29.0	10 <sup>12</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health** (2008): physicians 57,300 (1 per 1,579 persons); hospital beds 219,800 (1 per 410 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 16.0; undernourished population (2004–06) 11,200,000 (13% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

## Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 455,000 (army 90.5%, navy 2.9%, air force 6.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 3.0%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$32.

<sup>1</sup>Eight economic regions are divided into 58 provinces and 5 municipalities. <sup>2</sup>Employed only; ages 15 and over. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>2009. <sup>5</sup>Gross weight. <sup>6</sup>Metal content. <sup>7</sup>August 2009–July 2010. <sup>8</sup>Based on a survey of about 6,000 urban and rural households. <sup>9</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>10</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>11</sup>Subscribers. <sup>12</sup>2000–01. <sup>13</sup>2007–08.

**Internet resource for further information:**

• General Statistics Office of Vietnam <http://www.gso.gov.vn>



## Virgin Islands (U.S.)

**Official name:** United States Virgin Islands.  
**Political status:** organized unincorporated territory of the United States with one legislative house (Senate [15]).  
**Head of state:** President of the United States.  
**Head of government:** Governor.  
**Capital:** Charlotte Amalie.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar (U.S.); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = £0.65.



### Area and population

Islands <sup>1</sup>	Principal towns	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2009 estimate
St. Croix	Christiansted	84	218	57,351
St. John	Cruz Bay <sup>2</sup>	20	52	4,522
St. Thomas	Charlotte Amalie	32	83	55,138
TOTAL		136	353	117,011

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 118,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 867.6, persons per sq km 334.3.  
**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 95.1%; rural 4.9%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 47.33%; female 52.67%.  
**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 20.4%; 15–29, 19.1%; 30–44, 18.7%; 45–59, 21.4%; 60–74, 15.7%; 75–84, 3.7%; 85 and over, 1.0%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 117,000; (2030) 113,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2006): non-Hispanic black 70.6%; non-Hispanic white 11.3%; Hispanic black 5.6%; Hispanic white 1.7%; other Hispanic 6.6%; Asian 1.1%; other 3.1%.<sup>3</sup>  
**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 96.3%, of which Protestant 51.0% (including Anglican 13.0%), Roman Catholic 27.5%, independent Christian 12.2%; nonreligious 2.2%; other 1.5%.  
**Major towns** (2000): Charlotte Amalie 11,004 (urban agglomeration 18,914); Christiansted 2,637; Frederiksted 732.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (1998) 30.2%<sup>4</sup>; outside of marriage (1998) 69.8%.  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.2 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 6.0 (world avg. 11.8).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 1.86.  
**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population: (2004) 35.85/(2003) 3.9.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 76.1 years; female 82.2 years.  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): malignant neoplasms (cancers) 114.6; diseases of the heart 110.9; cerebrovascular diseases 46.1; accidents 31.6; communicable diseases 27.5; diabetes mellitus 25.6.

### National economy

**Budget.** Revenue (2008): n.a.; direct federal expenditures U.S.\$682,000,000, rum excise tax returned to U.S.V.I. government (2009) U.S.\$106,800,000. Expenditures (proposed; 2009): U.S.\$837,000,000.  
**Public debt** (2005–06): U.S.\$1,150,000,000.  
**Production.** Agriculture, forestry, fishing (value of sales in U.S.\$'000; 2002): ornamental plants and other nursery products 799, livestock and livestock products 775 (notably cattle and calves and hogs and pigs), vegetables 340 (notably tomatoes and cucumbers), fruits and nuts 131 (notably mangoes, bananas, papayas, and avocados); livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 8,100 cattle, 4,100 goats, 3,250 sheep, 2,650 hogs and pigs, 40,000 chickens; roundwood, n.a.; fisheries production (2008) 1,075 metric tons (from aquaculture, 1%). Mining and quarrying: sand and crushed stone for local use. Manufacturing (U.S.\$'000; 2002): beverages and tobacco products 44,766; stone, clay, and glass products 32,939; computer and electronic products 22,875; chemicals and chemical products 16,989. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,070,000,000 ([2008] 756,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2002) none (290,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2002) none (149,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2002) 18,801,000 (1,588,000); natural gas, none (none).  
**Household income and expenditure** (2004). Average household size 2.5; average annual income per household U.S.\$37,201; sources of income (1999): wages and salaries 73.9%, transfers 10.0%, self-employment 8.8%, interest, dividends, and rents 5.7%; expenditures (2001): housing 38.8%, food and beverages 12.5%, transportation 11.1%, education and communications 7.1%, health 5.8%.

**Population economically active** (2004)<sup>8</sup>: total 44,299; activity rate of total population 39.7% (participation rates: over age 15, 53.1%; female 52.7%; unemployed [June 2010] 7.9%).

### Price and earnings indexes (2001 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	102.1	104.4	107.1	109.7	113.0	118.4	126.9
Annual earnings index <sup>9</sup>	104.4	106.0	109.4	114.3	121.1	125.0	...

**Gross domestic product** (at current market prices; 2007): U.S.\$4,580,000,000 (U.S.\$39,915 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2003		2007	
	in value U.S.\$'000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, fishing	...	...	...	...
Mining	...	...	10	...
Manufacturing	189	7.5	2,318	4.4
Construction	142	5.6	3,470 <sup>10</sup>	6.6 <sup>10</sup>
Public utilities	...	...	...	...
Transp. and commun.	...	...	1,625	3.1
Trade, hotels, restaurants, leisure	648	25.7	14,482	27.5
Services	555	22.0	10,203	19.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	...	...	2,459	4.7
Pub. admin., defense	584	23.2	12,698	24.1
Other	404	16.0	5,415 <sup>11</sup>	10.3 <sup>11</sup>
TOTAL	2,522 <sup>12</sup>	100.0 <sup>12</sup>	52,670	100.0 <sup>13</sup>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,492; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment, n.a. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow c. 3%, in permanent crops c. 3%, in pasture c. 6%, forest area c. 26%.

### Foreign trade

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.\$'000,000	+359.8	+233.0	+11.8	+710.8	-611.9	-561.6
% of total	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	2.8%	1.7%	2.8%

**Imports** (2009): U.S.\$10,289,900,000 (foreign crude petroleum 68.9%, other [significantly manufactured goods] 31.1%). **Major import sources:** United States 11.1%; other countries (mostly Venezuela) 88.9%.

**Exports** (2009): U.S.\$9,728,300,000 (refined petroleum to U.S. 85.6%, unspecified [significantly rum and watches] 14.4%). **Major export destinations:** United States 87.3%; other countries 12.7%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 781 mi, 1,257 km (paved 95%). Vehicles: n.a. Cruise ships (2009<sup>14</sup>): passenger arrivals 1,372,484. Air transport (2008)<sup>15</sup>: passenger arrivals (2009<sup>14</sup>) 599,159; passenger-km 12,000,000<sup>16</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, n.a.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2000	65	594	PCs	2006	...	...
Telephones	...	...	...	Dailies	2009	9 <sup>17</sup>	77 <sup>17</sup>
Cellular	2005	80 <sup>18</sup>	713 <sup>18</sup>	Internet users	2009	30	274
Landline	2009	75	685	Broadband	2009	9.0 <sup>18</sup>	82 <sup>18</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2004). Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.5%; incomplete primary to incomplete secondary 39.1%; complete secondary 29.8%; some higher 11.9%; undergraduate 13.8%; advanced degree 4.9%. **Literacy:** n.a.

#### Education (2002)

	teachers	students	student/teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 5–12) <sup>19</sup>	750	9,475	12.6	...
Secondary (age 12–18) <sup>19</sup>	772	8,329	10.8	...
Tertiary <sup>20</sup>	107	2,392	22.4	... (age 19–23)

**Health** (2005): physicians 165 (1 per 680 persons); hospital beds 320<sup>21</sup> (1 per 350 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 7.6; undernourished population, n.a.

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (2009): no domestic military force is maintained; the United States is responsible for defense and external security.

<sup>1</sup>May be administered by officials assigned by the governor. <sup>2</sup>Census-designated place. <sup>3</sup>Birthplace (2004): U.S. Virgin Islands 45.4%; other Caribbean 34.9%, of which St. Kitts and Nevis 6.9%, Dominica 5.9%, Antigua and Barbuda 4.8%; mainland U.S. 11.3%; Puerto Rico 5.4%; other 3.0%. <sup>4</sup>Percentage of births within marriage may be an underestimation due to the common practice of consensual marriage. <sup>5</sup>Includes numerous marriages by visitors. <sup>6</sup>Figures are for value of sales. <sup>7</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>8</sup>Age 16 and over. <sup>9</sup>Average gross pay. <sup>10</sup>Construction includes Mining. <sup>11</sup>Includes 3,123 unemployed. <sup>12</sup>Tourism in 2003 accounted for more than 60% of gross domestic product. <sup>13</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>14</sup>Excludes December. <sup>15</sup>St. Croix and St. Thomas airports. <sup>16</sup>Seaborne Airlines. <sup>17</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>18</sup>Subscribers. <sup>19</sup>Public schools only. <sup>20</sup>2005. <sup>21</sup>Main hospitals on St. Thomas and St. Croix only.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Pacific Web  
<http://www.pacificweb.org>
- Bureau of Economic Research  
<http://www.usviber.org>

## Yemen

**Official name:** Al-Jumhūriyah al-Yamaniyah (Republic of Yemen).

**Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Consultative Council [111<sup>1</sup>]; House of Representatives [301<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state:** President.

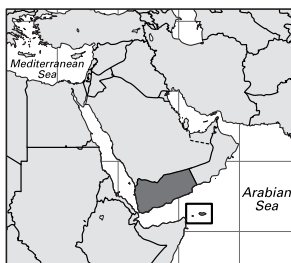
**Head of government:** Prime Minister.

**Capital:** Sanaa.

**Official language:** Arabic.

**Official religion:** Islam.

**Monetary unit:** Yemeni rial (YR); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010) 1 U.S.\$ = YR 236.75; 1 £ = YR 365.73.



### Area and population

area <sup>2</sup>		population		area <sup>2</sup>		population	
Governorates	sq km	2009 estimate		Governorates	sq km	2009 estimate	
Abyān	23,897	497,231		Al-Mahrah	93,907	101,701	
ʿAdan (Aden)	6,863	684,322		Al-Mahwīt	2,545	564,067	
ʿAmrān	9,261	1,002,099		Maʿrib	15,201	271,855	
Al-Bayḍāʾ	10,757	656,811		Raymah	2,241	448,550	
Al-Dālī	3,448	537,243		Saʿdah	13,343	791,823	
Dhamār	8,296	1,514,297		Sanʿā (Sanaa)	16,394	1,048,310	
Hadramawt	193,582	1,181,863		Shabwah	39,134	536,594	
Hajjah	8,882	1,683,554		Taʿizz	12,631	2,727,186	
Al-Hudaydah	15,657	2,470,703					
Ibb	6,160	2,422,013					
Al-Jawf	28,930	503,151		<b>Capital City</b>			
Lahij	16,655	825,794		Sanaa <sup>3</sup>	292	2,022,867	
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>528,076</b>	<b>22,492,035<sup>4</sup></b>	

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 23,494,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 115.2, persons per sq km 44.5.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 31.2%; rural 68.8%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.79%; female 49.21%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 43.9%; 15–29, 29.8%; 30–44, 14.4%; 45–59, 7.9%; 60–74, 3.2%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 30,353,000; (2030) 37,465,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 92.8%; Somali 3.7%; black 1.1%; Indo-Pakistani 1.0%; other 1.4%.

**Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim nearly 100%, of which Sunni c. 58%, Shīʿī c. 42%.

**Major cities** (2004): Sanaa (2009) 2,022,867; Aden 588,938; Taʿizz 466,968; Al-Hudaydah 409,994; Ibb 212,992.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 35.3 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 7.5 (world avg. 8.5).

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 5.00.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 61.0 years; female 65.1 years.

**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): cardiovascular diseases c. 184, of which ischemic heart disease c. 84; infectious and parasitic diseases c. 171, of which diarrheal diseases c. 99; lower respiratory infections c. 126; perinatal conditions c. 90; accidents c. 77.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: YR 1,276,600,000,000 (oil revenue 58.3%, tax revenue 31.8%, nontax revenue 8.3%, grants 1.6%). Expenditures: YR 1,843,900,000,000 (transfers and subsidies 30.8%, wages and salaries 30.3%, interest on debt 6.9%).

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2010): U.S.\$6,034,700,000.

**Population economically active** (2009): total 5,434,425; activity rate of total population 23.7% (participation rates: ages 15 and older, 42.2%; female 11.6%; unemployed 14.6%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	79.5	89.4	100.0	110.8	119.6	142.3	147.5

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): mangoes 404,573, sorghum 311,504, alfalfa 300,909, potatoes 278,022, tomatoes 251,269, wheat 222,129, onions 215,500, khat (qat) 173,856<sup>5</sup>, oranges 134,718, bananas 132,418, grapes 129,385, dates 56,760, chickpeas 50,567, sesame 24,285, coffee 18,924; livestock (number of live animals) 9,087,000 sheep, 8,883,000 goats, 1,567,000 cattle, 384,000 camels; roundwood 409,500 cu m, of which fuelwood 100%; fisheries production 179,604 (from aquaculture, none). Mining and quarrying (2008): salt 100,000; gypsum 50,000. Manufacturing (gross value added in YR '000,000; 2009): food and beverages 141,263; cement, bricks, and ceramics 74,928; fabricated metal products 61,382; tobacco products 46,433; refined petroleum products 34,529; plastic products 32,754; wearing apparel, textiles, and leather 32,701; wood and wood products 20,512; furniture 20,447. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2009) 6,748,930,000 (4,644,000,000); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 100,030,000 (56,575,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 3,307,000 ([2007] 5,560,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 29,600,000,000<sup>6</sup> (6).

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$25,026,000,000 (U.S.\$1,060 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$2,340 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2009		2005–06	
	in value YR '000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing <sup>5</sup>	732,577	12.1	1,406,099	28.4
Crude petrol., natural gas	1,120,678	18.5		
Mining and quarrying	12,243	0.2	14,959	0.3
Manufacturing	493,974 <sup>7</sup>	8.1 <sup>7</sup>	222,138	4.5
Public utilities	44,247	0.7	18,773	0.4
Construction	271,808	4.5	485,864	9.8
Transp. and commun.	794,965	13.1	239,477	4.8
Trade, restaurants, hotels	1,305,709	21.5	724,868	14.7
Finance, real estate	568,666	9.4	39,907	0.8
Pub. admin., defense	364,823	6.0	453,532	9.2
Services	303,273	5.0	402,816	8.2
Other	56,634 <sup>8</sup>	0.9 <sup>8</sup>	936,328 <sup>9</sup>	18.9 <sup>9</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,069,598<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,944,763<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2009) 7.1; income per household (1998) YR 29,035 (U.S.\$217); expenditures (2005–06): food and nonalcoholic beverages 38.5%, housing 14.6%, tobacco and khat (qat) 14.2%, health 11.6%, transportation and communications 10.8%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2009) 903; remittances (2009) 1,403; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 867; official development assistance (2008) 305. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 184; remittances (2009) 337; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 62.

**Land use as % of total land area** (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 2.6%, in permanent crops 0.5%, in pasture 41.7%, forest area 1.0%.

### Foreign trade<sup>10</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
YR '000,000	+10,779	+17,063	+44,668	+119,386	–437,478	–568,714
% of total	0.8%	1.1%	2.1%	4.8%	14.8%	15.8%

**Imports** (2008): YR 2,087,876,317,000 (crude and refined petroleum 29.1%; food and live animals 22.3%, of which grains 13.2%; transportation equipment 7.0%; base and fabricated metals 6.5%; chemicals and chemical products 6.4%). **Major import sources:** U.A.E. 28.9%; China 7.0%; Saudi Arabia 6.7%; Kuwait 6.4%; India 3.9%.

**Exports** (2008): YR 1,519,162,467,000 (refined petroleum products 77.3%; crude petroleum 9.9%; food and live animals 5.0%, of which fish 2.6%; transportation equipment 1.9%; chemicals and chemical products 1.7%). **Major export destinations:** China 31.1%; Thailand 23.8%; U.A.E. 9.5%; India 8.0%; South Korea 6.3%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads: none. Roads (2007): total length 44,304 mi, 71,300 km (paved 9%). Vehicles (2004): passenger cars 522,437; trucks and buses 506,766. Air transport (2007)<sup>11</sup>: passenger-km 3,041,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 37,000,000.

#### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	6,780	359	PCs	2006	587	28
Telephones				Dailies	2009	170 <sup>12</sup>	7.4 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	8,313 <sup>13</sup>	353 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	2,349	100
Landline	2009	997	42	Broadband	2009	54 <sup>13</sup>	2.3 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005–06). Percentage of population age 10 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 42.3%; reading and writing ability 33.6%; primary education 13.1%; secondary 8.7%; higher 2.3%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 60.9%; males literate 78.9%; females literate 42.8%.

#### Education (2007–08)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–11)	110,127 <sup>14</sup>	3,282,457	22.4 <sup>14</sup>	73
Secondary/Voc. (age 12–17)	55,862 <sup>15</sup>	1,455,206	24.6 <sup>15</sup>	37
Tertiary	8,919 <sup>16</sup>	256,125 <sup>16</sup>	28.7 <sup>16</sup>	10 <sup>17</sup> (age 18–22)

**Health** (2009): physicians 6,468 (1 per 3,541 persons); hospital beds 16,095 (1 per 1,423 persons); infant mortality rate 58.4; undernourished population (2004–06) 6,700,000 (32% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,690 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 66,700 (army 90.0%, navy 2.5%, air force/air defense 7.5%); paramilitary, more than 71,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 6.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$68.

<sup>1</sup>All nonelected. <sup>2</sup>Approximate figures. <sup>3</sup>Regarded as a governorate for administrative purposes. <sup>4</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>5</sup>Khat's (or qat's) agricultural contribution to GDP is about 2.4% of total GDP; khat cultivation employs nearly 15% of the labour force. <sup>6</sup>Virtually all natural gas was flared or reinjected for field pressure maintenance. <sup>7</sup>Includes petroleum refining. <sup>8</sup>Import duties. <sup>9</sup>Includes 795,316 unemployed. <sup>10</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>11</sup>Yemenia airlines only. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>1999–2000. <sup>15</sup>2002–03. <sup>16</sup>2008–09. <sup>17</sup>2006–07.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- Central Bank of Yemen <http://www.centralbank.gov.ye>
- Central Statistical Organisation <http://www.cso-yemen.org>



## Zambia

**Official name:** Republic of Zambia.  
**Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [158<sup>1</sup>]).

**Head of state and government:** President.

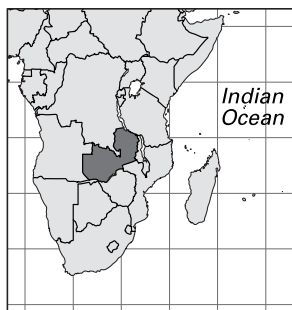
**Capital:** Lusaka.

**Official language:** English.

**Official religion:** none<sup>2</sup>.

**Monetary unit:** Zambian kwacha (K); valuation (Sept. 1, 2010)

1 U.S.\$ = K 4,836; 1 £ = K 7,471.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2000 census
Central	Kabwe	36,446	94,394	1,012,257
Copperbelt	Ndola	12,096	31,328	1,581,221
Eastern	Chipata	26,682	69,106	1,306,173
Luapula	Mansa	19,524	50,567	775,353
Lusaka	Lusaka	8,454	21,896	1,391,329
North-Western	Solwezi	48,582	125,827	583,350
Northern	Kasama	57,076	147,826	1,258,696
Southern	Livingstone	32,928	85,283	1,212,124
Western	Mongu	48,798	126,386	765,088
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>290,585<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>752,612<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9,885,591</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 13,460,000.

**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 46.3, persons per sq km 17.9.

**Urban-rural** (2009): urban 35.5%; rural 64.5%.

**Sex distribution** (2009): male 50.03%; female 49.97%.

**Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 46.6%; 15–29, 28.5%; 30–44, 14.3%; 45–59, 6.7%; 60–74, 3.2%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%.

**Population projection:** (2020) 18,065,000; (2030) 23,491,000.

**Doubling time:** 23 years.

**Ethnic composition** (2000): Bemba 21.5%; Tonga 11.3%; Lozi 5.2%; Nsenga 5.1%; Tumbuka 4.3%; Ngoni 3.8%; Chewa 2.9%; other 45.9%.

**Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 82.4%, of which Roman Catholic 29.7%, Protestant (including Anglican) 28.2%, independent Christian 15.2%, unaffiliated Christian 5.5%; traditional beliefs 14.3%; Bahā'ī 1.8%; Muslim 1.1%; other 0.4%.

**Major cities** (2006): Lusaka (2009) 1,413,000; Kitwe 408,300; Ndola 398,100; Kabwe 191,100; Chingola 148,600.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 44.6 (world avg. 20.3).

**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 13.3 (world avg. 8.5).

**Natural increase rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 31.3 (world avg. 11.8).

**Marriage/divorce rates** per 1,000 population (2005): n.a./n.a.

**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 6.07.

**Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 50.0 years; female 52.2 years.

**Major causes of death** by overall percentage (2004): fever/malaria 21.7%, diarrhea 11.8%, tuberculosis 10.4%, cough/chest infection 9.6%, abdominal pain 5.2%, lack of blood/anemia 5.1%.

**Adult population** (ages 15–49) living with HIV (2007): 15.2% (world avg. 0.8%).

### National economy

**Budget** (June 2009). Revenue: K 6,441,000,000,000 (tax revenue 69.4%, of which income tax 36.7%, VAT 17.0%; grants 27.7%; nontax revenue 2.9%). Expenditures: K 7,469,000,000,000 (current expenditure 81.1%, of which wages and salaries 32.7%, goods and services 24.5%; capital expenditure 16.3%).

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2009): sugarcane (2008) 2,500,000, corn (maize) 1,887,010, cassava 900,000, wheat 195,456, seed cotton 140,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 120,564, sweet potatoes 100,000, sunflower seeds 8,000, tobacco (2008) 4,800, fresh-cut flowers (value of sales; 2000) U.S.\$21,000,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 2,850,000 cattle, 2,000,000 goats, 340,000 pigs, 30,000,000 chickens; roundwood 10,164,900 cu m, of which fuelwood 87%; fisheries production (2008) 85,043 (from aquaculture 7%). Mining and quarrying (2007): copper (metal content) 583,000; cobalt (metal content) 6,900; amethyst 1,100,000 kg; emeralds 2,300 kg. Manufacturing (2005): cement 435,000; refined copper 399,000; vegetable oils (2001) 11,800; refined cobalt 5,422. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 9,853,000,000 (9,585,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) 276,000 (182,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none (4,794,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) 590,000 (604,000); natural gas, none (none).

**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2007) 4.9; average annual income per household (2004) K 6,024,360 (U.S.\$1,261); expenditure (1993–94)<sup>5</sup>: food, beverages, and tobacco 57.1%, transportation and communications 9.6%, housing and energy 8.5%, household furnishings 8.2%.

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 146; remittances (2009) 68; foreign direct investment (2007–09 avg.) 1,074; official development assistance (2008) 1,086. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 64; remittances (2009) 66.

**Population economically active** (2008): total 4,689,000; activity rate of total population 37.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.5%; female 43.7%; unemployed [2006] 14.0%).

### Price index (2005 = 100)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer price index	71.6	84.5	100.0	109.0	120.6	135.7	153.8

**Gross national income** (GNI; 2009): U.S.\$12,560,000,000 (U.S.\$970 per capita); purchasing power parity GNI (U.S.\$1,280 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2000	
	in value K '000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,709	19.6	2,014,000	62.5
Mining	2,280	4.2	36,500	1.1
Manufacturing	5,273 <sup>6</sup>	9.7 <sup>6</sup>	77,500	2.4
Construction	8,516	15.6	36,800	1.1
Public utilities	1,525	2.8	11,000	0.3
Transp. and commun.	2,492	4.6	53,700	1.7
Trade, hotels	9,635	17.7	190,400	5.9
Finance, real estate	7,362	13.5	29,200	0.9
Pub. admin., defense	1,325	2.4	363,400	11.3
Services	4,183	7.7		
Other	1,205 <sup>7</sup>	2.2 <sup>7</sup>	409,800 <sup>8</sup>	12.7 <sup>8</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,505</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,222,200<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0<sup>3</sup></b>

**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): U.S.\$1,167,000,000.

**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 7.1%, in permanent crops 0.04%, in pasture 27.3%, forest area 55.9%.

### Foreign trade<sup>9</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.\$'000,000	−306	+118	+86	+1,293	+899	+402
% of total	20.7%	3.3%	2.0%	19.7%	11.1%	4.2%

**Imports** (2008): U.S.\$5,061,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.8%; petroleum 15.6%; base and fabricated metals 9.7%; road vehicles 9.4%; copper ore/concentrate 8.4%; fertilizers [all kinds] 6.1%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 42.6%; Dem. Rep. of the Congo 10.6%; Kuwait 10.2%; China 4.5%; India 3.8%.

**Exports** (2008): U.S.\$5,099,000,000 (copper metal 64.2%; copper ore/concentrate 13.5%; cobalt 5.8%; food 3.9%). **Major export destinations:** Switzerland 49.8%; South Africa 10.4%; Egypt 7.5%; Dem. Rep. of the Congo 5.6%; China 5.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (c. 2003): route length (2007)<sup>10</sup> 1,340 mi, 2,157 km; passenger-km c. 150,000,000; metric ton-km cargo c. 530,000,000. Roads (2001): total length 56,818 mi, 91,440 km (paved 22%). Vehicles (2008): passenger cars 172,670; trucks and buses 91,835. Air transport (2007): passenger-km 60,000,000<sup>11</sup>; metric ton-km cargo, less than 500,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2003	551	51	PCs	2005	131	11
Telephones				Dailies	2009	80 <sup>12</sup>	6.1 <sup>12</sup>
Cellular	2009	4,407 <sup>13</sup>	341 <sup>13</sup>	Internet users	2009	817	63
Landline	2009	90	7.0	Broadband	2009	8.0 <sup>13</sup>	0.6 <sup>13</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2001–02)<sup>14</sup>. Percentage of population age 15 and over having: no formal schooling 14.4%; some primary education 33.4%; completed primary 19.7%; some secondary 22.0%; completed secondary 5.9%; higher 4.3%; unknown 0.3%. **Literacy** (2007): population age 15 and over literate 83.5%; males literate 88.5%; females literate 78.6%.

#### Education (2009)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 7–13)	48,075 <sup>15</sup>	2,840,540	60.5 <sup>15</sup>	91
Secondary/Voc. (age 14–18)	29,148 <sup>15</sup>	707,744	23.2 <sup>15</sup>	46
Tertiary	...	24,553 <sup>16</sup>	...	21 <sup>16</sup> (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 1,264 (1 per 8,672 persons); hospital beds (2004) 21,924 (1 per 500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 70.2; undernourished population (2004–06) 5,200,000 (45% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 15,100 (army 89.4%; navy, none; air force 10.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2009): 1.8%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$18.

<sup>1</sup>Statutory number (including 8 nonelective seats). <sup>2</sup>Zambia is a Christian nation per the preamble of a constitutional amendment. <sup>3</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>4</sup>3 to 4% in 2005. <sup>5</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>6</sup>Manufacturing includes the smelting of copper. <sup>7</sup>Taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>8</sup>Unemployed. <sup>9</sup>Imports f.o.b. in balance of trade and c.i.f. in commodities and trading partners. <sup>10</sup>Includes 554 mi (891 km) of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority. <sup>11</sup>Zambian Airways. <sup>12</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>13</sup>Subscribers. <sup>14</sup>Based on a sample survey of 19,531 persons. <sup>15</sup>2008. <sup>16</sup>2000.

#### Internet resources for further information:

- **Zambian Department of Census and Statistics** <http://www.zamstats.gov.zm>
- **Bank of Zambia** <http://www.boz.zm>

## Zimbabwe

**Official name:** Republic of Zimbabwe.  
**Form of government:** transitional regime with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; House of Assembly [214]).  
**Heads of state and government:** President/Prime Minister/Cabinet.  
**Capital:** Harare.  
**Official language:** English.  
**Official religion:** none.  
**Monetary unit:** 4, 5.



### Area and population

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq mi	sq km	2002 preliminary census
Bulawayo	—	185	479	676,787
Harare	—	337	872	1,903,510
Manicaland	Mutare	14,077	36,459	1,566,889
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	10,945	28,347	998,265
Mashonaland East	Marondera	12,444	32,230	1,125,355
Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi	22,178	57,441	1,222,583
Masvingo	Masvingo	21,840	56,566	1,318,705
Matabeleland North	Lupane	28,967	75,025	701,359
Matabeleland South	Gwanda	20,916	54,172	654,879
Midlands	Gweru	18,983	49,166	1,466,331
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>150,872</b>	<b>390,757</b>	<b>11,634,663</b>

### Demography

**Population** (2010): 12,644,000.  
**Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 83.8, persons per sq km 32.4.  
**Urban-rural** (2010): urban 37.8%; rural 62.2%.  
**Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.30%; female 51.70%.  
**Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 43.9%; 15–29, 28.8%; 30–44, 13.9%; 45–59, 7.9%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75 and over, 1.4%.  
**Population projection:** (2020) 15,571,000; (2030) 17,917,000.  
**Ethnic composition** (2003): Shona 71%; Ndebele 16%; other African 11%; white 1%; mixed race/Asian 1%.  
**Religious affiliation** (2005): African independent Christian c. 38%; traditional beliefs c. 25%; Protestant c. 14%; Roman Catholic c. 8%; Muslim c. 1%; other (mostly unaffiliated Christian) c. 14%.  
**Major cities** (2002): Harare (2009) 1,606,000; Bulawayo 676,787; Chitungwiza 321,782; Mutare 170,106; Gweru 141,260.

### Vital statistics

**Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 29.8 (world avg. 20.3).  
**Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 15.3 (world avg. 8.5).  
**Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.72.  
**Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 45.1 years; female 43.5 years.  
**Adult population** (ages 15–49) *living with HIV* (2007): 15.3% (world avg. 0.8%).  
**Major causes of death** per 100,000 population (2002): HIV/AIDS-related c. 1,406; cardiovascular diseases c. 142; lower respiratory infections c. 84; tuberculosis c. 55; malignant neoplasms (cancers) c. 54.

### National economy

**Budget** (2009). Revenue: U.S.\$933,600,000 (tax revenue 94.5%, of which VAT 39.3%, income tax 23.7%, customs duties 22.7%; nontax revenue 5.5%). Expenditures: U.S.\$920,900,000 (current expenditures 87.3%; capital expenditure 4.9%).  
**Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2009): U.S.\$5,458,000,000.  
**Population economically active** (2008): total 5,836,000; activity rate of total population 46.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2003] 74.0%; female 43.2%; unemployed c. 94%).

### Price index (2002 = 100)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price index	100.0	575.0	2,150	8,675	103,750	25,432,300	...

**Production** (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2008): sugarcane 3,100,000, corn (maize) 496,000, seed cotton 240,000, cassava 192,000, soybeans (2009) 110,000, oranges 95,000, bananas 95,000, tobacco 79,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 78,600, sorghum 75,000, wheat (2009) 40,000, tea 22,300, coffee (green) 4,600, jute 2,150; livestock (number of live animals) 5,020,000 cattle, 3,100,000 goats, 625,000 pigs, 390,000 sheep; roundwood (2009) 9,314,000 cu m, of which fuelwood 92%; fisheries production 12,950 (from aquaculture 19%). Mining and quarrying (2008): chromite 650,000; asbestos 50,000; nickel (metal content) 6,354; cobalt (metal content) 50; platinum-group metals (palladium, platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, and iridium) 11,800 kg; gold 3,600 kg; diamonds 797,198 carats. Manufacturing (value added in U.S.\$'000,000; 1998): beverages 171; foodstuffs 148; textiles 99; iron and steel 86; fabricated metal products 64; cement, bricks, and tiles 63; tobacco products 51. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 8,890,000,000 (10,890,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 3,237,000 (3,306,000); crude petroleum, none (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (\$99,000).  
**Household income and expenditure.** Average household size (2004) 4.5; expenditure (1995): food 33.6%, housing 17.3%, beverages and tobacco 16.0%.  
**Land use** as % of total land area (2007): in temporary crops or left fallow 8.3%, in permanent crops 0.3%, in pasture 31.3%, forest area 43.7%.

**Gross national income** (2008): U.S.\$3,892,117,285 (U.S.\$312 per capita).

### Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2008		2002	
	in value Z\$'000,000,000,000	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	351,723	22.4	2,800,000	56.4
Mining and quarrying	99,668	6.4	50,000	1.0
Manufacturing	103,044	6.6	378,000	7.6
Construction	13,623	0.9	106,000	2.1
Public utilities	113,993	7.3	10,000	0.2
Transp. and commun.	154,989	9.9	102,000	2.1
Trade, restaurants	384,243	24.5	333,000	6.7
Finance, real estate	69,965	4.5	121,000	2.4
Services	139,494	8.9	578,000	11.7
Pub. admin., defense	22,172	1.4		
Other	113,318 <sup>9</sup>	7.2 <sup>9</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,566,233<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,963,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 294; remittances (2009) n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2007–09 avg.) 60; official development assistance (2008) 611. Disbursements for (U.S.\$'000,000): tourism (1998) 131; remittances, n.a.; FDI (2007–09 avg.) 4.

### Foreign trade<sup>12</sup>

#### Balance of trade (current prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.\$'000,000	–139	...	–278	–679	–3,851	–284
% of total	29.1%	...	6.7%	19.6%	42.8%	4.1%

**Imports** (2007): U.S.\$3,594,400,000 (refined petroleum products 15.7%; chemicals and chemical products 12.6%; transportation equipment 9.3%; food and live animals 7.9%; base metals 4.7%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 42.8%; Botswana 11.4%; China 5.7%; Mozambique 4.8%; Malawi 4.8%.  
**Exports** (2007): U.S.\$3,310,200,000 (base metals 18.8%, of which iron and steel 12.6%, nickel 5.9%; machinery and apparatus 10.7%, of which transportation equipment 5.4%; food and live animals 8.6%; beverages and tobacco products 8.4%; textile fibres 4.0%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 37.4%; Mozambique 13.0%; U.K. 7.4%; Botswana 6.1%; Netherlands 4.6%.

### Transport and communications

**Transport.** Railroads (2007): route length (2008) 1,912 mi, 3,077 km; passenger-km, n.a.; metric ton-km cargo 1,580,000,000. Roads (2002): total length 60,439 mi, 97,267 km (paved 19%). Vehicles: passenger cars (2002) 570,866; trucks and buses (2007) 202,361. Air transport (2008)<sup>13</sup>: passenger-km 882,000; metric ton-km cargo 17,000,000.

### Communications

Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons	Medium	date	number in '000s	units per 1,000 persons
Televisions	2004	610	50	PCs	2007	1,257	101
Telephones				Dailies	2009	40 <sup>14</sup>	3.2 <sup>14</sup>
Cellular	2009	2,991 <sup>15</sup>	239 <sup>15</sup>	Internet users	2009	1,422	114
Landline	2009	385	31	Broadband	2009	18 <sup>15</sup>	1.4 <sup>15</sup>

### Education and health

**Educational attainment** (2005–06)<sup>16</sup>. Percentage of population age 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 13.6%; incomplete primary education 32.8%; complete primary 5.1%; incomplete secondary 42.0%; complete secondary 1.2%; vocational/higher 5.3%. **Literacy** (2008): percentage of total population age 15 and over literate 91.4%; males literate 94.4%; females literate 88.8%.

### Education (2006)

	teachers	students	student/ teacher ratio	enrollment rate (%)
Primary (age 6–12)	64,001	2,445,520	38.2	90
Secondary/Voc. (age 13–18)	33,964 <sup>17</sup>	831,488	22.3 <sup>17</sup>	38
Tertiary <sup>18</sup>	2,072	49,645	24.0	3 (age 19–23)

**Health:** physicians (2004) 2,086 (1 per 5,792 persons); hospital beds (2006) 37,377 (1 per 333 persons); infant mortality rate (2009) 53.9; undernourished population (2004–06) 5,100,000 (39% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

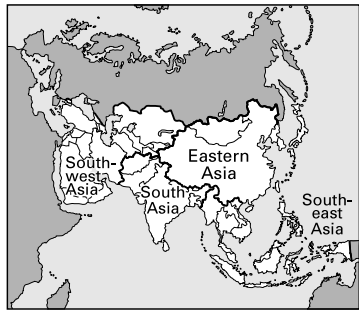
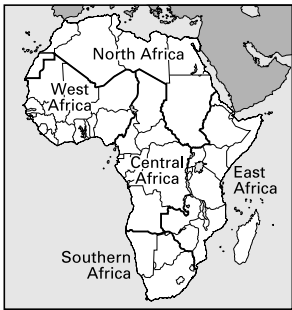
### Military

**Total active duty personnel** (November 2009): 29,000 (army 86.2%, air force 13.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 2.3%; per capita expenditure U.S.\$11.

<sup>1</sup>Includes 5 presidential appointees, 16 traditional chiefs, 10 provincial governors, and 7 others. <sup>2</sup>Includes 4 ex officio members. <sup>3</sup>Historic pact for the sharing of executive authority (Constitutional Amendment 19) entered into force Feb. 13, 2009. <sup>4</sup>The use of the Zimbabwe dollar (Z\$) as legal currency was suspended indefinitely on April 12, 2009, because of long-term hyperinflation. <sup>5</sup>Multiple foreign currencies (including the U.S. dollar and South African rand) became legal tender in January 2009. <sup>6</sup>Includes 3 million Zimbabweans living outside of the country, many of whom are in South Africa. <sup>7</sup>Official year-on-year inflation rate in July 2008 was 231,000,000%; private sector estimates placed it at 80,000,000,000% or higher. Lack of commodities in shops and multiple price changes per day make precise calculation of CPI virtually impossible. <sup>8</sup>Weights of consumer price index components. <sup>9</sup>Indirect taxes less imputed bank service charges. <sup>10</sup>Includes 298,000 unemployed. <sup>11</sup>Detail does not add to total given because of rounding. <sup>12</sup>Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b. <sup>13</sup>Air Zimbabwe. <sup>14</sup>Circulation of daily newspapers. <sup>15</sup>Subscribers. <sup>16</sup>Based on the 2005–06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Household Survey, comprising 16,082 people. <sup>17</sup>2003. <sup>18</sup>2009.

### Internet resource for further information:

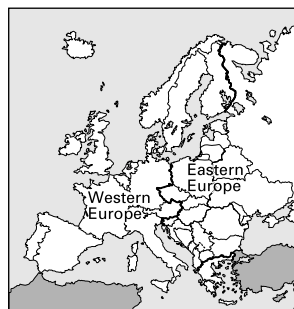
• Ministry of Finance Zimbabwe [www.zimtreasury.org/](http://www.zimtreasury.org/)



	economic indicators							social indicators							region/bloc		
	pop. per 1,000 ha of arable land, 2002	electricity consumption (kW-hr per capita), 2004	trade ('000,000 U.S.\$), 2001-03			debt ('000,000 U.S.\$), 2008 <sup>2</sup>		life expectancy (years), 2005		health			food (% FAO recommended minimum), 2004	literacy (%) (latest)			
			imports (c.i.f.)	exports (f.o.b.)	balance	total	% of GNI	male	female	pop. per doctor (latest)	infant mortality per 1,000 births, 2005	pop. having safe water (%), 2000		male			female
	4,387	2,717	6,930,434	6,744,616	-185,818	1,363,576	9.1	66.0	70.0	730	38.3	82	118	87.2	80.3	World	
	4,434	607	128,896	140,874	+11,978	188,226	14.5	51.8	53.8	2,560	78.4	64	103	72.2	53.8	Africa	
	4,365	137	8,854	16,653	+7,799	35,563	35.6	49.8	50.2	12,890	96.1	46	80	76.5	55.4	Central Africa	
	5,667	179	19,575	9,904	-9,671	26,573	19.9	46.9	48.2	13,620	86.7	50	86	72.5	54.9	East Africa	
	4,591	1,006	39,602	41,639	+2,037	77,115	15.1	67.2	71.0	890	39.2	87	125	77.1	58.5	North Africa	
	3,161	4,818	38,442	36,089	-2,353	14,569	4.8	47.8	51.2	1,610	55.1	85	119	89.3	88.1	Southern Africa	
	3,876	147	22,423	36,590	+14,167	34,406	13.4	47.7	49.7	6,260	94.3	65	109	63.3	42.3	West Africa	
	2,328	6,753	2,138,514	1,595,412	-543,102	408,702	10.8	71.5	77.6	520	17.1	91	129	93.1	91.9	Americas	
	1,441	14,647	1,528,316	976,367	-551,949	—	—	75.0	80.4	370	6.2	100	140	95.7	95.3	Anglo-America <sup>3</sup>	
	686	18,408	222,241	252,418	+30,177	—	—	76.7	83.6	540	4.8	100	136	96.6	96.6	Canada	
	1,637	14,240	1,305,092	723,609	-581,483	—	—	74.8	80.1	360	6.4	100	141	95.7	95.3	United States	
	3,692	2,056	610,198	619,045	+8,847	408,702	10.8	69.4	76.0	690	23.6	86	123	91.6	89.9	Latin America	
	7,532	1,946	134,133	113,899	-20,234	15,574	25.4	67.5	71.6	380	29.4	79	118	83.1	82.8	Caribbean	
	6,969	853	25,355	11,344	-14,011	27,370	22.4	67.9	73.7	950	21.4	88	106	84.0	79.4	Central America	
	4,153	2,190	168,651	160,670	-7,981	113,955	10.7	72.7	77.6	810	12.6	88	134	94.6	91.5	Mexico	
	3,253	2,160	120,755	158,917	+38,162	251,803	9.9	68.9	76.2	710	26.3	86	122	92.4	91.4	South America	
	9,110	1,790	56,520	68,915	+12,395	99,461	12.5	69.4	75.6	830	23.5	86	108	94.3	90.9	Andean Group	
	2,986	2,340	49,735	60,632	+10,897	73,623	5.2	67.7	75.9	770	30.7	87	132	89.8	90.2	Brazil	
	1,358	2,484	14,500	29,640	+15,140	78,719	24.0	72.1	79.4	410	17.5	82	120	97.3	97.1	Other South America	
		7,318	1,565	1,799,979	2,028,586	+228,607	561,163	7.4	67.2	70.3	970	39.6	81	116	87.4	81.1	Asia
9,736		2,525	1,179,486	1,321,391	+141,905	90,936	2.5	71.2	75.0	610	22.3	78	121	97.1	91.5	Eastern Asia	
9,005		1,684	295,170	325,596	+30,426	89,283	2.4	70.4	73.7	620	25.2	75	123	96.7	90.5	China	
28,837		8,459	383,452	471,996	+88,544	—	—	78.6	85.6	530	2.7	97	110	100.0	100.0	Japan	
28,282		7,716	149,572	160,855	+11,283	—	—	71.7	79.3	740	6.4	92	123	99.2	96.6	South Korea	
6,672		4,276	351,292	362,945	+11,653	1,653	37.1	71.7	77.3	500	13.8	94	93	97.3	90.8	Other Eastern Asia	
6,864		546	91,054	75,813	-15,241	153,411	10.2	63.3	64.6	2,100	60.5	85	108	73.9	67.3	South Asia	
6,490		618	61,118	52,471	-8,647	76,904	6.3	63.6	65.2	1,920	56.3	84	112	77.2	75.2	India	
6,805		564	13,013	11,910	-1,103	39,359	24.2	64.7	65.5	1,840	76.2	90	100	66.8	40.0	Pakistan	
9,923		157	16,923	11,432	-5,491	37,148	30.9	60.4	60.5	5,080	71.0	85	97	63.2	49.5	Other South Asia	
8,406		862	353,337	410,291	+56,954	183,226	16.0	66.8	71.9	3,120	33.9	78	123	94.5	89.5	Southeast Asia	
3,508		2,845	176,101	221,090	+44,989	133,590	10.5	67.3	71.9	610	35.5	85	118	93.0	82.5	Southwest Asia	
1,676		2,678	12,654	15,806	+3,152	8,978	6.2	61.0	68.9	330	54.0	82	99	99.6	99.2	Central Asia	
8,843	8,580	79,974	121,229	+41,255	—	—	73.4	77.5	620	12.7	95	117	90.3	83.5	Gulf Cooperation Council		
4,455	2,460	20,336	28,356	+8,020	8,902	2.6	68.6	71.4	1,200	41.6	92	131	88.7	80.3	Iran		
3,868	1,908	63,138	55,700	-7,438	115,710	14.8	67.6	71.9	690	31.6	82	119	93.2	77.8	Other Southwest Asia		
	2,534	6,440	2,932,353	3,068,534	+136,181	204,421	8.6	71.0	79.1	300	7.2	98	130	99.1	98.0	Europe	
	4,422	6,936	2,667,945	2,727,170	+59,225	51,013	9.8	75.5	81.8	290	4.8	100	137	99.4	99.0	European Union (EU)	
	3,223	8,231	362,398	357,881	-4,517	—	—	76.7	83.8	330	3.6	100	142	98.9	98.7	France	
	6,997	7,442	601,761	748,531	+146,770	—	—	75.8	82.0	290	4.1	100	131	100.0	100.0	Germany	
	6,935	6,029	242,744	251,003	+8,259	—	—	77.6	83.2	180	5.9	100	151	99.1	98.5	Italy	
	3,054	6,412	165,920	125,872	-40,048	—	—	76.7	83.2	240	4.4	99	138	98.4	96.9	Spain	
	10,296	6,756	399,478	320,057	-79,421	—	—	75.9	81.0	720	5.1	100	137	100.0	100.0	United Kingdom	
	3,436	6,722	895,644	923,825	+28,181	51,013	9.8	73.6	80.3	320	5.2	100	133	99.5	98.9	Other EU	
	9,474	15,621	125,857	153,411	+27,554	—	—	78.5	83.5	480	3.8	100	131	100.0	100.0	Other Western Europe <sup>4</sup>	
	1,427	5,060	138,550	187,954	+49,404	153,408	8.2	62.3	73.8	290	11.7	95	119	98.5	96.2	Eastern Europe	
	1,177	6,425	52,410	125,960	+73,550	103,246	7.6	59.9	73.3	240	11.5	99	117	99.7	99.4	Russia	
	1,481	3,727	16,976	17,927	+951	10,726	7.2	62.2	74.0	330	10.0	98	120	99.8	99.6	Ukraine	
	2,496	3,083	69,164	44,066	-25,098	39,436	11.3	67.3	74.7	370	13.4	84	121	95.1	86.9	Other Eastern Europe	
	564	8,660	91,999	85,427	-6,572	1,064	16.3	74.5	79.4	480	14.7	87	117	92.5	90.8	Oceania	
	407	1,849	69,260	66,366	-2,894	—	—	78.5	83.3	400	4.7	100	116	100.0	100.0	Australia	
	1,498	3,741	22,738	19,061	-3,677	1,064	16.3	68.3	73.3	770	30.1	67	118	80.1	75.6	Pacific Ocean Islands	

Gibraltar, Guernsey, Iceland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, and Switzerland.

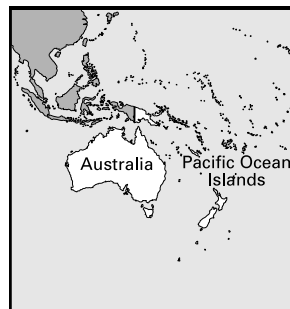
Europe



Eastern Europe



Oceania



















Area and population

This table provides the area and particular populations for each of the countries of the world and for all but the smallest political dependencies having a permanent civilian population. The data represent the latest published and unpublished data for both the surveyed area of the countries and their populations, the latter as of a single recent year (2010), as of a recent census to provide the fullest comparison of certain demographic measures that are not always available between successive national censuses, and as of decade population estimates over a seventy year (1960–2030) span. The 2010 midyear estimates (as a population estimate by decade) are based on a combination of national sources (both print and online), the United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base, databases of other international organizations, and *Encyclopædia Britannica's* own estimates.

One principal point to bear in mind when studying these statistics is that all of them, whatever degree of precision may be implied by the exactness of the numbers, are estimates—all of varying, and some of suspect, accuracy—even when they *contain* a very full enumeration. The United States—which has a long tradition both of census taking and of the use of the most sophisticated analytical tools in processing the data—is unable to determine within 1.2% (the estimated 2000 undercount) its total population nationally. And that is an *average* underenumeration. In states and larger cities, where enumeration of particular populations, including illegal, is more difficult, the accuracy of the enumerated count may be off as much as 3.1% at a state level (in New Mexico, for instance) and by a greater percent for a single city. The high accuracy attained by census operations in China may approach 0.25% of rigorously maintained civil population

registers. Other national census operations not so based, however, are inherently less accurate. For example, Ethiopia's first-ever census in 1984 resulted in figures that were 30% or more above prevailing estimates. An undercount of 2–8% is more typical, but even census operations offering results of 30% or more above or below prevailing estimates can still represent well-founded benchmarks from which future planning may proceed. The editors have tried to take account of the range of variation and accuracy in published data, but it is difficult to establish a value for many sources of inaccuracy unless some country or agency has made a conscientious effort to establish both the relative accuracy (precision) of its estimate and the absolute magnitude of the quantity it is trying to measure—for example, the number of people in Cambodia who died at the hands of the Khmer Rouge. If a figure of 2,000,000 is adopted, what is its accuracy: ± 1%, 10%, 50%? Are the original data documentary or evidentiary, complete or incomplete, analytically biased or unbiased, in good agreement with other published data?

Many similar problems exist and in endless variations: What is the extent of eastern European immigration to western Europe in search of jobs? And how many of these migrants have returned to their home countries in the recent past? How many registered and unregistered refugees from Afghanistan, Sudan, or Iraq are there in surrounding countries? How many undocumented aliens are there in the United Kingdom, Japan, or the United States? How many Tamils have left Sri Lanka as a result of civil unrest in their homeland? How many Amerindians exist (remain, preserving their original language and a mode of life unassimilated by the larger national culture) in the countries of South America?

Area and population

country	area			population (latest estimate)					population (recent census)				
	square miles	square kilo-metres	rank	total midyear 2010	rank	density		% annual growth rate 2005–10	census year	total	male (%)	female (%)	urban (%)
						per sq mi	per sq km						
Afghanistan	252,072	652,864	41	28,200,000	43	104.3	40.3	2.3	2000	23,511,400	51.1	48.9	22.7 <sup>1</sup>
Albania	11,082	28,703	142	3,205,000	134	289.2	111.7	0.5	2001	3,069,275	49.9	50.1	42.2
Algeria	919,595	2,381,741	11	35,866,000	35	39.0	15.1	1.6	2008	34,229,692 <sup>2</sup>	50.5 <sup>2</sup>	49.5 <sup>2</sup>	65.9 <sup>3</sup>
American Samoa	77	200	209	65,900	207	855.8	329.5	1.1	2000	57,291	51.1	48.9	46.6 <sup>3</sup>
Andorra	179	464	195	83,900	203	468.7	180.8	1.5	2010 <sup>6, 7</sup>	84,082	52.1	47.9	90.3
Angola	481,354	1,246,700	24	18,993,000	59	39.5	15.2	2.7	1970	5,673,046	52.1	47.9	14.2
Antigua and Barbuda	171	442	198	90,300	201	528.1	204.3	1.7	2001	75,078 <sup>8</sup>	47.6	52.4	37.1 <sup>9</sup>
Argentina	1,073,520	2,780,403	8	40,666,000	33	37.9	14.6	1.0	2001	36,260,130	48.7	51.3	88.3 <sup>9</sup>
Armenia	11,484	29,743	141	3,090,000	136	269.1	103.9	0.2	2001	3,002,594	46.9	53.1	64.8
Aruba	75	193	210	108,000	195	1,440.0	559.6	1.4	2000	90,506	48.0	52.0	50.5 <sup>9</sup>
Australia	2,973,952	7,702,501	6	22,403,000	52	7.5	2.9	1.9	2006	19,855,288 <sup>11</sup>	49.4	50.6	88.2 <sup>12</sup>
Austria	32,386	83,879	113	8,382,000	92	258.8	99.9	0.4	2001	8,032,926	48.4	51.6	66.8
Azerbaijan	33,436	86,600 <sup>13</sup>	112	9,062,000	89	271.0	104.6	1.3	2009	8,922,300 <sup>14</sup>	49.0 <sup>15</sup>	51.0 <sup>15</sup>	54.2 <sup>15</sup>
Bahamas, The	5,382	13,939	159	347,000	178	64.5	24.9	1.3	2000	303,611	48.7	51.3	88.4 <sup>5</sup>
Bahrain	292	757	186	1,216,000	157	4,164.4	1,606.3	6.5	2001	650,604	57.4	42.6	88.4
Bangladesh	56,977	147,570	93	158,066,000	8	2,774.2	1,071.1	1.3	2001	123,151,246 <sup>11</sup>	50.9	49.1	23.4
Barbados	166	430	199	276,000	182	1,662.7	641.9	0.2	2000	250,010 <sup>14</sup>	48.0	52.0	50.0 <sup>5</sup>
Belarus	80,153	207,595	85	9,457,000	86	118.0	45.6	-0.5	2009	9,489,000 <sup>14</sup>	46.6	53.4	74.3
Belgium	11,787	30,528	139	10,868,000	76	922.0	356.0	0.7	2008 <sup>6, 7</sup>	10,666,866	49.0	51.0	97.4 <sup>3</sup>
Belize	8,867	22,965	150	345,000	179	38.9	15.0	3.5	2000	240,204	50.5	49.5	47.7
Benin	44,310	114,763	101	9,056,000	90	204.4	78.9	3.1	2002	6,769,914	48.5	51.5	38.9
Bermuda	21	54	216	68,300	206	3,252.4	1,264.8	0.7	2000 <sup>17</sup>	62,059	48.0	52.0	100.0
Bhutan	14,824	38,394	135	700,000	164	47.2	18.2	1.3	2005	672,425 <sup>11, 14</sup>	54.2	45.8	30.9
Bolivia	424,164	1,098,581	27	9,947,000	83	23.5	9.1	1.9	2001	8,274,325	49.8	50.2	62.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,772	51,209	127	3,839,000	128	194.2	75.0	-0.0	1991	4,377,033	49.9	50.1	39.6
Botswana	224,848	582,356	47	2,029,000	145	9.0	3.5	2.0	2001	1,680,863	48.4	51.6	51.5
Brazil	3,287,612	8,514,877	5	193,253,000	5	58.8	22.7	1.1	2000	169,872,856	49.2	50.8	81.2
Brunei	2,226	5,765	169	414,000	174	186.0	71.8	2.3	2001	332,844	50.8	49.2	72.8 <sup>9</sup>
Bulgaria	42,858	111,002	103	7,562,000	95	176.4	68.1	-0.5	2001	7,928,901	48.7	51.3	69.0
Burkina Faso	104,543	270,764	73	16,287,000	63	155.8	60.2	3.4	2006	14,017,262	48.3	51.7	22.7
Burundi	10,740	27,816	145	8,519,000	91	793.2	306.3	2.9	2008	8,036,618 <sup>14</sup>	48.9	51.1	10.7 <sup>9</sup>
Cambodia	69,898	181,035	89	14,414,000	67	206.2	79.6	1.5	2008	13,395,862	48.6	51.4	19.5
Cameroon	183,920	476,350	53	19,640,000	58	106.8	41.2	2.5	2005	17,463,836	49.4	50.6	58.2 <sup>22</sup>
Canada	3,855,103	9,984,670	2	34,132,000	36	8.9	3.4	1.1	2006	31,612,897 <sup>11</sup>	49.0 <sup>11</sup>	51.0 <sup>11</sup>	80.1 <sup>12</sup>
Cape Verde	1,557	4,033	172	509,000	171	326.9	126.2	1.6	2000	434,625	48.5	51.5	53.4
Cayman Islands	102	264	208	53,000	211	519.6	200.8	1.8	1999	39,020 <sup>24</sup>	48.8 <sup>24</sup>	51.2 <sup>24</sup>	100.0 <sup>5</sup>
Central African Republic	240,324	622,436	43	4,845,000	118	20.2	7.8	2.1	2003	3,151,072 <sup>10</sup>	49.8 <sup>10</sup>	50.2 <sup>10</sup>	37.9 <sup>10</sup>
Chad	495,755	1,284,000	21	11,594,000	73	23.4	9.0	3.0	2009	11,175,915 <sup>14, 26</sup>	49.3	50.7	21.7
Chile	291,930	756,096	38	16,746,000	60	57.4	22.1	0.9	2002	15,116,435	49.3	50.7	86.6
China	3,696,100	9,572,900	3	1,338,085,000	1	362.0	139.8	0.5	2000	1,265,830,000	51.6	48.4	36.2
Colombia	440,831	1,141,748	26	44,205,000	29	100.3	38.7	1.3	2005	42,090,502	49.1	50.9	75.0
Comoros	719	1,862	178	691,000	165	961.1	371.1	2.3	2003	575,660	49.6	50.4	27.9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	905,568	2,345,410	12	67,827,000	19	74.9	28.9	2.8	1984	29,671,407	49.2	50.8	32.1 <sup>12</sup>
Congo, Rep. of the	132,047	342,000	64	3,932,000	127	29.8	11.5	2.3	1984 <sup>17</sup>	1,909,248	48.7	51.3	52.0
Costa Rica	19,730	51,100	128	4,516,000	119	228.9	88.4	1.4	2000	3,810,179	49.9	50.1	59.0
Côte d'Ivoire	123,863	320,803	68	21,059,000	55	170.0	65.6	2.2	1998	15,366,672	51.0	49.0	43.6 <sup>5</sup>
Croatia	21,831	56,542	126	4,426,000	121	202.7	78.3	-0.1	2001	4,437,460	48.1	51.9	58.1 <sup>9</sup>
Cuba	42,427	109,886	104	11,239,000	75	264.9	102.3	-0.0	2002	11,177,743	50.1	49.9	75.9
Cyprus <sup>27</sup>	3,572	9,251	167	1,085,000	159	303.8	117.3	1.5	2001 <sup>28</sup>	689,565	49.1	50.9	68.8
Czech Republic	30,450	78,865	116	10,526,000	78	345.7	133.5	0.6	2001	10,230,060	48.7	51.3	74.6
Denmark	16,640	43,098	132	5,546,000	109	333.3	128.7	0.5	2008 <sup>6</sup>	5,475,791	49.5	50.5	86.3
Djibouti	8,950	23,200	149	833,000	162	93.1	35.9	1.9	2009	818,159 <sup>14</sup>	46.6 <sup>64</sup>	53.4 <sup>64</sup>	70.6
Dominica	290	751	187	72,200	205	249.0	96.1	0.4	2001	71,239	51.0	49.0	71.4 <sup>9</sup>
Dominican Republic	18,792	48,671	130	9,884,000	84	526.0	203.1	1.4	2002	8,562,541	49.8	50.2	63.6
East Timor	5,760	14,919	158	1,143,000	158	198.4	76.6	3.1	2004	923,198	50.9	49.1	8.4





## Area and population (continued)

country	area			population (latest estimate)					population (recent census)				
	square miles	square kilometres	rank	total midyear 2010	rank	density		% annual growth rate 2005–10	census year	total	male (%)	female (%)	urban (%)
						per sq mi	per sq km						
Ecuador	98,985	256,370	76	14,219,000	69	143.6	55.5	1.5	2001	12,156,608	49.5	50.5	61.0 <sup>29</sup>
Egypt	386,874	1,002,000	30	84,474,000	14	218.4	84.3	1.8	2006	72,579,030 <sup>14</sup>	51.1	48.9	42.6
El Salvador	8,124	21,040	152	6,052,000	105	745.0	287.6	0.3	2007	5,744,113	47.3	52.7	62.7
Equatorial Guinea	10,831	28,051	144	651,000	166	60.1	23.2	2.8	2002	1,014,999 <sup>30</sup>	49.4 <sup>30</sup>	50.6 <sup>30</sup>	45.2 <sup>5</sup>
Eritrea	46,774	121,144	99	5,224,000	112	111.7	43.1	3.2	1984	2,703,998	49.9	50.1	15.1
Estonia	17,462	45,227	131	1,340,000	154	76.7	29.6	−0.1	2000	1,370,052	46.1	53.9	69.2
Ethiopia	410,678	1,063,652	28	79,456,000	16	193.5	74.7	2.5	2007	73,918,505 <sup>14</sup>	50.5	49.5	16.2
Faroe Islands	540	1,399	180	48,800	213	90.4	34.9	0.2	2010 <sup>6, 7</sup>	48,650	52.0	48.0	40.3 <sup>3</sup>
Fiji	7,055	18,272	155	844,000	160	119.6	46.2	0.5	2007	837,271	50.7	49.3	50.7
Finland	130,666	338,424	65	5,364,000	111	41.1	15.8	0.4	2008 <sup>6, 7</sup>	5,300,484	49.0	51.0	84.8 <sup>3</sup>
France <sup>32</sup>	210,026	543,965	48	62,962,000	21	299.8	115.7	0.6	1999	58,518,748	48.6	51.4	75.5
French Guiana	32,253	83,534	115	237,000	186	7.3	2.8	3.2	1999	157,274	50.4	49.6	77.8 <sup>33</sup>
French Polynesia	1,544	4,000	173	269,000	183	174.2	67.3	1.2	2007	259,706	51.2	48.8	51.6 <sup>12</sup>
Gabon	103,347	267,667	75	1,501,000	152	14.5	5.6	1.9	1993	1,011,710	49.3	50.7	73.2
Gambia, The	4,491	11,632	162	1,751,000	148	389.9	150.5	2.8	2003	1,364,507	49.6	50.4	26.1 <sup>25</sup>
Gaza Strip	141	365	202	1,531,000	151	10,858.2	4,194.5	3.2	2007	1,416,539	50.7	49.3	...
Georgia	26,911 <sup>36</sup>	69,700 <sup>36</sup>	121	4,356,000 <sup>37</sup>	123	197.4 <sup>37</sup>	76.2 <sup>37</sup>	−0.0	2002	4,371,534 <sup>38</sup>	47.2	52.8	52.3
Germany	137,879	357,104	63	81,644,000	15	592.1	228.6	−0.2	2007 <sup>6, 7</sup>	82,314,900	49.0	51.0	73.4 <sup>12</sup>
Ghana	92,098	238,533	81	24,340,000	47	264.3	102.0	2.0	2000	18,912,079	49.5	50.5	43.8
Greece	50,949	131,957	96	11,329,000	74	222.4	85.9	0.4	2001	10,964,020	49.5	50.5	72.8
Greenland	836,330	2,166,086	13	56,400	209	0.07	0.03	−0.2	2008 <sup>6, 7</sup>	56,462	52.9	47.1	82.2 <sup>25</sup>
Grenada	133	344	204	108,000	195	812.0	314.0	0.6	2001	102,632	49.2	50.8	38.4
Guadeloupe	629	1,630	179	409,000	176	650.2	250.9	0.5	1999	422,496 <sup>40</sup>	48.1 <sup>40</sup>	51.9 <sup>40</sup>	99.7 <sup>33, 40</sup>
Guam	217	561	193	187,000	189	861.8	333.3	1.9	2000	154,805	51.1	48.9	93.2 <sup>5</sup>
Guatemala	42,130	109,117	105	14,377,000	68	341.3	131.8	2.5	2002	11,237,196	48.9	51.1	46.1
Guernsey	30	78	214	65,300	208	2,176.7	837.2	0.5	2001	59,807 <sup>41</sup>	48.7	51.3	28.9 <sup>9, 42</sup>
Guinea	94,918	245,836	78	10,324,000	80	108.8	42.0	2.3	1996	7,165,750	48.8	51.2	26.0
Guinea-Bissau	13,948	36,125	137	1,593,000	150	114.2	44.1	2.2	2009	1,548,159 <sup>14</sup>	48.8	51.2	29.9 <sup>3</sup>
Guyana	83,012	214,999	84	748,000	163	9.8	4.0	−0.7	2002	751,223	50.1	49.9	28.4
Haiti	10,695	27,700	146	9,649,000	85	902.2	348.3	1.2	2003	8,373,750	48.2	51.8	40.8
Honduras	43,433	112,492	102	7,616,000	94	175.4	67.7	2.0	2001	6,535,344	49.4	50.6	44.8
Hong Kong	426	1,104	182	7,045,000	99	16,537.6	6,381.3	0.7	2006	6,864,346	47.7	52.3	100.0
Hungary	35,919	93,030	109	10,005,000	82	278.5	107.5	−0.2	2001	10,198,135	47.6	52.4	64.3
Iceland	39,769	103,000 <sup>45</sup>	106	317,000	181	8.0	3.1	1.3	2008 <sup>6, 7</sup>	313,376	50.9	49.1	93.1
India	1,222,559	3,166,414	7	1,173,108,000	2	959.6	370.5	1.5	2001	1,028,610,328	51.7	48.3	27.8
Indonesia	737,815	1,910,931	16	232,517,000	4	315.1	121.7	1.2	2000	206,264,595	50.1	49.9	42.0
Iran	636,374	1,648,200	18	73,887,000	17	116.1	44.8	1.4	2006	70,495,782 <sup>14</sup>	50.9	49.1	68.5
Iraq	167,618	434,128	58	31,467,000 <sup>46</sup>	39	187.7	72.5	2.2	1997	21,941,050	49.7	50.3	67.9
Ireland	27,133	70,273	120	4,451,000	120	164.0	63.3	1.7	2006	4,239,848	50.0	50.0	60.5 <sup>12</sup>
Isle of Man	221	572	192	82,900	204	375.1	144.9	0.9	2006	80,058	49.4	50.6	71.6
Israel <sup>48, 49</sup>	8,357	21,643	151	7,302,000	96	873.8	337.4	1.8	1995 <sup>17, 50</sup>	5,548,523	49.3	50.7	92.9 <sup>51</sup>
Italy	116,346	301,336	71	60,487,000	23	519.9	200.7	0.6	2001	56,995,744	48.4	51.6	67.3
Jamaica	4,244	10,991	164	2,702,000	140	636.7	245.8	0.4	2001	2,607,632	49.2	50.8	52.0
Japan	145,925	377,944	62	127,320,000	10	872.5	336.9	−0.1	2005	127,756,000	48.6	51.4	86.3
Jersey	46	118	213	93,000	200	2,021.7	788.1	1.1	2001	87,186	48.7	51.3	28.9 <sup>9, 42</sup>
Jordan	34,277	88,778	111	6,046,000	106	176.4	68.1	2.2	2004	5,103,639	51.5	48.5	78.3
Kazakhstan	1,052,090	2,724,900	9	16,310,000	62	15.5	6.0	1.5	2009	16,004,800 <sup>14</sup>	48.3	51.7	54.0
Kenya	224,961	582,646	46	40,863,000	32	181.6	70.1	2.7	1999	28,686,607	49.5	50.5	32.2 <sup>33</sup>
Kiribati	313	811	184	99,500	199	317.9	122.7	1.4	2005	92,533	49.3	50.7	47.5 <sup>12</sup>
Korea, North	47,399	122,762	98	24,249,000	48	511.6	197.5	0.6	2008	24,052,231	48.7	51.3	61.6 <sup>12</sup>
Korea, South	38,486	99,678	107	49,169,000	26	1,277.6	493.3	0.5	2005	47,278,951	50.0	50.0	81.5
Kosovo	4,212	10,908	165	1,815,000	147	430.9	166.4	0.5	1991	1,956,196	51.6	48.4	...
Kuwait	6,880	17,818	156	3,524,000	130	512.2	197.8	4.2	2005	2,213,403 <sup>52</sup>	52.0	48.0	98.3 <sup>12</sup>
Kyrgyzstan	77,199	199,945	86	5,141,000	114	66.6	25.7	0.5	1999	4,822,938	49.4	50.6	34.8
Laos	91,429	236,800	83	6,258,000	103	68.4	26.4	1.8	2005	5,621,982	49.8	50.2	27.1
Latvia	24,938	64,589	124	2,238,000	141	89.7	34.6	−0.5	2000	2,377,383	46.1	53.9	68.1
Lebanon	4,005	10,372	166	4,125,000	124	1,030.0	397.7	1.2	1997	4,005,025 <sup>53</sup>	50.2 <sup>53</sup>	49.8 <sup>53</sup>	85.0 <sup>51</sup>
Lesotho	11,720	30,355	140	1,920,000	146	163.8	63.3	−0.0	2006 <sup>17</sup>	1,876,633	48.6	51.4	22.8
Liberia	37,420	96,917	108	3,763,000	129	100.6	38.8	3.7	2008	3,476,608	50.0	50.0	47.0
Libya	686,127	1,777,060	17	6,546,000	101	9.5	3.7	2.0	2006	5,673,031	51.9	48.1	77.0 <sup>12</sup>
Liechtenstein	62	160	212	36,000	215	580.6	225.0	0.7	2008 <sup>6, 7</sup>	35,356	49.3	50.7	14.3 <sup>12</sup>
Lithuania	25,212	65,300	123	3,297,000	133	130.8	50.5	−0.7	2001	3,483,972	46.8	53.2	66.9
Luxembourg	999	2,586	175	506,000	172	506.5	195.7	1.7	2001	439,539	49.3	50.7	91.9 <sup>9</sup>
Macau	11.8	30.6	217	542,000	168	45,932.2	17,712.4	2.8	2006	502,113	48.8	51.2	100.0
Macedonia	9,928	25,713	148	2,051,000	143	206.6	79.8	0.1	2002	2,022,547	50.2	49.8	59.5 <sup>25</sup>
Madagascar	226,662	587,051	45	20,146,000	57	88.9	34.3	2.7	1993	12,238,914	49.7	50.3	22.9
Malawi	45,747	118,484	100	15,448,000	65	337.7	130.4	2.7	2008	13,077,160	48.6	51.4	15.3
Malaysia	127,366	329,876	67	28,275,000	43	222.0	85.7	1.7	2000	23,274,690	50.9	49.1	62.0
Maldives	115	298	206	320,000 <sup>54</sup>	180	2,782.6	1,073.8	1.8	2006	298,968 <sup>55</sup>	50.7	49.3	34.7
Mali	482,077	1,248,574	23	15,022,000	66	31.2	12.0	3.4	2009	14,517,176 <sup>14</sup>	49.6	50.4	35.1 <sup>3</sup>
Malta	122	316	205	413,000	175	3,388.0	1,308.6	0.4	2005	404,962	49.6	50.4	95.3 <sup>12</sup>
Marshall Islands	70	181	211	54,400	210	777.1	300.6	0.6	1999	50,848	51.2	48.8	65.2
Martinique	436	1,128	181	402,000	177	922.0	356.4	0.4	1999	381,427	47.4	52.6	97.3
Mauritania	398,000	1,030,700	29	3,205,000	135	8.1	3.1	2.5	2000	2,508,159	49.5	50.5	57.7 <sup>5</sup>
Mauritius	788	2,040	177	1,282,000	156	1,626.9	628.4	0.6	2000 <sup>17</sup>	1,179,137	49.5	50.5	42.7 <sup>5</sup>
Mayotte	144	374	201	201,000	188	1,395.8	537.4	2.8	2007	186,387	49.0	51.0	...
Mexico	758,450	1,964,375	15	108,396,000	11	142.9	55.2	0.8	2005	103,263,388	48.7	51.3	76.0 <sup>12</sup>
Micronesia	271	701	190	111,000	194	409.6	158.3	0.4	2000	107,008	50.6	49.4	28.3 <sup>5</sup>
Moldova	13,067	33,843	138	3,941,000	126	301.6	116.5	−0.0	2004	3,383,332 <sup>59</sup>	48.1	51.9	61.4
Monaco	0.78	2.02	220	35,200	216	45,128.2	17,425.7	−0.0	2008	31,109 <sup>11</sup>	47.9	52.1	100.0

	age distribution (%)						population (by decade, '000s)								country
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75 and over	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020 projection	2030 projection	
	34.0 <sup>29</sup> 31.8 33.9 42.5 <sup>31</sup> 46.1	28.0 <sup>29</sup> -----48.2----- 26.9 26.3 <sup>31</sup> 23.0	19.0 <sup>29</sup> 13.7 18.5 16.1 <sup>31</sup> 15.9	10.0 <sup>29</sup> 13.7 11.3 8.7 <sup>31</sup> 8.9	6.0 <sup>29</sup> -----6.3----- 6.5 5.2 <sup>31</sup> 4.4	3.0 <sup>29</sup> ----- 2.9 1.2 <sup>31</sup> 1.6	4,440 27,798 2,582 244 1,424	5,972 35,575 3,604 270 1,847	7,964 44,433 5,110 256 2,469	10,278 57,785 4,570 371 3,158	12,310 70,174 5,850 491 3,657	14,219 84,474 6,052 651 5,224	15,871 98,638 6,217 836 6,719	17,216 110,907 6,340 1,037 8,086	Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea
	18.1 45.0 21.9 29.0 16.9	21.4 28.3 19.1 27.9 18.7	20.8 14.7 19.8 21.1 19.3	18.6 7.2 19.1 14.5 22.0	15.6 3.7 13.3 6.1 15.3	5.5 1.1 6.8 1.4 7.8	1,211 22,550 35 394 4,430	1,360 28,948 39 520 4,606	1,477 35,409 43 634 4,800	1,569 48,292 48 724 4,986	1,370 61,856 46 795 5,176	1,340 79,456 49 844 5,364	1,334 96,553 51 882 5,621	1,302 112,545 54 937 5,835	Estonia Ethiopia Faroe Islands Fiji Finland
	17.9 34.0 26.0 33.8 <sup>34</sup> 44.9 <sup>25</sup>	20.2 24.2 26.6 23.7 <sup>34</sup> 26.4 <sup>25</sup>	21.9 23.3 23.4 17.0 <sup>34</sup> 15.2 <sup>25</sup>	18.7 12.5 15.3 17.4 <sup>34</sup> 8.8 <sup>25</sup>	13.6 4.3 6.9 6.9 <sup>34</sup> 3.6 <sup>25</sup>	7.7 1.7 1.8 1.2 <sup>34</sup> 0.8 <sup>25</sup>	45,684 33 84 486 318	50,770 49 117 529 431	53,880 68 151 682 616	56,699 116 197 926 896	59,045 165 235 1,233 1,302	62,962 237 269 1,501 1,751	65,726 299 300 1,779 2,227	67,288 363 325 2,044 2,736	France <sup>32</sup> French Guiana French Polynesia Gabon Gambia, The
	45.0 <sup>35</sup> 21.0 13.9 41.3 15.2	28.9 <sup>35</sup> 22.8 17.6 26.3 22.0	14.9 <sup>35</sup> 21.9 22.4 16.5 22.3	7.3 <sup>35</sup> 15.6 21.1 8.7 18.0	2.9 <sup>35</sup> 14.6 16.7 4.5 16.5	1.0 <sup>35</sup> 4.1 8.3 2.7 6.0	308 4,159 <sup>39</sup> 72,674 6,958 8,327	370 4,707 <sup>39</sup> 77,709 8,789 8,793	456 5,073 <sup>39</sup> 78,275 11,011 9,643	630 5,439 <sup>39</sup> 82,212 15,408 10,161	1,111 4,418 <sup>37</sup> 81,644 19,752 10,917	1,531 4,356 <sup>37</sup> 79,908 24,340 11,329	2,024 4,097 <sup>37</sup> 77,344 28,784 11,432	2,448 3,888 <sup>37</sup> 77,344 32,989 11,381	Gaza Strip Georgia Germany Ghana Greece
	23.8 35.1 23.6 <sup>40</sup> 30.5 43.6 <sup>31</sup>	22.1 28.1 22.4 <sup>40</sup> 24.1 27.4 <sup>31</sup>	23.3 17.6 24.3 <sup>40</sup> 23.3 14.3 <sup>31</sup>	20.4 9.0 15.7 <sup>40</sup> 13.9 9.4 <sup>31</sup>	10.4 -----10.2----- 9.3 <sup>40</sup> 6.7 4.1 <sup>31</sup>	7.4 -----4.7 <sup>40</sup> ----- 1.5 1.1 <sup>31</sup>	32 90 266 67 4,141	46 95 310 85 5,420	50 90 318 107 7,016	56 102 355 134 8,910	56 108 388 156 11,231	56 109 409 187 14,377	57 113 424 224 18,091	57 116 431 243 21,692	Greenland Grenada Guadeloupe Guam Guatemala
	17.2 44.1 <sup>43</sup> 40.8 <sup>3</sup> 35.6 <sup>44</sup> 42.7 <sup>25</sup>	18.8 26.5 <sup>43</sup> 28.3 <sup>3</sup> 25.6 <sup>44</sup> 29.3 <sup>25</sup>	23.2 15.9 <sup>43</sup> 16.7 <sup>3</sup> 20.9 <sup>44</sup> 14.2 <sup>25</sup>	20.0 9.0 <sup>43</sup> 9.2 <sup>3</sup> 10.9 <sup>44</sup> 8.2 <sup>25</sup>	13.4 3.9 <sup>43</sup> 4.2 <sup>3</sup> 4.7 <sup>44</sup> 4.5 <sup>25</sup>	7.4 0.6 <sup>43</sup> 0.8 <sup>3</sup> 1.6 <sup>44</sup> 1.1 <sup>25</sup>	45 3,123 617 571 3,697	51 3,843 620 715 4,541	53 4,628 789 759 5,508	61 6,147 996 772 6,798	62 8,384 1,279 786 8,413	65 10,324 1,593 748 9,649	67 13,467 1,926 754 10,693	68 16,897 2,270 819 11,784	Guernsey Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti
	42.2 <sup>29</sup> 13.7 16.6 21.0 35.3	29.1 <sup>29</sup> 20.6 22.2 22.3 26.6	15.1 <sup>29</sup> 26.2 23.5 21.4 19.5	8.3 <sup>29</sup> 23.5 21.0 19.2 10.9	4.1 <sup>29</sup> 10.4 14.3 10.4 -----7.7-----	1.2 <sup>29</sup> 5.6 6.1 5.7 -----	2,003 3,075 9,984 176 445,393	2,691 3,959 10,337 204 553,889	3,634 5,063 10,707 228 684,888	4,901 5,688 10,374 255 838,159	6,230 6,665 10,211 281 1,006,300	7,616 7,045 10,005 317 1,173,108	9,136 7,675 9,875 342 1,326,093	10,492 8,157 9,633 370 1,460,743	Honduras Hong Kong Hungary Iceland India
	30.4 25.1 43.8 <sup>47</sup> 20.4 16.9	29.3 35.4 30.2 <sup>47</sup> 23.7 17.2	21.8 20.6 14.5 <sup>47</sup> 23.0 22.0	11.3 11.6 6.9 <sup>47</sup> 17.6 21.1	5.8 5.4 3.6 <sup>47</sup> 10.5 14.4	1.4 1.9 1.0 <sup>47</sup> 8.4 8.4	93,058 21,704 7,497 2,834 49	116,921 28,805 10,210 2,954 52	146,582 39,330 14,024 3,401 64	177,385 56,733 18,079 3,515 69	205,280 65,458 24,652 3,801 76	232,517 73,887 31,467 4,451 83	254,218 82,411 40,228 4,762 85	271,485 88,509 48,909 4,988 87	Indonesia Iran Iraq Ireland Isle of Man
	29.2 14.1 <sup>19</sup> 32.4 13.6 16.9	25.0 18.9 <sup>19</sup> 25.9 16.8 18.4	19.6 23.8 <sup>19</sup> 20.6 20.4 25.9	13.1 19.0 <sup>19</sup> 11.0 21.3 19.7	9.1 16.0 <sup>19</sup> 6.8 18.4 12.6	4.0 8.2 <sup>19</sup> 3.3 9.5 6.5	2,114 50,200 1,629 94,096 63	2,958 53,822 1,869 104,331 71	3,862 56,434 2,133 116,807 76	4,613 56,719 2,369 123,537 84	6,098 57,645 2,589 126,861 87	7,302 60,487 2,702 127,320 93	8,326 61,902 2,767 123,981 98	9,240 62,353 2,805 117,725 101	Israel <sup>48, 49</sup> Italy Jamaica Japan Jersey
	38.2 23.7 <sup>12</sup> 43.2 36.9 21.6 <sup>4</sup>	30.1 28.7 <sup>12</sup> 30.3 28.3 23.8 <sup>4</sup>	18.6 20.7 <sup>12</sup> 14.7 18.7 25.2 <sup>4</sup>	8.0 16.4 <sup>12</sup> 7.0 10.7 15.8 <sup>4</sup>	4.2 7.9 <sup>12</sup> -----4.8----- 4.5 11.2 <sup>4</sup>	0.9 2.6 <sup>12</sup> ----- 0.9 2.4 <sup>4</sup>	896 9,982 8,104 41 10,946	1,623 13,106 11,249 49 14,247	2,225 14,967 16,261 58 17,239	3,254 16,398 23,433 71 20,143	4,798 14,884 31,441 85 22,859	6,046 16,310 40,863 99 24,249	6,867 17,317 52,034 112 25,069	8,125 17,854 63,199 123 25,573	Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Korea, North
	18.6 <sup>12</sup> 37.4 25.0 36.2 <sup>33</sup> 39.4	22.5 <sup>12</sup> 28.8 29.0 27.3 <sup>33</sup> 28.3	26.0 <sup>12</sup> 16.5 31.2 18.6 <sup>33</sup> 17.0	19.2 <sup>12</sup> 10.3 11.8 8.9 <sup>33</sup> 9.5	10.7 <sup>12</sup> 5.3 -----3.0----- 7.2 <sup>33</sup> 4.4	3.0 <sup>12</sup> 1.7 -----1.8 <sup>33</sup> ----- 1.4	25,068 947 292 2,173 2,124	31,440 1,219 748 2,964 2,692	37,459 1,521 1,358 3,627 3,238	42,983 1,862 2,141 4,395 4,207	46,429 1,700 2,236 4,883 5,245	49,169 1,815 3,524 5,141 6,258	50,166 1,933 4,412 5,414 7,440	50,326 2,066 5,523 5,700 8,609	Korea, South Kosovo Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Laos
	18.1 28.0 <sup>53</sup> 33.9 41.9 30.3 <sup>12</sup>	21.2 30.0 <sup>53</sup> 32.5 29.1 31.9 <sup>12</sup>	21.4 19.8 <sup>53</sup> 15.9 16.7 21.0 <sup>12</sup>	18.3 12.4 <sup>53</sup> 10.0 7.4 10.8 <sup>12</sup>	15.7 9.8 <sup>53</sup> -----5.6----- 3.4 4.9 <sup>12</sup>	5.3 -----2.1----- 1.5 1.1 <sup>12</sup>	2,121 1,786 859 1,055 1,349	2,359 2,383 1,067 1,397 1,994	2,512 2,899 1,359 1,857 3,063	2,713 3,440 1,703 2,139 4,365	2,373 3,791 1,916 2,601 5,346	2,238 4,125 1,920 3,763 6,546	2,143 4,243 1,969 4,828 7,699	2,025 4,335 1,952 5,986 8,519	Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Libya
	16.8 19.5 18.9 15.2 21.1	19.9 21.2 18.6 25.6 23.8	22.5 22.8 25.5 26.3 22.0	22.6 17.2 18.4 23.0 18.1	13.1 14.2 12.9 6.6 11.7	5.1 5.1 5.7 3.3 3.3	16 2,765 314 173 1,392	21 3,138 339 254 1,568	26 3,436 364 252 1,795	29 3,698 382 372 1,909	33 3,500 436 431 2,031	36 3,297 506 542 2,051	39 3,097 566 582 2,054	42 2,946 633 605 2,024	Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Macau Macedonia
	44.7 45.9 33.0 <sup>5</sup> 31.1 <sup>56</sup> 47.6 <sup>3</sup>	27.7 27.7 28.3 <sup>5</sup> 33.2 <sup>56</sup> 26.2 <sup>3</sup>	15.6 14.5 21.0 <sup>5</sup> 18.3 <sup>56</sup> 13.8 <sup>3</sup>	7.2 6.7 11.6 <sup>5</sup> 9.2 <sup>56</sup> 7.7 <sup>3</sup>	3.9 3.4 4.9 <sup>5</sup> 5.2 <sup>56</sup> 3.9 <sup>3</sup>	0.9 1.8 1.2 <sup>5</sup> 1.3 <sup>56</sup> 0.8 <sup>3</sup>	5,103 3,450 8,428 99 4,495	6,546 4,508 10,910 121 5,546	8,604 6,259 13,460 158 6,822	11,273 9,546 17,882 216 8,327	15,275 11,802 23,151 272 10,621	20,146 15,448 28,275 320 15,022	25,687 20,204 32,652 375 19,479	31,528 25,639 36,619 422 24,705	Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali
	17.2 42.9 22.0 43.9 25.2	21.7 28.7 21.0 27.0 26.0	19.7 16.7 24.4 15.9 14.8	22.3 8.2 16.0 7.7 14.9	13.5 2.6 11.1 4.3 6.8	5.6 0.9 5.5 1.2 2.3	329 15 282 1,117 662	326 22 325 1,289 829	364 31 326 1,545 966	360 44 360 1,925 1,059	390 51 384 2,501 1,187	413 54 402 3,205 1,282	415 59 411 4,005 1,366	409 62 414 4,851 1,419	Malta Marshall Islands Martinique Mauritania Mauritius
	41.2 <sup>57</sup> 30.7 <sup>58</sup> 40.3 19.160 12.8 <sup>61</sup>	28.5 <sup>57</sup> 26.3 <sup>58</sup> 28.4 26.360 12.7 <sup>61</sup>	17.8 <sup>57</sup> 20.4 <sup>58</sup> 16.9 20.960 19.2 <sup>61</sup>	7.7 <sup>57</sup> 11.8 <sup>58</sup> 9.1 19.160 21.8 <sup>61</sup>	3.8 <sup>57</sup> 5.9 <sup>58</sup> 3.9 14.360 -----19.161-----	1.1 <sup>57</sup> 2.2 <sup>58</sup> 1.4 -----12.161-----	25 37,877 45 3,004 21	35 52,028 61 3,595 24	52 69,325 73 4,010 27	89 84,002 96 4,364 30	147 98,439 107 4,223 35	201 108,396 109 3,941 35	253 115,762 117 3,722 36	305 120,928 121 3,506 37	Mayotte Mexico Micronesia Moldova Monaco
	35.8 20.6 <sup>62</sup> 31.3 <sup>65</sup> 44.7 <sup>35</sup> 38.6	30.2 23.1 <sup>62</sup> 28.9 <sup>65</sup> 26.4 <sup>35</sup> 28.7	20.5 20.5 <sup>62</sup> 20.1 <sup>65</sup> 15.6 <sup>35</sup> 15.5	8.3 18.2 <sup>62</sup> 11.7 <sup>65</sup> 8.8 <sup>35</sup> 10.9	-----5.2----- 12.8 <sup>62</sup> 6.0 <sup>65</sup> 3.8 <sup>35</sup> 5.2	3.9 <sup>62</sup> 3.9 <sup>62</sup> 2.0 <sup>65</sup> 0.7 <sup>35</sup> 1.1	931 467 12,423 7,646 22,839	1,248 520 15,909 9,4							

## Area and population (continued)

country	area			population (latest estimate)					population (recent census)				
	square miles	square kilometres	rank	total midyear 2010	rank	density		% annual growth rate 2005–10	census year	total	male (%)	female (%)	urban (%)
						per sq mi	per sq km						
Namibia	318,193	824,116	35	2,212,000	142	7.0	2.7	1.9	2001	1,830,330	48.5	51.5	33.0
Nauru	8.2	21.2	219	9,300	220	1,134.1	438.7	–1.5	2002	10,065	51.0	49.0	100.0
Nepal	56,827	147,181	94	28,952,000	42	509.5	196.7	1.3	2001	23,151,423	49.9	50.1	14.2
Netherlands	16,040	41,543	133	16,602,000	61	1,035.0	399.6	0.4	2001	15,985,538	49.5	50.5	89.6 <sup>9</sup>
Netherlands Antilles	308	800	185	204,000	187	662.3	255.0	1.9	2001	175,653	47.0	53.0	69.3 <sup>9</sup>
New Caledonia	7,172	18,575	154	249,000	185	34.7	13.4	1.4	2004	230,789	50.5	49.5	63.7 <sup>12</sup>
New Zealand	104,515	270,692	74	4,369,000	122	41.8	16.1	1.1	2006	4,143,282	48.8	51.2	86.2 <sup>12</sup>
Nicaragua	50,337	130,373	97	5,822,000	108	115.7	44.7	1.3	2005	5,142,098	49.3	50.7	55.9
Niger	459,286	1,189,546	22	15,878,000	64	34.6	13.3	3.8	2001	11,060,291	49.9	50.1	16.3
Nigeria	356,669	923,768	32	158,259,000	7	443.7	171.3	2.4	2006	140,431,790	50.8	49.2	48.2 <sup>12</sup>
Northern Mariana Islands	176	457	196	48,300	214	274.4	105.7	–7.3	2000	69,221	46.2	53.8	90.1
Norway	148,718 <sup>66</sup>	385,179 <sup>66</sup>	61	4,888,000	117	32.9	12.7	1.1	2001	4,520,947	49.6	50.4	76.5
Oman	119,500	309,500	70	2,968,000	137	24.8	9.6	1.9	2003	2,340,815	56.1	43.9	71.5
Pakistan <sup>68</sup>	340,499	881,889	34	184,405,000	6	541.6	209.1	1.7	1998	130,579,571 <sup>69</sup>	52.0 <sup>69</sup>	48.0 <sup>69</sup>	33.3 <sup>69</sup>
Palau	188	488	194	20,500	218	109.0	42.0	0.6	2005	19,907	53.7	46.3	70.0 <sup>12</sup>
Panama	29,157	75,517	118	3,328,000	132	114.1	44.1	1.4	2010	3,322,576 <sup>14</sup>	50.3	49.7	74.1 <sup>3</sup>
Papua New Guinea	178,704	462,840	54	6,065,000	104	33.9	13.1	2.2	2000	5,130,365	51.9	48.1	13.2 <sup>5</sup>
Paraguay	157,048	406,752	59	6,376,000	102	40.6	15.7	1.5	2002	5,163,198	50.4	49.6	56.7
Peru	496,218	1,285,198	20	29,244,000	40	58.9	22.8	1.5	2007	27,419,294 <sup>11</sup>	49.7	50.3	75.9
Philippines	115,831	300,000	72	93,617,000	12	808.2	312.1	1.8	2000	76,504,077	50.4	49.6	58.5 <sup>5</sup>
Poland	120,726	312,679	69	38,183,000	34	316.3	122.1	0.0	2002	38,230,100	48.4	51.6	61.8
Portugal	35,558	92,094	110	10,643,000	77	299.3	115.6	0.2	2001	10,356,117 <sup>17</sup>	48.3 <sup>17</sup>	51.7 <sup>17</sup>	65.8 <sup>9</sup>
Puerto Rico	3,515	9,104	168	3,799,000	125	1,132.0	437.1	0.3	2000	3,808,610	48.1	51.9	94.6 <sup>5</sup>
Qatar	4,468	11,571	163	1,697,000	149	379.8	146.7	14.0	2010	1,696,563 <sup>14</sup>	75.7	24.3	100.0 <sup>4</sup>
Réunion	973	2,520	176	834,000	161	857.1	331.0	1.4	1999	706,300	49.1	50.9	82.7
Romania	92,043	238,391	82	21,444,000	54	233.0	90.0	–0.2	2002	21,680,974	48.7	51.3	52.7
Russia	6,601,700	17,098,200	1	141,892,000	9	21.5	8.3	–0.2	2002	145,166,731	46.6	53.4	73.3
Rwanda	10,185	26,379	147	10,277,000	81	1,009.0	389.6	2.7	2002	8,128,553	47.7	52.3	16.9
St. Kitts and Nevis	104	269	207	49,900	212	479.8	185.5	0.8	2001	46,111	49.7	50.3	34.2 <sup>9</sup>
St. Lucia	238	617	191	174,000	192	731.1	282.0	1.1	2001	151,156	48.9	51.1	38.0 <sup>9</sup>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	150	389	200	101,000	198	673.3	259.6	–0.8	2001	109,022	50.9	49.1	44.8 <sup>5</sup>
Samoa	1,075	2,785	174	183,000	190	170.2	65.7	0.4	2006	180,741	51.8	48.2	20.9
San Marino	24	61	215	31,800	217	1,325.0	521.3	1.3	2008 <sup>6</sup> , <sup>7</sup>	30,792	49.1	50.9	96.0 <sup>12</sup>
Sao Tome and Principe	386	1,001	183	176,000	191	456.0	175.8	2.2	2001	137,599	49.6	50.4	47.7 <sup>9</sup>
Saudi Arabia	830,000	2,149,690	14	25,732,000	46	31.0	12.0	1.7	2004	22,673,538	55.4	44.6	87.7 <sup>25</sup>
Senegal	75,955	196,722	87	12,323,000	72	162.2	62.6	2.7	2002	9,855,338	49.2	50.8	40.7
Serbia <sup>71</sup>	29,922	77,498	117	7,293,000	97	243.7	94.1	–0.4	2002	7,498,001	48.6	51.4	56.4
Seychelles	174	452	197	87,600	202	503.4	193.8	1.1	2002	81,755	49.8	50.2	64.6 <sup>9</sup>
Sierra Leone	27,699	71,740	119	5,836,000	107	210.7	81.3	2.7	2004	4,976,871	48.6	51.4	38.8 <sup>25</sup>
Singapore	274	710	189	5,093,000 <sup>72</sup>	115	18,587.6	7,173.2	3.6	2000 <sup>17</sup>	3,263,209	50.0	50.0	100.0
Slovakia	18,932	49,034	129	5,431,000	110	286.9	110.8	0.2	2001	5,379,455	48.6	51.4	55.0
Slovenia	7,827	20,273	153	2,051,000	143	262.0	101.2	0.5	2002	1,964,036	48.8	51.2	50.8
Solomon Islands	10,954	28,370	143	536,000	169	48.9	18.9	2.5	1999	409,042	51.7	48.3	15.6
Somalia	246,201	637,657	42	9,359,000	88	38.0	14.7	2.3	1975	4,089,203	50.1	49.9	25.4
South Africa	471,359	1,220,813	25	49,991,000	25	106.1	40.9	1.3	2001	44,819,778	47.8	52.2	57.7 <sup>9</sup>
Spain	195,364	505,991	51	46,506,000	27	238.0	91.9	1.3	2001	40,847,371	49.0	51.0	77.8 <sup>9</sup>
Sri Lanka	25,332	65,610	122	20,410,000	56	805.7	311.1	0.9	2001	16,864,544 <sup>73</sup>	49.5 <sup>73</sup>	50.5 <sup>73</sup>	14.6 <sup>73</sup>
Sudan	967,499	2,505,810	10	43,940,000	30	45.4	17.5	2.8	2008	39,154,490 <sup>14</sup>	51.3	48.7	37.6 <sup>23</sup>
Suriname	63,251	163,820	91	524,000	170	8.3	3.2	0.9	2004	492,829	50.3	49.7	76.1 <sup>25</sup>
Swaziland	6,704	17,364	157	1,354,000	153	202.0	78.0	1.5	2007	1,018,449	47.3	52.7	22.1
Sweden	173,860	450,295	55	9,381,000	87	54.0	20.8	0.8	2008 <sup>6</sup> , <sup>7</sup>	9,182,927	49.7	50.3	84.6 <sup>3</sup>
Switzerland	15,940	41,285	134	7,807,000	93	489.8	189.1	1.0	2000 <sup>75</sup>	7,288,010	49.0	51.0	68.0
Syria	71,498	185,180	88	22,198,000	53	310.5	119.9	3.6	2004	17,920,844	51.1	48.9	50.6 <sup>12</sup>
Taiwan	13,973	36,191	136	23,138,000	50	1,655.9	639.3	0.4	2000 <sup>17</sup>	22,300,929	51.1	48.9	80.0 <sup>5</sup>
Tajikistan	55,300	143,100	95	7,075,000	98	127.9	49.4	1.6	2000	6,127,493	50.3	49.7	26.6
Tanzania	364,901	945,090	31	41,893,000	31	114.8	44.3	2.1	2002	34,569,232	48.9	51.1	23.0
Thailand	198,117	513,120	50	67,090,000	20	338.6	130.7	0.7	2000	60,617,200	49.2	50.8	31.1
Togo	21,853	56,600	125	6,587,000	100	301.4	116.4	2.9	1981	2,719,567	48.7	51.3	15.2
Tonga	289	748	188	103,000	197	356.4	137.7	0.4	2006	101,991	50.8	49.2	23.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,990	5,155	171	1,312,000	155	659.3	254.5	0.3	2000	1,262,366	50.1	49.9	74.1 <sup>5</sup>
Tunisia	63,170	163,610	92	10,374,000	79	164.2	63.4	1.0	2004	9,910,872	50.1	49.9	64.9
Turkey	303,224	785,347	37	73,085,000	18	241.0	93.1	1.3	2008	70,586,256 <sup>6</sup> , <sup>7</sup>	50.1	49.9	70.5 <sup>35</sup>
Turkmenistan	189,657	491,210	52	4,941,000	116	26.1	10.1	1.2	1995	4,483,251	49.6	50.4	46.0
Tuvalu	9.9	25.6	218	11,100	219	1,121.2	433.6	2.3	2002	9,561	49.5	50.5	47.0
Uganda	93,263	241,551	80	33,796,000	37	362.4	139.9	3.3	2002	24,442,084	48.8	51.2	12.3
Ukraine	233,062	603,628	44	45,858,000	28	196.8	76.0	–0.5	2001	48,457,102	46.3	53.7	67.2
United Arab Emirates	32,280	83,600	114	5,188,000	113	160.7	62.1	5.3	2005	4,106,427	68.3	31.7	76.7 <sup>12</sup>
United Kingdom	93,851	243,073	79	62,227,000	22	663.0	256.0	0.7	2001	58,789,194	48.6	51.4	89.5 <sup>9</sup>
United States	3,678,190 <sup>78</sup>	9,526,468 <sup>78</sup>	4	310,062,000	3	84.3	32.5	0.9	2000	281,421,906	49.1	50.9	79.0
Uruguay	68,679	177,879	90	3,772,000	131	49.1	19.0	0.3	2004	3,241,003	48.3	51.7	91.8
Uzbekistan	171,469	444,103	56	27,866,000	44	162.5	62.7	1.0	1989	19,905,158	49.3	50.7	40.7
Vanuatu	4,707	12,190	161	251,000	184	53.3	20.6	2.8	2009	243,304	51.3	48.7	24.3
Venezuela	353,841	916,445	33	29,044,000	41	82.1	31.7	1.7	2001	23,054,210	49.5	50.5	87.2 <sup>9</sup>
Vietnam	127,882	331,212	66	87,117,000	13	681.2	263.0	1.2	2009	85,789,573 <sup>14</sup>	49.5	50.5	29.6
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	136	352	203	118,000	193	867.6	334.3	1.2	2000	108,612	47.8	52.2	92.6 <sup>5</sup>
West Bank <sup>79</sup>	2,183	5,655	170	2,811,000 <sup>80</sup>	138	1,287.7	497.1	2.7	2007	2,345,107	50.7	49.3	71.6 <sup>81</sup>
Western Sahara	97,344	252,120	77	492,000	173	5.1	2.0	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	203,891	528,076	49	23,494,000	49	115.2	44.5	3.2	2004	19,685,161	51.0	49.0	28.6
Zambia	290,585	752,612	39	13,640,000	70	46.3	17.9	2.8	2000	9,885,591	50.0	50.0	34.7
Zimbabwe	150,872	390,757	60	12,644,000	71	83.8	32.4	0.3	2002	11,634,663	48.4	51.6	34.9 <sup>25</sup>

							population (by decade, '000s)								country
age distribution (%)							1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020 projection	2030 projection	
0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75 and over										
	42.7 <sup>9</sup>	28.6 <sup>9</sup>	15.5 <sup>9</sup>	7.9 <sup>9</sup>	3.9 <sup>9</sup>	1.4 <sup>9</sup>	602	780	1,013	1,417	1,824	2,212	2,614	2,993	Namibia
	38.5	27.7	21.0	10.2	2.2	0.4	4	7	8	9	10	9	10	10	Nauru
	39.3	27.0	17.1	10.1	5.2	1.3	10,035	11,919	14,665	18,918	24,818	28,952	34,209	38,886	Nepal
	18.6	18.8	24.3	20.0	12.2	6.1	11,494	13,020	14,150	14,952	15,926	16,602	17,081	17,449	Netherlands
	24.2	18.2	25.5	19.0	9.4	3.7	136	163	174	188	179	204	213	212	Netherlands Antilles
	28.0	24.3	23.4	14.9	7.2	2.2	79	112	139	169	211	249	286	319	New Caledonia
	21.1	20.5	22.0	19.4	11.4	5.6	2,377	2,820	3,144	3,452	3,860	4,369	4,774	5,111	New Zealand
	37.6	29.9	17.1	9.3	4.3	1.8	1,775	2,400	3,250	4,138	5,101	5,822	6,682	7,387	Nicaragua
	47.5	25.0	16.2	6.8	3.3	1.2	3,913	4,841	6,093	7,842	10,951	15,878	22,749	31,946	Niger
	42.1 <sup>23</sup>	28.1 <sup>23</sup>	16.3 <sup>23</sup>	8.7 <sup>23</sup>	4.0 <sup>23</sup>	0.8 <sup>23</sup>	45,148	56,467	74,523	97,338	124,842	158,259	193,252	226,651	Nigeria
	22.5	31.9	32.2	10.7	2.3	0.4	9	12	17	44	70	48	49	56	Northern Mariana Islands
	20.0 <sup>67</sup>	18.8 <sup>67</sup>	22.4 <sup>67</sup>	19.6 <sup>67</sup>	11.4 <sup>67</sup>	7.8 <sup>67</sup>	3,583	3,877	4,086	4,241	4,491	4,888	5,358	5,824	Norway
	33.8	32.3	20.8	8.9	3.2	1.0	601	783	1,185	1,794	2,432	2,968	3,635	4,305	Oman
	43.2 <sup>69</sup>	26.9 <sup>69</sup>	15.6 <sup>69</sup>	8.8 <sup>69</sup>	4.3 <sup>69</sup>	1.2 <sup>69</sup>	51,719	67,491	85,219	118,816	152,429	184,405	213,719	242,862	Pakistan <sup>68</sup>
	24.1	21.7	28.7	17.3	5.7	2.5	9	12	13	15	19	21	22	23	Palau
	29.6 <sup>4</sup>	25.8 <sup>4</sup>	21.5 <sup>4</sup>	13.5 <sup>4</sup>	7.1 <sup>4</sup>	2.5 <sup>4</sup>	1,148	1,531	1,960	2,393	2,900	3,328	3,800	4,218	Panama
	40.0	28.5	18.6	8.8	3.5	0.6	1,718	2,214	2,846	3,683	4,813	6,065	7,259	8,359	Papua New Guinea
	37.1	27.3	17.9	10.6	5.1	2.0	1,910	2,477	3,172	4,200	5,418	6,376	7,192	7,974	Paraguay
	30.5	27.5	20.4	12.5	6.4	2.7	9,931	13,193	17,325	21,762	25,192	29,244	32,493	35,127	Peru
	37.0	27.6	19.1	10.3	4.7	1.3	27,057	36,567	48,112	62,427	77,689	93,617	109,683	124,384	Philippines
	18.2	24.4	20.4	20.0	12.1	4.9	29,561	32,526	35,578	38,031	38,259	38,183	37,888	36,811	Poland
	16.0 <sup>17</sup>	22.2 <sup>17</sup>	21.8 <sup>17</sup>	18.3 <sup>17</sup>	14.9 <sup>17</sup>	6.8 <sup>17</sup>	9,037	9,044	9,778	9,923	10,235	10,643	10,677	10,532	Portugal
	23.8	23.3	20.4	17.1	10.6	4.8	2,358	2,722	3,210	3,537	3,814	3,979	4,051	4,032	Puerto Rico
	22.5 <sup>70</sup>	25.0 <sup>70</sup>	34.4 <sup>70</sup>	15.6 <sup>70</sup>	2.2 <sup>70</sup>	0.3 <sup>70</sup>	45	111	229	467	617	1,697	1,958	2,195	Qatar
	27.0	24.8	24.4	13.8	7.2	2.8	338	447	507	601	723	834	928	1,005	Réunion
	17.6	23.4	21.0	18.7	14.4	4.9	18,407	20,253	22,201	23,207	22,072	21,444	20,941	20,153	Romania
	16.4	24.0	22.5	18.6	—18.5—	—	119,632	130,245	139,039	147,973	146,710	141,892	141,000	138,000	Russia
	43.8	30.1	14.7	7.1	3.3	1.0	2,887	3,776	5,197	7,150	7,958	10,277	13,233	16,104	Rwanda
	30.7 <sup>5</sup>	26.5 <sup>5</sup>	21.1 <sup>5</sup>	10.8 <sup>5</sup>	—10.9 <sup>5</sup> —	—	51	46	44	42	46	50	54	57	St. Kitts and Nevis
	31.2	27.4	20.6	10.7	6.6	3.5	90	104	118	138	156	174	190	204	St. Lucia
	31.8 <sup>5</sup>	28.0 <sup>5</sup>	20.6 <sup>5</sup>	11.2 <sup>5</sup>	6.5 <sup>5</sup>	1.9 <sup>5</sup>	81	88	98	107	108	101	101	101	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
	39.3	24.6	18.2	11.0	5.2	1.7	110	142	155	161	175	183	188	198	Samoa
	15.0	14.9	26.4	21.5	14.1	8.1	15	19	21	23	27	32	35	36	San Marino
	42.1	30.3	14.5	6.9	4.7	1.5	63	74	94	116	141	176	211	244	Sao Tome and Principe
	34.3	28.6	23.8	9.1	3.2	1.0	4,718	6,109	10,022	16,061	21,312	25,732	29,819	33,825	Saudi Arabia
	42.4	28.5	15.8	8.6	3.9	0.8	3,270	4,318	5,611	7,348	9,469	12,323	15,736	19,485	Senegal
	15.8	20.3	20.1	21.2	17.3	5.3	6,610	7,153	7,670	7,834	7,516	7,293	6,962	6,625	Serbia <sup>71</sup>
	25.7	26.6	25.3	12.0	7.2	3.2	42	54	63	70	81	88	95	100	Seychelles
	41.7	27.1	16.7	8.0	4.3	2.2	2,254	2,668	3,261	4,084	4,228	5,836	7,318	8,943	Sierra Leone
	21.5	21.2	28.4	18.2	8.2	2.5	1,646 <sup>72</sup>	2,075 <sup>72</sup>	2,414 <sup>72</sup>	3,047 <sup>72</sup>	4,028 <sup>72</sup>	5,093 <sup>72</sup>	5,495 <sup>72</sup>	5,749 <sup>72</sup>	Singapore
	18.9	25.1	21.5	18.9	11.0	4.6	4,145	4,528	4,976	5,256	5,401	5,431	5,461	5,367	Slovakia
	15.3	21.5	22.7	20.5	14.4	5.6	1,580	1,670	1,832	1,927	1,985	2,051	2,079	2,063	Slovenia
	41.5	29.7	15.5	8.2	—5.1—	—	118	161	229	314	416	536	662	788	Solomon Islands
	45.6	24.9	15.5	7.4	—5.4—	—	2,819	3,600	6,434	6,596	7,394	9,359	12,246	15,744	Somalia
	32.0	29.5	20.2	11.0	5.5	1.8	17,396	22,502	29,075	36,745	44,872	49,991	52,149	54,183	South Africa
	14.5	22.4	23.7	17.8	14.2	7.4	30,641	33,876	37,488	39,351	40,589	46,506	50,016	52,445	Spain
	26.0 <sup>74</sup>	27.5 <sup>74</sup>	22.3 <sup>74</sup>	14.5 <sup>74</sup>	7.3 <sup>74</sup>	2.4 <sup>74</sup>	10,018	12,520	15,060	17,290	18,767	20,410	21,713	22,194	Sri Lanka
	42.6	27.7	16.8	7.7	3.8	1.4	10,589	13,788	19,482	25,888	34,109	43,940	56,292	69,996	Sudan
	30.0	26.2	22.7	12.5	6.6	2.0	290	372	366	407	467	524	568	602	Suriname
	39.5	31.5	15.2	8.2	4.2	1.4	352	455	611	882	1,144	1,354	1,513	1,651	Swaziland
	16.8	19.0	20.6	19.3	15.6	8.7	7,480	8,042	8,310	8,559	8,872	9,381	9,973	10,349	Sweden
	17.1 <sup>76</sup>	18.0 <sup>76</sup>	24.3 <sup>76</sup>	20.1 <sup>76</sup>	13.2 <sup>76</sup>	7.3 <sup>76</sup>	5,328	6,181	6,319	6,712	7,184	7,807	8,308	8,745	Switzerland
	39.5	30.2	16.9	8.5	—4.9—	—	4,533	6,258	8,752	12,500	16,471	22,198	24,744	28,224	Syria
	21.2	25.5	25.4	15.9	9.0	3.0	10,668	14,583	17,642	20,279	22,185	23,138	23,744	23,816	Taiwan
	39.4	27.7	18.4	7.6	5.4	1.5	2,082	2,942	3,953	5,303	6,173	7,075	8,446	9,618	Tajikistan
	44.3	27.7	15.3	7.1	4.1	1.5	10,260	13,807	18,665	25,214	33,712	41,893	49,989	56,530	Tanzania
	24.1	25.6	25.9	15.0	7.5	1.9	27,513	37,091	47,026	55,197	62,157	67,090	70,768	72,831	Thailand
	49.8	24.8	13.1	6.8	3.3	2.0	1,456	1,964	2,626	3,721	4,992	6,587	8,608	10,952	Togo
	38.2	26.3	17.2	10.1	6.1	2.1	65	80	92	96	99	103	106	112	Tonga
	25.5 <sup>77</sup>	27.5 <sup>77</sup>	22.6 <sup>77</sup>	14.5 <sup>77</sup>	7.2 <sup>77</sup>	2.7 <sup>77</sup>	828	941	1,082	1,235	1,263	1,312	1,290	1,229	Trinidad and Tobago
	26.6	29.6	21.3	13.1	7.0	2.4	4,221	5,127	6,457	8,215	9,452	10,374	11,366	12,127	Tunisia
	26.4	26.8	22.0	14.8	7.3	2.7	27,506	35,321	44,439	55,120	64,259	73,085	80,684	86,906	Turkey
	40.1 <sup>51</sup>	27.1 <sup>51</sup>	18.8 <sup>51</sup>	7.9 <sup>51</sup>	4.9 <sup>51</sup>	1.2 <sup>51</sup>	1,585	2,181	2,875	3,658	4,385	4,941	5,529	6,027	Turkmenistan
	36.2	21.2	20.2	13.8	6.8	1.8	</								



## Major cities and national capitals

The following table lists the principal cities or municipalities (those exceeding 100,000 in population) of the countries of the world, together with figures for each national capital or seat of government (indicated by a ★), regardless of size.

Most of the populations given refer to a so-called city proper, that is, a legally defined, incorporated, or chartered area defined by administrative boundaries and by national or state law. In some instances, where cities proper do not exist or are not strictly demarcated, populations of locally defined urban areas may be used. In a few cases, data refer to the municipality, or commune, similar to the medieval city-state in that the city is governed together with its immediately adjoining, economically dependent areas, whether urban or rural in nature. Some countries define no other demographic or legal entities within such communes or municipalities, but many identify a centre, seat, head (*cabecera*), or locality that corresponds to the most densely populated, compact, contiguous core of the municipality. Figures referring to municipalities or communes may be given (identified by the abbreviation "MU"), even though the country itself may define a smaller, more closely knit city proper.

Populations for urban agglomerations as defined by the United Nations are occasionally inset beneath the populations of cities proper. Specifically that is when the urban agglomeration populations are at least three times the size of cities proper.

For certain countries, more than one form of the name of the city is given, usually to permit recognition of recent place-name changes or of forms of the place-name likely to be encountered in press stories if the title of the city's entry in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is spelled according to a different romanization or spelling policy.

Chinese names for China are usually given in their Pinyin spelling, the official Chinese system encountered in official documents and maps. For Taiwan, the Wade-Giles spelling of place-names is used.

Sources for this data were often national censuses and statistical abstracts of the countries concerned, supplemented by Internet sources.

Internet sources for further information:

- City Population: <http://www.citypopulation.de/cities.html>
- World Urbanization Prospects: <http://esa.un.org/unup>

### Major cities and national capitals

country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population
<b>Afghanistan</b> (2006 est.)		Esteban Echeverría	243,186	Townsville (Queens.)	128,808	Charleroi	201,593	Belo Horizonte	2,452,617
Herāt	349,000	Ezeiza	118,072	Wollongong (N.S.W.)	234,482	Ghent	237,250	Betim	441,748
Jalālābād	168,600	Florencio Valera	341,507			Liège (Luik)	190,102	Blumenau	299,416
★ Kabul		Formosa	198,074	<b>Austria</b> (2009 est.)		Schaerbeek	116,039	Boa Vista	266,901
agglomeration	2,536,300	General San Martín	403,107	Graz	253,994	<b>Belize</b> (2007 est.)		Botucatu	130,348
Kandahār		Godoy Cruz	182,563	Innsbruck	118,035	★ Belmopan	16,435	Bragança Paulista	145,894
(Qandahār)	324,800	Hurlingham	172,245	Linz	189,122			★ Brasília	2,606,885
Mazār-e Sharif	300,600	Ituzaingo	158,121	Salzburg	147,732			Cabo (de Santo	
		José Carlos Paz	230,208	★ Vienna	1,687,271	<b>Benin</b> (2007 est.)		Agostinho)	171,583
<b>Albania</b> (2008 est.)		La Plata	563,943			Abomey	126,800 <sup>5</sup>	Cabo Frio	186,004
★ Tiranë	400,000	La Rioja	143,684	<b>Azerbaijan</b> (2007 est.)		★ Cotonou (de facto)	762,000	Cachoeirinha	118,089
		Lanús	453,082	★ Baku (Bakı)	1,145,000	Djouougou	206,500 <sup>5</sup>	Cachoeiro de	
<b>Algeria</b> (2004 est.)		Las Heras	169,248	Gançá (Gyandzha)	307,500	Parakou	227,900 <sup>5</sup>	Itapemirim	201,259
★ Algiers	2,740,000 <sup>1</sup>	Lomas de Zamora	591,345	Sumqayıt (Sumgait)	268,800	★ Porto-Novo		Camaçari	234,558
Annaba	410,700	Los Polvorines	290,691			(official)	257,000	Camaragibe	143,210
Batna	285,800	Mar del Plata	541,733	<b>Bahamas, The</b>				Cametá	117,099
Béchar	154,400	Mendoza	110,993	(2007 est.)		<b>Bermuda</b> (2000; MU)		Campina Grande	383,764
Bejaia	173,300	Merlo	468,745	★ Nassau	226,100	★ Hamilton	969	Campinas	1,064,669
Biskra (Beskra)	201,500	Moreno	379,300			St. George	1,752	Campo Grande	755,107
Blida (el-Boulaida)	180,400	Morón	309,380	<b>Bahrain</b> (2007 est.)				Campo Largo	112,548
Bordj Bou Arreridj	151,500	Neuquén	201,868	★ Manama	157,000	<b>Bhutan</b> (2005)		Campos dos	
Constantine		Paraná	235,967			★ Thimphu	79,185	Goytacazes	434,008
(Qacentina)	544,700	Pilar	226,517	<b>Bangladesh</b> (2001; MU)				Canoas	332,056
Djelfa	181,800	Posadas	252,981	Barisal	195,955 <sup>4</sup>	<b>Bolivia</b> (2008 est.)		Carapicuíba	392,701
Ech-Cheliff (el-Asnam)	157,800	Quilmes	518,788	Bogra	154,807	Cochabamba	603,300	Cariacica	365,859
El-Eulma	123,900	Resistencia	274,490	Brahmanbaria	129,278	El Alto	890,500	Caruaru	298,501
El-Wad	123,500	Rio Cuarto	144,021	Chittagong	2,532,421 <sup>4</sup>	★ La Paz		Cascavel	296,254
Ghiližane	122,900	Rosario	908,163	Comilla	166,519 <sup>4</sup>	(administrative)	835,300	Castanhal	161,497
Guelma	128,100	Salta	462,051	★ Dhaka (Dacca)	6,732,968 <sup>4</sup>	Oruro	216,700	Catanduva	114,812
Jijel	124,900	San Fernando	148,064	Dinajpur	157,914	Potosí	152,000	Caucaia	334,364
Khenchela	125,000	San Isidro	291,505	Gazipur	122,801	Sacaba	141,500	Caxias	148,072
Médéa	145,600	San Justo		Jamulpur	120,955	Santa Cruz	1,506,200	Caxias do Sul	410,166
Mostaganem	146,600	(La Matanza)	1,253,921	Jessore	176,655	★ Sucre (judicial)	265,300	Chapecó	174,187
Oran (Wahrán)	762,000 <sup>1</sup>	San Luis	153,322	Kadamrasul	128,561	Tarija	182,700	Codó	113,937
Saïda	130,600	San Miguel	253,086	Khulna	842,995 <sup>4</sup>	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>		Colombo	247,268
Sétif (Stif)	249,700	San Miguel de		Kotwali	285,308	(2007 est.)		Conselho Lafaite	114,579
Sidi bel Abbès	212,400	Tucumán	527,150	Mymensingh	227,204	Banja Luka	198,000	Contagem	625,393
Skikda	179,500	San Nicolás		Naogaon	124,046	Juzla	131,444	Cotia	182,045
Souq Ahras	136,600	de los Arroyos	125,408	Narayanganj	241,393	Mostar	111,198	Crato	116,759
Tébessa (Tbessa)	180,600	San Salvador de Jujuy	231,229	Narsingdi	124,204	★ Sarajevo	392,000 <sup>1</sup>	Criciúma	188,557
Tihert	171,300	Santa Fe	368,668	Nawabganj		Zenica	127,334	Cubatão	129,582
Tlemcen (Tilimsen)	141,600	Santiago del		(Nowabgonj)	152,223			Cuiabá	550,562
Wargla (Quargla)	139,900	Estero	230,614	Pabna	116,305	<b>Botswana</b> (2007 est.)		Curitiba	1,851,215
		Tandil	101,010	Rajshahi	459,682 <sup>4</sup>	★ Gaborone	224,000	Diadema	397,738
<b>American Samoa</b> (2000)		Tigre	296,189	Rangpur	241,310			Divinópolis	216,099
★ Fagatogo (legislative		Vicente López	274,082	Saidpur	112,609	<b>Brazil</b> (2009 est.)		Dourados	189,762
and judicial)	2,096 <sup>2</sup>	Villa Nueva	223,365	Savar	127,540	Abaetetuba	139,819	Duque de Caxias	872,762
★ Utulei (executive)	807 <sup>2</sup>			Sirajgani	128,144	Águas Lindas de		Embu	248,722
		<b>Armenia</b> (2007 est.)		Sylhet	427,265 <sup>4</sup>	Goiás	143,179	Feira de Santana	591,707
<b>Andorra</b> (2008 est.)		Gyumri (Kumayri;		Tangail	128,785	Alagoinhas	137,810	Ferraz de	
★ Andorra la Vella	21,609	Leninakan)	147,700	Tongi	352,900 <sup>4</sup>	Alvorada	213,894	Vasconcelos	179,231
		Vanadzor	105,200	<b>Barbados</b> (2000)		Americana	205,229	Florianópolis	408,161
<b>Angola</b> (2004 est.)		★ Yerevan	1,104,900	★ Bridgetown	5,996	Ananindeua	505,512	Fortaleza	2,505,552
Huambo	173,600	<b>Aruba</b> (2007 est.)		agglomeration	116,000 <sup>4</sup>	Anápolis	335,960	Foz do Iguaçu	325,137
★ Luanda	2,783,000	★ Oranjestad	32,000			Agra dos Reis	168,864	Franca	330,938
		<b>Australia</b> (2006) <sup>3</sup>		<b>Belarus</b> (2010)		Aparecida de Goiânia	510,770	Francisco Morato	157,294
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>		Adelaide (S.Aus.)	1,040,719	Barbarysk	215,092	Apucarana	121,290	Franco da Rocha	131,366
(2005 est.)		Brisbane (Queens.)	1,676,389	Baranavichy	168,240	Araçatuba	182,204	Garanhuns	131,313
★ Saint John's	31,000	★ Canberra (A.C.T.)—		Barysaw	147,381	Araguaina	119,637	Goiania	1,281,975
		Queanbeyan		Brest	309,764	Araguari	111,095	Governador Valadares	263,274
<b>Argentina</b> (2001)		(N.S.W.)	356,120	Homyel	482,652	Araruama	210,521	Gravatá	269,446
Almirante Brown	514,491	Geelong (Vic.)	137,220	Hrodna	327,540	Araraquara	200,666	Guarapuva	172,728
Avellaneda	328,980	Gold Coast (Queens.)—		Mahilyow	358,279	Araucária	117,964	Guaratinguetá	113,357
Bahia Blanca	274,509	Tweed Heads		Mazyr	108,792	Atibaia	126,757	Guarujá	308,058
Belén de Escobar	173,155	(N.S.W.)	454,436	★ Minsk	1,836,808	Bage	115,745	Guarulhos	1,299,283
Berazategui	286,735	Gosford (N.S.W.)	282,726	Orsha	117,225	Barbacena	128,572	Hortolândia	205,856
★ Buenos Aires	2,776,138	Hobart (Tas.)	128,577	Pinsk	130,355	Barra Mansa	176,899	Ibirité	157,438
agglomeration	12,046,799	Melbourne (Vic.)	3,371,888	Vitsyebysk	347,928	Barreiras	137,832	Ilheus	219,266
Caseros	336,467	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	288,732			Barretos	113,618	Imperatriz	236,691
Catamarca	140,741	Perth (W.Aus.)	1,256,035	<b>Belgium</b> (2008 est.)		Barueri	270,173	Indaiatuba	183,803
Comodoro		Sunshine Coast		Antwerp	472,071	Bauru	359,429	Ipatinga	244,508
Rivadavia	135,632	(Queens.)	184,662	★ Brussels	148,873	Belém	1,437,600	Itaboraí	228,996
Concordia	138,099	Sydney (N.S.W.)	3,641,422	agglomeration	1,048,491	Belford Roxo	501,544	Itabuna	213,656
Córdoba	1,267,521								
Corrientes	314,546								



## Major cities and national capitals (continued)

country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population
Jinghong	153,880	Nanjing (Nanking)	4,105,366	Taizhou (Zhejiang)	295,293	Yining	285,809	<b>Comoros</b> (2007 est.)	
Jingjiang	281,291	Nankang	122,275	Tangshan	1,658,162	Yiwu	203,884	★ Moroni	46,000
Jingmen	363,060	Nanning	1,277,300	Taonan	156,529	Yixing	576,716	<b>Congo, Dem. Rep. of the</b>	
Jingzhou	636,801	Nanping	263,564	Tengzhou	370,233	Yiyang	333,867	(2004 est.; MU)	
Jinhua	313,574	Nantong	853,309	Tianchang	154,800	Yizheng	207,820	Bandundu	117,197
Jining (Inner Mongolia)	235,985	Nanyang	527,638	Tianjin (Tientsin)	5,332,140	Yizhou	103,316	Boma	171,552
Jining (Shandong)	542,390	Nehe	134,327	Tianmen	227,090	Yong'an	172,056	Bukavu	471,789
Jinjiang	365,341	Neijiang	340,533	Tianshui	590,347	Yongcheng	174,616	Bunia	230,625
Jinshi	143,129	Ning'an	145,153	Tieli	279,452	Yongchuan	268,924	Butembo	165,333
Jintan	231,891	Ningbo	1,214,361	Tieling	342,492	Yongzhou	287,382	Gandajka	120,170
Jinzhang	280,520	Ningde	118,326	Tongcheng	103,618	Yuanjiang	145,554	Gemena	113,879
Jinzhou	721,515	Ordos	162,317	Tongchuan	385,874	Yuanping	118,418	Goma	249,862
Jishou	145,965	Panjin	519,103	Tonghua	397,373	Yucheng	164,893	Isiro	147,524
Jiujiang	462,766	Panshi	174,937	Tongliao	432,834	Yueyang	855,823	Kabinda	126,723
Jiuquan	148,825	Panzhihua	524,505	Tongling	352,239	Yulin (Guangxi)	209,299	Kamina	115,626
Jiutai	184,083	Penglai	171,433	Tongren	123,000	Yulin (Shaanxi)	157,510	Kananga	720,362 <sup>7</sup>
Jixi	740,470	Pengzhou	188,787	Tongxiang	148,422	Yuncheng	211,913	Kikwit	294,210
Jiyuan	195,329	Pingdingshan	727,576	Tongzhou	410,215	Yunfu	284,710	★ Kinshasa	7,273,947 <sup>7</sup>
Jurong	199,411	Pingdu	423,536	Tumen	105,948	Yushu	189,095	Kisangani	682,599
Kaifeng	591,303	Pinghu	154,957	Ulanhot	222,120	Yuxi	135,105	Kolwezi	456,446
Kaili	171,050	Pingliang	148,844	Ürümqi	1,504,252	Yuyao	169,255	Likasi	367,219
Kaiping	250,314	Pingxiang	416,036	Wafangdian	328,609	Yuzhou	189,469	Lubumbashi	1,283,380 <sup>7</sup>
Kaiyuan (Liaoning)	140,410	Pizhou	422,364	Weifang	975,298	Zaoyang	351,838	Matadi	245,862
Kaiyuan (Yunnan)	108,680	Pulandian	217,005	Weihai	452,163	Zaozhuang	762,948	Mbanadaka	262,814
Karamay	248,797	Puning	636,665	Weihui	118,583	Zengcheng	317,008	Mbuji-Mayi	1,213,726 <sup>7</sup>
Kashgar (Kashi)	246,524	Putian	397,965	Weinan	250,162	Zhalantín	165,999	Mwene-Ditu	170,786
Korla	278,682	Puyang	386,847	Wenchang	117,529	Zhangjiagang	396,375	Tshikapa	366,503
Kuitun	280,325	Qian'an	105,566	Wendeng	249,530	Zhangjiatie	121,289	Uvira	235,136
Kunming	1,700,210	Qianjiang	300,077	Wenling	181,915	Zhangjiakou	719,798	<b>Congo, Rep. of the</b>	
Kunshan	364,771	Qidong	187,285	Wenzhou	633,577	Zhangqiu	264,007	(2005 est.)	
Laibin	158,094	Qingdao	2,654,340	Wuchang	235,005	Zhangshu	154,944	★ Brazzaville	1,355,000 <sup>4</sup>
Laiwu	494,638	Qingyuan	544,389	Wuchuan	289,546	Zhangye	179,269	Dolisie	106,262
Laixi	311,493	Qingzhen	109,808	Wudalianchi	204,287	Zhangzhou	338,205	Pointe-Noire	663,359
Laiyang	295,036	Qingzhou	300,477	Wuhai	431,062	Zhanjiang	1,433,366	<b>Costa Rica</b>	
Laizhou	374,670	Qinhuangdao	776,320	Wuhan	8,001,541	Zhaodong	279,327	(2009 est.)	
Langfang	445,234	Qinzhou	196,687	Wuhu	727,872	Zhaodong	483,933	★ San José	356,174 <sup>8</sup>
Langzhong	183,080	Qionghai	140,757	Wujiang	242,979	Zhaotang	114,884	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> (1998)	
Lanxi	118,983	Qionglai	191,590	Wuwei	207,358	Zhaoyuan	197,464	★ Abidjan	3,802,000 <sup>4</sup>
Lanzhou	1,708,168	Qiqihar (Tsitsihar)	1,115,061	Wuxi	2,095,304	Zhengzhou	1,883,232	Bouaké	461,618
Laohekou	290,909	Qitaihe	352,274	Wuxue	242,773	Zhenjiang	594,310	Daloa	173,107
Lechang	256,361	Qixia	152,530	Wuzhong	166,667	Zhijiang	134,729	Korhogo	142,093
Leiyang	191,760	Quanzhou	611,078	Wuzhou	281,459	Zhongshan	721,082	Man	116,657
Leizhou	291,232	Quhu	189,938	Xiamen (Amoy)	961,758	Zhongwei	128,084	San Pedro	131,800
Leling	171,068	Qujing	239,050	Xi'an (Sian)	3,094,267	Zhongxiang	214,682	Yamoussoukro	110,013
Lengshuijiang	249,478	Quzhou	194,700	Xiangcheng	187,748	Zhoukou	231,563	<b>Croatia</b> (2001)	
Leping	180,408	Rengju	285,306	Xiangfan	945,883	Zhoushan	266,665	Rijeka	143,800
Leqing	118,805	Rizhao	580,395	Xiangtan	576,399	Zhuanghe	182,082	Split	175,140
Leshan	440,545	Rongcheng	318,841	Xiangxiang	120,411	Zhucheng	362,201	★ Zagreb	690,000 <sup>4</sup>
Lhasa	156,096	Rugao	428,445	Xianning	246,290	Zhuhai	895,994	<b>Cuba</b> (2009 est.)	
Lianjiang	348,528	Rui'an	191,197	Xiantao	406,881	Zhuzi	146,566	Bayamo	147,458
Lianyuan	159,296	Ruichang	102,928	Xianyang	591,067	Zhumadian	248,580	Camagüey	306,393
Lianyungang	594,504	Ruijin	107,263	Xiaogan	893,043	Zhuozhou	187,142	Ciego de Avila	110,728
Liaocheng	588,956	Rushan	156,901	Xiaoyi	191,622	Zhuzhou	602,625	Cienfuegos	143,356
Liaoyang	597,386	Ruzhou	109,693	Xichang	195,291	Zibo	1,426,551	Guantánamo	208,055
Liaoyuan	387,813	Sanhe	153,692	Xilinhot	133,966	Zigong	596,938	★ Havana	2,148,132
Liling	159,015	Sanmenxia	220,533	Xingcheng	130,735	Zixing	127,588	Holguín	276,956
Lin'an	105,907	Sanming	211,055	Xinghua	315,555	Ziyang	184,976	Las Tunas	152,799
Linfen	341,543	Sanya	256,169	Xingning	317,541	Zoucheng	389,027	Matanzas	132,046
Lingbao	118,137	Shanghai	11,283,714	Xingping	117,709	Zunyi	411,829	Pinar del Río	137,808
Lingwu	110,344	Shangluo	155,907	Xingtai	563,575	<b>Colombia</b> (2009)		Santa Clara	207,170
Lingyuan	148,960	Shangqiu	848,548	Xinyang	110,403	Apartado	127,678	Santiago de Cuba	426,679
Linhai	144,095	Shangrao	202,606	Xingyi	131,526	Armenia	279,500	<b>Cyprus</b> (2006 est.)	
Linhe	242,918	Shangyu	193,603	Xining	692,472	Barranca Bermeja	172,384	★ Lefkosa (Nicosia)	47,832 <sup>9</sup>
Linjiang	114,067	Shangzhi	251,570	Xinji	201,055	Barranquilla	1,174,971	agglomeration	228,400 <sup>9</sup>
Linqing	293,078	Shantou	4,840,520	Xinle	117,333	Bello	394,433	<b>Czech Republic</b>	
Linxia	111,810	Shanwei	464,857	Xinmi	180,917	★ Bogotá	7,243,698	(2008 est.)	
Linxian	118,541	Shaoguan	907,139	Xinmin	140,652	Bucaramanga	516,005	Brno	368,533
Linyi	1,389,193	Shaowu	133,965	Xintai	393,179	Buenaventura	320,541	Olomouc	100,373
Linzhou	164,221	Shaoxing	459,022	Xinxiang	694,874	Cali	2,183,042	Ostrava	308,374
Lishui	126,857	Shaoyang	375,370	Xinyang	439,411	Cartagena	888,012	Plzeň	165,238
Li'u'an	322,505	Shengzhou	137,737	Xinyi (Guangdong)	343,557	Cartago	125,416	★ Prague	1,212,097
Liupanshui	420,414	Shenyang	4,101,197	Xinyi (Jiangsu)	203,318	Cúcuta	591,530	<b>Denmark</b> (2009)	
Liuyang	143,881	Shenzhen	1,819,322	Xinyu	311,911	Dos Quebradas	178,200	Ålborg	122,461
Liuzhou	871,634	Shihezi	513,559	Xinzheng	164,933	Envidado	184,408	Århus	239,865
Liyang	269,881	Shijiazhuang	2,241,451	Xinzhou	178,576	Facativá	105,182	★ Copenhagen	1,167,569
Longhai	144,552	Shishi	111,591	Xuancheng	158,852	Floresncia	132,613	Odense	158,678
Longjing	141,025	Shishou	140,472	Xuanwei	135,515	Floridablanca	249,753	<b>Djibouti</b> (2006 est.)	
Longkou	298,836	Shiyan	467,641	Xuchang	391,592	Girón	134,567	★ Djibouti	325,000
Longyan	305,289	Shizuishan	350,577	Xuzhou	1,536,501	Ibagué	491,071	<b>Dominica</b> (2004 est.)	
Loudi	420,793	Shouguang	480,336	Ya'an	141,612	Itagüí	226,713	★ Roseau	20,200
Lufeng	630,220	Shuangcheng	169,972	Yakeshi	373,618	Malambo	102,875	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	
Luoding	369,735	Shuangliao	169,096	Yan'an	196,049	Manizales	360,020	(2009 est.; MU)	
Luohe	436,325	Shuangyashan	453,427	Yangcheng	765,388	Medellín	2,281,085	Azua de Compostela	100,072
Luoyang	1,065,137	Shulan	199,954	Yangchun	222,727	Montería	308,136	Bajos de Haina	138,270
Luzhou	443,988	Shuozhou	172,979	Yangjiang	634,958	Neiva	307,508	Bani	172,458
Ma'anshan	494,259	Sihui	140,339	Yangquan	515,913	Palmira	234,574	Boca Chica	118,029
Macheng	279,728	Siping	544,052	Yangzhou	790,596	Pasto	333,123	Bonao	145,098
Manzhouli	160,003	Songyuan	319,212	Yanji	374,350	Pereira	381,153	Higüey	201,773
Maojing	1,213,554	Songzi	145,358	Yantai	1,258,082	Piedecuesta	104,047	La Romana	148,499
Meihouku	261,024	Suihua	288,371	Yanzhou	194,747	Popayán	235,785	La Vega	268,277
Meishan	275,736	Suining	347,642	Yibin	343,888	Quibdó	105,123	Los Alcarrizos	241,045
Meizhou	307,352	Suizhou	323,847	Yichang	694,635	Riohacha	168,001		
Miaryang	593,745	Suqian	1,091,692	Yicheng	228,046	Santa Marta	147,514		
Mianzhu	105,257	Suzhou (Anhui)	382,043	Yichun (Heilongjiang)	786,418	Sincelejo	234,886		
Miluo	533,030	Suzhou (Jiangsu)	1,416,234	Yichun (Jiangxi)	248,608	Soacha	439,004		
Mingguang	113,114	Tacheng	102,315	Yidu	114,784	Soledad	519,624		
Mishan	185,421	Tai'an	698,165	Yima	128,165	Tuluá	169,531		
Mudanjiang	649,244	Taichang	197,954	Yinchuan	663,655	Tunja	160,726		
Muling	134,450	Taishan	272,125	Yingcheng	267,803	Valledupar	338,761		
Nan'an	376,038	Taixing	384,741	Yingde	215,272	Villavicencio	397,559		
Nanchang	1,613,244	Taiyuan	2,162,014	Yingkou	651,479	Yopal	104,110		
Nanchong	575,520	Taizhou (Jiangsu)	587,903	Yingtán	132,394				

country	city	population	country	city	population	country	city	population	country	city	population
	Moca	180,173		Bahir Dar	167,300		Bottrop	117,756		Guam (2000)	
	Puerto Plata	153,791		Debre Zeyit	131,200		Braunschweig	246,012		★ Hagåtña (Agana)	1,122
	San Cristóbal	268,033		Dese	169,104		Bremen	547,360		agglomeration	149,000 <sup>4</sup>
	San Francisco de			Dire Dawa	281,750		Bremerhaven	114,506			
	Macoris	183,822		Gonder	194,773		Chemnitz	243,880		Guatemala (2002)	
	San Juan de la			Harer (Harar)	122,000		Cologne (Köln)	995,420		★ Guatemala City	1,024,000 <sup>4</sup>
	Maguana	138,265		Jima	159,000		Cottbus	101,785		Mixco	403,689
	San Pedro			Mekele	169,200		Darmstadt	142,310		Quetzaltenango	127,569
	de Macoris	226,745		Nazret	228,623		Dortmund	584,412		Villa Nueva	355,901
	Santiago	737,043					Dresden	512,234			
	★ Santo Domingo	2,154,000 <sup>4</sup>					Duisburg	494,048		Guernsey (2001)	
				Faroe Islands			Düsseldorf	584,217		★ St. Peter Port	16,488
				(2009 est.; MU)			Erfurt	203,333			
				★ Tórshavn	12,351		Erlangen	104,980		Guinea (2007 est.)	
							Essen	579,759		★ Conakry	1,494,000
							Frankfurt am Main	664,838		Kankan	113,900 <sup>5</sup>
							Freiburg im Breisgau	219,665			
							Fürth	114,071		Guinea-Bissau (2007 est.)	
							Gelsenkirchen	262,063		★ Bissau	330,000
							Gera	100,643			
							Göttingen	121,455		Guyana (2002)	
							Hagen	192,177		★ Georgetown	35,440
							Halle	233,013			
							Hamburg	1,772,100		Haiti (2003)	
							Hamm	182,459		Cap-Haïtien	111,094
							Hannover	519,619		Carrefour	373,916
							Heidelberg	145,642		Delmas	284,079
							Heilbronn	122,098		Gonaïves	104,825
							Herne	166,924		★ Port-au-Prince	703,023
							Hildesheim	103,288		agglomeration	1,998,000 <sup>4</sup>
							Ingolstadt	123,925			
							Jena	103,392		Honduras (2007 est.)	
							Karlsruhe	290,736		Choloma	200,400
							Kassel	194,168		El Progreso	114,500
							Kiel	237,579		La Ceiba	162,200
							Koblenz	106,293		San Pedro Sula	600,600
							Krefeld	236,333		★ Tegucigalpa	944,400
							Leipzig	515,469			
							Leverkusen	161,322		Hong Kong (2006 est.)	
							Lübeck	210,892		★ Hong Kong	2,019,533
							Ludwigshafen	163,467			
							Magdeburg	230,047		Hungary (2010 <sup>14</sup> est.)	
							Mainz	197,623		★ Budapest	1,721,556
							Lyon	311,342		Debrecen	207,270
							Mannheim	311,342		Győr	130,478
							Moers	106,645		Kecskemét	112,233
							Mönchengladbach	258,848		Miskolc	169,226
							Mülheim an der Ruhr	168,288		Nyíregyháza	117,832
							Munich (München)	1,326,807		Pécs	157,680
							Münster	273,875		Szeged	169,713
							Neuss	151,254			
							Nürnberg	503,638		Iceland (2009 est.)	
							Oberhausen	215,670		★ Reykjavík	118,665
							Offenbach am Main	118,977			
							Oldenburg	160,279			
							Osnabrück	163,286		India (2001)	
							Paderborn	144,811		Abohar	124,339
							Pforzheim	119,839		Adilabad	109,529
							Potsdam	152,966		Adityapur	119,233
							Recklinghausen	120,059		Adoni	157,305
							Regensburg	133,525		Agartala	189,998
							Remscheid	112,679		Agra	1,275,134
							Reutlingen	112,176		Ahmadabad	3,520,085
							Rostock	201,096		Ahmadnagar	307,615
							Saarbrücken	176,749		Aizawl	228,280
							Salzgitter	104,423		Ajmer	485,575
							Siegen	104,419		Akola	400,520
							Solingen	161,779		Alandur	146,287
							Stuttgart	600,068		Alappuzha (Alleppey)	177,029
							Trier	104,640		Aligarh	669,087
							Ulm	121,648		Allahabad	
							Wiesbaden	276,742		(Prayag Raj)	975,393
							Wolfsburg	120,538		Alwar	260,593
							Wuppertal	353,308		Ambala	139,279
							Würzburg	133,501		Ambala Sadar	106,568
										Ambarnath	203,804
										Ambattur	310,967
										Amravati	549,510
										Amritsar	966,862
										Amroha	165,129
										Anand	130,685
										Anantapur	218,808
										Ara (Arrah)	203,380
										Asansol	475,439
										Ashoknagar	
										Kalyangarh	111,607
										Aurangabad	873,311
										Fatehpur	228,333
										Avadi	229,403
										Bahadurgarh	119,846
										Baharampur	160,143
										Bahraich	168,323
										Baidyabati	108,229
										Baleshwar	100,082
										Bally	260,906
										Balurghat	135,737
										Banda	134,839
										Bangalore	4,301,326
										Bankura	128,781
										Bansberia	104,412
										Baranagar	
										(Barahanagar)	250,768
										Barasat	231,521
										Barddhaman	
										(Burdwan)	285,602



## Major cities and national capitals (continued)

country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population
Guntakal	117,103	Mango	166,125	Salem	696,760	Cilegon-Merak	374,464	Karaj	1,423,000 <sup>4</sup>
Guntur	514,461	Mathura	302,770	Sambalpur	153,643	Cimahi	541,476	Kāshān	253,509
Gurgaon	172,955	Maunath Bhanjan	212,657	Sambhal	182,478	Ciomas	187,379 <sup>16</sup>	Kermān	515,114
Guwahati (Gauhati)	809,895	Medinipur (Midnapore)	149,769	Sangli-Miraj	436,781	Ciparay	111,467 <sup>16</sup>	Kermānshāh	
Gwalior	827,026	Meerut	1,068,772	Santipur (Shantipur)	138,235	Ciputat	363,489 <sup>6</sup>	(Bākhārān)	794,863
Habra	127,602	Mira-Bhayandar	520,388	Sasaram	131,172	Cirebon	298,224	Khomeynishahr	223,071
Hajipur	119,412	Mirzapur-cum-		Satara	108,048	Denpasar	788,445	Khorramābād	333,945
Haldia	170,673	Vindhyachal	205,053	Satna	225,464	Depok (West Java)	1,751,696	Khorramshahr	125,859
Haldwani-cum-		Modinagar	113,218	Secunderabad	206,102	Depok (Yogyakarta)	106,825 <sup>16</sup>	Khoy (Khoy)	181,465
Kathgodam	129,015	Moga	125,573	Serampore	197,857	Dumai	254,337	Mahābād	135,780
Halisahar	124,510	Moradabad	641,583	Serilingampalle	153,364	Gorontalo	179,991	Malār	228,713
Hanumanagar	129,556	Morena	150,959	Shahjahanpur	296,662	Gunungsitoli	125,566	Malāyer	156,289
Haora (Howrah)	1,007,532	Morvi	145,719	Shambajinagar		★ Jakarta	9,558,198	Māndoāb	114,153
Hapur	211,983	Motihari	100,683	(Aurangābād)	873,311	Jambi	529,118	Marāgheh	149,929
Hardoi	112,486	Mumbai (Bombay)	11,978,450	Shiliguri (Siliguri)	472,374	Jayapura	261,776	Marv Dasht	124,530
Haridwar (Hardwar)	175,340	Munger (Monghyr)	188,050	Shillong	132,867	Jember	218,529 <sup>16</sup>	Mashhad (Meshed)	2,469,000 <sup>4</sup>
Hassan	116,574	Murwara (Katni)	187,029	Shimla	142,555	Karawang (Krawang)	145,041 <sup>16</sup>	Masjed-e Soleyman	108,682
Hathras	123,244	Muzaffarnagar	316,729	Shimoga	279,435	Kediri	367,243	Najafābād	208,647
Hazaribag	127,269	Muzaffarpur	305,525	Shivpuri	146,892	Kendari	289,468	Neyshābūr	208,860
Hindupur	125,074	Mysore	755,379	Sholapur (Solapur)	872,478	Kotamobagu	107,216	Orūmiyeh	583,255
Hisar (Hissar)	256,689	Nabadwip	115,016	Sikandarabad		Kupang	335,585	Qā'emshahr	174,768
Hoshiarpur	149,668	Nadiad	192,913	(Secundarabad)		Langsa	148,904	Qarchak	174,006
Hospet	164,240	Nagaon	107,667	Cantonment	206,102	Lhokseumawe	170,504	Qazvin	355,338
Hubli-Dharwad	786,195	Nagercoil	208,179	Sikar	185,323	Lubukinggau	201,217	Qods	230,147
Hugli		Nagpur	2,052,066	Silchar	142,199	Madiun	170,851	Oom	973,000 <sup>4</sup>
(Hooghly-Chinsurah)	170,206	Naihati	215,303	Singrauli	185,190	Magelang	118,316	Rasht	557,366
Hyderabad	3,637,483	Nala Sopara		Sirsa	160,735	Malang	819,708	Sabzevār	214,582
Ichalkaranji	257,610	(Nalasopara)	184,538	Sitapur	151,908	Manado	408,354	Sanandaj	316,862
Imphal	221,492	Nalgonda	110,286	Siwan	109,919	Mataram	402,296	Saqqez	133,331
Indore	1,474,968	Nanded-Waghala	430,733	Sonipat (Sonepat)	214,974	Medan	2,109,339	Sārī	261,293
Ingraj Bazar		Nandyal	152,676	South Dum Dum	392,444	Mojokerto	120,132	Sāveh	180,548
(English Bazar)	161,456	Nangloi Jat	150,948	Srikakulam	109,905	Padang	833,584	Semnan	126,780
Jabalpur	932,484	Nashik (Nasik)	1,077,236	Srinagar	898,440	Padang Sidempuan	191,554	Shāhīnshahr	127,412
Jagadhri	101,290	Navghar-Manikpur	116,723	Sultan Pur Majra	164,426	Palangkaraya	220,223	Shahr-e Kord	131,612
Jaipur	2,322,575	Navi Mumbai		Sultanpur	100,065	Palembang	1,452,840	Shahreza	109,601
Jalandhar (Jullundur)	714,077	(New Mumbai)	704,002	Surat	2,433,835	Palopo	148,033	Shahriyar	189,421
Jalgaon	368,618	Navsari	134,017	Surendranagar		Palu	335,297	Shāhrūd	132,379
Jalna	235,795	Neemuch	107,663	Dudhrej	156,161	Pangkalpinang	174,838	Shīrāz	1,240,000 <sup>4</sup>
Jalpaiguri	100,348	Nellore	378,428	Tambaram	137,933	Parepare	129,542	Sīrjān	170,916
Jammu	369,959	★ New Delhi		Tenali	153,756	Pasuruan	186,322	Tabriz	1,413,000 <sup>4</sup>
Jamnagar	443,518	Neyveli	127,552	Thane (Thana)	1,262,551	Payakumbuh	116,910	★ Tehrān	7,873,000 <sup>4</sup>
Jamshedpur	573,096	Nizamabad	288,722	Thanesar	119,687	Pekalongan	282,137	Vāramīn	208,996
Jamuria	129,484	Noida	305,058	Thanjavur	215,314	Pekanbaru	903,902	Yazd	432,194
Jaunpur	160,055	North Barrackpore	123,668	Thiruvananthapuram		Pemalang	152,667 <sup>6</sup>	Yāzūj	100,544
Jetpur Navagadh	104,312	North Dum Dum	220,042	(Trivandrum)	744,983	Pematang Siantar	234,885	Zābol	136,956
Jhansi	383,644	Ongole	150,471	Thoothukkudi		Perabumulih	161,814	Zāhedān	567,449
Jind	135,855	Orai	139,318	(Tuticorin)	216,054	Percut	129,036 <sup>16</sup>	Zanjān	349,713
Jodhpur	851,051	Ozhukarai	217,707	Thirissur (Trissur)	317,526	Pondokgede	263,152 <sup>16</sup>		
Junagadh	168,515	Palakkad	130,767	Tiruchchirappalli	752,066	Pontianak	550,304	<b>Iraq</b> (2003 est.)	
Kaithal	117,285	Palanpur	110,419	Tirunelveli	411,831	Probolinggo	216,967	Al-Amārah	325,000
Kakinada	296,329	Pali	187,641	Tirupati	228,202	Purwokerto	215,195 <sup>6</sup>	★ Baghdad	5,054,000 <sup>4</sup>
Kalyan-Dombivali	1,193,512	Pallavaram	144,623	Tirupper (Tiruppur)	344,543	Salatiga	171,067	Bā' qūbah	160,000
Kamarhati	314,507	Palwal	100,722	Tiruvannamalai	130,567	Samarinda	726,223	Al-Basrah	890,000
Kanchipuram	153,140	Panchkula	140,925	Tiruvottiyur	212,281	Semarang	1,553,778	Diwaniyah	300,000
Kanchrapara	126,191	Panihati	348,438	Titagarh	124,213	Serang	576,961	Al-Fallūjah	284,500 <sup>5</sup>
Kanpur	2,551,337	Panipat	261,740	Tonk	135,689	Singkawang	186,306	Al-Hillah	350,000
Kapra	159,002	Parvel	104,058	Tumkur	248,929	Sorong	190,341	Irbil	926,000
Karawal Nagar	148,624	Parbhani	259,329	Udaipur	389,438	Sukabumi	300,359	Karbala'	475,000
Karimnagar	205,653	Patan	112,219	Udupi	113,112	Surabaya	2,765,908	Kirkūk	750,000
Karnal	207,640	Pathankot	157,925	Ujjain	430,427	Surakarta	500,642	Al-Kūfah	123,500 <sup>5</sup>
Katihar	175,199	Patiala	303,151	Ulhasnagar	473,731	Tangerang	1,797,715	Al-Kūt	300,000
Khammam	159,544	Patna	1,366,444	Uluberia	202,135	Tanjung Balai	154,426	Mosul	1,316,000
Khandwa	172,242	Pilibhit	124,245	Unnao	144,662	Tanjung Pinang	187,687	Al-Najaf	500,000
Kharagpur	188,761	Pimpri-Chinchwad	1,012,472	Uppal Kalan	117,217	Tarakan	193,069	Al-Nāsīriyah	400,000
Khardaha	116,470	Pondicherry	220,865	Uttarpura-Kotrung	150,363	Tasikmalaya	633,704	Al-Ramādī	300,000
Kirari Suleman Nagar	154,633	Porbandar	133,051	Vadodara (Baroda)	1,306,227	Tebtingtinggi	145,180	Sāmarrā	125,000
Kishanganj	116,222	Proddatur	150,309	Varanasi (Benares)	1,091,918	Tegal	242,127	Al-Samāwah	125,000
Kochi (Cochin)	595,575	Pudukkottai	109,217	Vejalpur	113,445	Ternate	185,660	Al-Sulaymāniyah	825,000
Kolar	113,907	Puna	119,092	Vellore	177,230	Ujung Pandang	1,294,000 <sup>1</sup>	Tall 'Afar	167,800 <sup>5</sup>
Kolhapur	493,167	Pune	2,538,473	Vereval	141,357	Waru	124,282 <sup>16</sup>	Al-Zubayr	180,900 <sup>5</sup>
Kolkata (Calcutta)	4,580,546	Puri	157,837	Vidisha	125,453	Yogyakarta	388,088		
Kollam (Quilon)	361,560	Purnia (Purnea)	171,687	Vijayawada	851,282			<b>Ireland</b> (2006)	
Korba	315,690	Puruliya	113,806	Virar	118,928			Cork	119,418 <sup>17</sup>
Kota	694,316	Quthbullapur	231,108	Vishakhapatnam	982,904	<b>Iran</b> (2006)		★ Dublin	506,211 <sup>17</sup>
Kozhikode (Calicut)	436,556	Rae Bareilly	169,333	Vizianagaram	174,651	Ābādān	219,772	agglomeration	1,045,769
Krishnanagar	139,110	Raichur	207,421	Warangal	530,636	Ahvāz	996,000 <sup>4</sup>		
Krishnarajapura	186,210	Raiganj	165,212	Wardha	111,118	Āmol	199,698	<b>Isle of Man</b> (2006)	
Kukatpalle	292,289	Raigarh	111,154	Yamunanagar	189,696	Āndimeshk	120,177	★ Douglas	26,218
Kulti-Barakar (Kulti)	289,903	Raipur	605,747	Yavatmal (Yeotmal)	120,676	Arāk	446,760		
Kumbakonam	139,954	Raj Nandgaon	143,770			Ardabil	418,262	<b>Israel</b> (2008 est.)	
Kurnool	269,122	Rajahmundry	315,251			Bābol	201,335	Ashdod	207,000
Lakhimpur	121,486	Rajapalaiyam	122,307			Bandar Ābbās	379,301	Ashqelon	108,900
Lalbahadur Nagar		Rajarahat Gopalpur	271,811			Bandar-e Anzali	110,643	Bat Yam	129,100
(L.B. Nagar)	268,689	Rajendranagar	143,240			Bandar-e Būshehr		Beersheba	
Lalitpur	111,892	Rajkot	967,476			(Būshehr)	169,966	(Be'er Sheva')	186,100
Latur	299,985	Rajpur Sonarpur	336,707			Bandar-e Māhshahr	111,448	Bene Beraq	151,000
Loni	120,945	Ramagundam	236,600			Bīrjān	166,138	Haifa (Hefa)	264,900
Lucknow	2,185,927	Rampur	281,494			Bojnūrd	176,726	Holon	168,800
Ludhiana	1,398,467	Ranchi	847,093			Borūjerd	229,541		
Machilipatnam		Raniganj	111,116			Bükān	150,703	★ Jerusalem	
(Masulipatam)	179,353	Ratlam	222,202			Dezfūl	235,819	(Yerushalayim,	
Madhyamgram	155,451	Raurkela	224,987			Emāmshahr (Shāhrūd)	132,379	Al-Quds)	747,600
Madurai	928,869	Raurkela Township	206,693			Esfāhān (Isfahan)	1,628,000 <sup>4</sup>	Netanya	176,500
Mahadevapura	135,794	Rewa	183,274			Golestan	231,905	Petah Tiqwa	188,900
Mahbubnagar	130,986	Rishra	113,305			Gonbad-e Kavus	129,167	Ramat Gan	129,900
Mahesthala	385,266	Robertson Pet	141,424			Gorgān	274,438	Rehovot	106,200
Malegaon	409,403	Rohatak	286,807			Hamadān	479,640	Rishon LeZiyyon	224,300
Malerkotla	107,009	S.A.S. Nagar				Īlām	160,355	Tel Aviv-Yafo	390,100
(Mohali)						Īrānshahr	100,642		
Malkajgiri	193,863	Sagar	123,484			Islāmshahr		<b>Italy</b> (2008 est.)	
Mandsaur	116,505	Saharanpur	232,133			(Eslāmshahr)	357,389	Ancona	101,424
Mandya	131,179	Saharsa	125,167			Izeh	104,364	Bari	322,511
Mangalore	399,565					Jahrom	105,285	Bergamo	115,781

country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population
Bologna	372,256	Hiratsuka	260,241	Nagasaki	446,551	<b>Jersey</b> (2001)		Ich'ön	200,392
Brescia	189,742	Hirosaki	185,865	Nagoya	2,243,564	★ St. Helier	28,310	Iksan (Iri)	312,837
Cagliari	158,041	Hiroshima	1,164,885	Naha	313,436			Inch'ön (Incheon)	2,741,217
Catania	298,957	Hitachi	195,844	Nara	366,863	<b>Jordan</b> (2004)		Kangnŭng	220,097
Ferrara	133,591	Hitachinaka	155,338	Narashino	159,758	★ Amman	1,036,330	Kimch'ön	139,871
Florence (Firenze)	364,710	Höfu	116,393	Narita	124,773	Irbid	250,645	Kimhae	490,025
Foggia	153,469	Ibaraki	272,153	Nasushiobara	115,633	Al-Quwayyimah	135,500	Kimp'o	231,780
Forlì	114,683	Ichihara	279,478	Neyagawa	238,822	Al-Ruṣayfah	227,735	Kōje	224,855
Genoa (Genova)	610,887	Ichikawa	471,861	Niigata	811,613	Tilā' al-'Alī	113,197	Kongju	127,391
Giugliano in Campania	112,340	Ichinomiya	376,586	Niihama	123,329	Wādī al-Sir	122,032	Koyang	950,750
Latina	115,490	Ichinoseki	123,155	Niiza	155,926	Al-Zarqā'	395,227	Kumi	398,949
Livorno	160,949	Iida	107,129	Nishinomiya	477,844			Kunp'o	282,434
Messina	243,997	Iizuka	132,208	Nishio	106,643	<b>Kazakhstan</b> (2010 est.)		Kunsan	267,146
Milan (Milano)	1,299,633	Ikeda	104,426	Nishitokyo	193,350	Almaty (Alma-Ata)	1,404,329	Kuri	197,438
Modena	179,937	Ikoma	115,359	Nobeoka	132,480	Aqtäü (Aktau;		Kwangju (Gwangju)	1,434,625
Monza	120,826	Imabari	170,986	Noda	153,422	Shevchenko)	156,440	Kwangju (Kyōnggi)	244,033
Naples (Napoli)	973,132	Inazawa	137,475	Numazu	206,137	Aqtöbe (Aktubinsk)	277,442	Kwangmyōng	314,317
Novara	102,862	Iruma	148,203	Obihiro	170,066	★ Astana (Aqmola;		Kwangyang	142,399
Padua (Padova)	210,173	Isahaya	142,635	Odawara	198,841	Tselinograd)	684,018	Kyōngju	274,295
Palermo	663,173	Ise	133,547	Ōgaki	163,047	Atryaü (Guryev)	174,726	Kyōngsan	243,863
Parma	178,718	Isehara	100,779	Ōita	467,617	Ekibastuz	122,747	Masan	414,771
Perugia	163,287	Iseaki	204,343	Okayama	700,646	Kökshetaü		Miryang	111,910
Pescara	122,790	Ishinomaki	163,840	Okazaki	372,089	(Kokchetav)	133,459	Mokp'o	247,620
Prato	185,603	Itami	194,488	Okinawa	128,421	Oral (Uralsk)	216,467	Namyangju	511,603
Ravenna	153,388	Iwaki	348,403	Ōme	141,708	Ōskemen		Nonsan	130,114
Reggio di Calabria	185,577	Iwakuni	146,885	Ōmuta	127,474	(Ust-Kamenogorsk)	288,660	Osan	153,690
Reggio nell'Emilia	162,290	Iwata	172,583	Ōnomichi	148,085	Pavlodar	311,218	P'aju	319,395
Rimini	138,465	Izumi	179,352	Ōsaka	2,649,601	Petropavl		Pocheon	168,688
★ Rome (Roma)	2,718,768	Izumo	146,115	Osaki	137,164	(Petropavlovsk)	194,290	P'o-hang	511,805
Salerno	140,580	Joetsu	206,175	Oshū	128,273	Qaraghandy		Puch'ön	882,037
Sassari	129,086	Kadoma	130,026	Ōta	214,282	(Karaganda)	471,730	Pusan (Busan)	3,596,076
Syracuse (Siracusa)	123,595	Kagoshima	604,268	Ōtaru	138,876	Qostanay (Kustanay)	212,617	P'yōngt'aek	417,503
Taranto	195,130	Kakamigahara	145,126	Ōtsu	330,044	Qyzylord (Kzyl-Orda)	174,348	Sach'ön	114,482
Terni	110,933	Kakegawa	118,660	Oyama	162,283	Rüdný	112,006	Sangju	106,141
Trento	114,236	Kakogawa	267,455	Saga	239,003	Semey (Semipalatinsk)	288,608	★ Seoul (Sōul)	10,456,034
Trieste	205,356	Kamagaya	104,564	Sagamihara	707,976	Shymkent (Shimkent;		Shihŭng	408,164
Turin (Torino)	908,263	Kamakura	173,588	Saijo	126,534	Chimkent)	579,544	Sōgwip'o	154,605
Venice (Venezia)	268,993	Kanazawa	455,952	Saitama	1,197,471	Taldykorgan (Taldy-		Sōngnam	958,349
Verona	264,191	Kanoya	105,673	Sakai	835,202	Kurgan	119,375	Sōsan	158,880
Vicenza	114,108	Kanuma	103,690	Sakata	114,964	Taraz (Auliye-Ata;		Sunch'ön	271,035
		Karatsu	129,194	Sakura	171,472	Dzhabul)	352,536	Suw'ön	1,090,678
<b>Jamaica</b> (2006 est.)		Kariya	145,117	Sanda	113,600	Temirtäü	166,614	Taegu	2,512,601
★ Kingston	96,052 <sup>18</sup>	Kashihara	124,679	Sano	123,034			Taejōn	1,494,951
agglomeration	585,300	Kashiwa	391,210	Sapporo	1,896,604	<b>Kenya</b> (2006 est.)		Tongyōng	138,791
Portmore	103,900	Kasuga	107,845	Sasebo	253,874	Eldoret	227,800	Üjōngbu	435,299
Spanish Town	148,800	Kasugai	300,399	Sayama	156,634	Kisumu	220,000	Üiwang	135,803
		Kasukabe	236,601	Sendai	1,029,576	Mombasa	823,500	Ulsan	1,126,879
<b>Japan</b> (2008 est.)		Kawachinagano	114,428	Seto	132,311	★ Nairobi	2,864,700	Wōnju	306,350
Abiko	133,533	Kawagoe	336,625	Shibata	103,490	Nakuru	266,500	Yangju	187,022
Ageo	222,698	Kawaguchi	495,250	Shimonoseki	284,981	Ruiru	120,900	Yangsang	246,852
Aizuwakamatsu	129,388	Kawanishi	157,461	Shizuoka	709,888	Thika	102,300	Yōngch'ön	105,924
Akashi	292,228	Kawasaki	1,385,003	Shūnan	150,299			Yōngin	831,305
Akushima	111,763	Kirishima	127,726	Sōka	238,626	<b>Kiribati</b> (2005)		Yōngju	114,909
Akita	327,651	Kiryū	124,892	Suita	354,864	★ Ambo (legislative)	1,688	Yōsu	297,178
Amagasaki	460,956	Kisarazu	123,743	Suzuka	197,437	★ Bairiki (executive;			
Anjō	176,046	Kishiwada	200,058	Tachikawa	175,639	agglomeration)	2,766	<b>Kosovo</b> (2004 est.)	
Aomori	304,657	Kita-Kyūshū	985,046	Tajimi	114,866	★ Betio (judicial)	12,509	★ Priština	107,614
Asahikawa	356,318	Kitami	127,338	Takamatsu	417,671			Prizren	165,844
Asaka	126,092	Kobe	1,532,305	Takaoka	178,965	<b>Korea, North</b> (2008)			
Ashikaga	157,793	Kochi	345,418	Takarazuka	222,713	Anju	167,646	<b>Kuwait</b> (2005)	
Atsugi	225,732	Kodaira	185,829	Takasaki	342,046	Ch'ōngjin	614,892	Hawallī	106,992
Beppu	127,345	Kofu	199,374	Takatsuki	354,257	Chōngju	102,659	★ Kuwait (Al-Kuwayt)	32,403
Chiba	943,568	Koga	144,392	Tama	149,404	agglomeration	241,599	agglomeration	2,063,000 <sup>4</sup>
Chigasaki	231,703	Koganei	115,116	Toda	118,591	Hamhŭng-Hungnam	703,610	Qalīb al-Shuyūkh	179,264
Chikusei	110,813	Kokubunji	118,801	Tōkai	106,708	Hüich'ön	136,093	Al-Sālimiyah	145,328
Chōfu	221,120	Komaki	149,060	Tokorozawa	338,896	Hyesan	174,015		
Daitō	125,847	Komatsu	109,285	Tokushima	265,248	Kaech'ön	262,389	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b> (2009 est.)	
Ebetsu	123,671	Kōnan	100,064	★ Tokyo	8,717,529	Kaesōng	192,578	★ Bishkek	822,000
Ebina	126,035	Kōnosu	119,768	Tomakomai	173,986	Kanggye	251,971	Osh	233,800
Fuchu	250,745	Koriyama	338,712	Tondabayashi	122,205	Kimch'aek (Songjin)	155,284		
Fuji	237,184	Koshigaya	319,435	Toride	109,953	Kusōng	155,181	<b>Laos</b> (2003 est.)	
Fujieda	129,637	Kumamoto	670,014	Tottori	200,315	Namp'o	310,531	★ Vientiane (Viangchan)	194,200
Fujimi	105,286	Kurashiki	471,876	Toyama	420,584	P'yōngsōng	236,583	agglomeration	745,000 <sup>4</sup>
Fujimino	103,724	Kure	245,188	Toyohashi	376,716	★ P'yōngyang	2,581,076		
Fujinomiya	122,122	Kurume	304,683	Toyokawa	161,595	Rasōn	158,337	<b>Latvia</b> (2009 est.)	
Fujisawa	404,239	Kusatsu	123,512	Toyonaka	388,043	Sariwōn	271,434	Daugavpils	104,853
Fukaya	146,128	Kushiro	190,890	Toyota	421,820	Sinp'o	130,951	★ Riga	713,019
Fukui	268,210	Kuwana	140,816	Tsu	287,849	Sinūiju	334,031		
Fukuoka	1,434,650	Kyōto	1,468,065	Tsuchiura	143,986	Sunch'ön	250,738	<b>Lebanon</b> (2003 est.)	
Fukushima	288,602	Machida	415,325	Tsukuba	206,679	Tanch'ön	240,873	★ Beirut (Bayrut)	1,846,000 <sup>4</sup>
Fukuyama	460,292	Maebashi	317,167	Tsurooka	140,097	Tökch'ön	210,571	Sidon	149,000
Funabashi	589,307	Marugame	110,550	Tsuyama	109,493	Wōnsan	328,467	Tripoli (Tarābulus)	212,900
Gifu	411,753	Matsubara	125,274	Ube	176,370			Tyre (Sūr)	117,100
Habikino	118,281	Matsudo	479,888	Ueda	161,887	<b>Korea, South</b> (2009 est.)			
Hachinohe	240,178	Matsue	195,875	Uji	191,297	Andōng	168,718	<b>Lesotho</b> (2007 est.)	
Hachijōji	569,991	Matsumoto	227,042	Urasoe	108,052	Ansan	741,073	★ Maseru	210,000
Hadano	169,201	Matsuyama	514,771	Urayasu	159,312	Ansōng	175,265		
Hakodate	288,155	Matsuzaka	169,571	Uruma	114,087	Anyang	627,330	<b>Liberia</b> (2008)	
Hakusan	110,563	Mihara	103,209	Utsunomiya	508,114	Asan	248,329	★ Monrovia	1,010,970
Hamamatsu	811,553	Minōh	127,757	Wakayama	371,504	Ch'angwōn	509,801		
Hanamaki	103,718	Misato	128,956	Yachiyō	184,655	Chech'ön	137,229	<b>Libya</b> (2005 est.; MU)	
Handa	117,927	Mishima	112,320	Yaiizu	120,331	Cheju (Jeju)	410,915	Banghāzi	685,367
Hatsukaichi	115,184	Mitaka	180,797	Yamagata	254,724	Chinhae	171,421	Miṣrāṭah	354,823
Higashi-Hiroshima	187,711	Mito	263,299	Yamaguchi	192,008	Chinju	334,237	★ Tripoli (Tarābulus)	1,113,000
Higashi-Kurume	115,405	Miyakonojō	169,384	Yamato	223,605	Ch'ōnan	547,662	agglomeration	2,189,000 <sup>4</sup>
Higashi-Murayama	146,585	Miyazaki	368,984	Yao	272,163	Ch'ōngju	644,223		
Higashi-Ōsaka	508,255	Moriguchi	146,294	Yatsushiro	134,491	Chōng-ūp	124,196	<b>Liechtenstein</b>	
Higashiomori	117,847	Morioka	298,959	Yokkaichi	306,374	Chōnju	635,707	(2009)	
Hikone	110,945	Musashino	138,516	Yokohama	3,643,641	Ch'unch'ön	264,557	★ Vaduz	5,111
Himeji	535,756	Nagano	377,328	Yokosuka	422,572	Ch'ungju	208,808	<b>Lithuania</b> (2010 est.)	
Hino	179,482	Nagaoka	280,292	Yonago	149,140	Hanam	145,480	Kaunas	348,624
Hirakata	406,189	Nagareyama	156,686	Zama	127,582	Hwasōng	471,726	Klaipėda	182,752





country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population
★ Port Moresby (National Capital District)	299,000 <sup>4</sup>	Makati	510,383	Bayamón	219,740	Lyubertsy	158,963	Volzhsky	306,390
		Malabon	363,681	Caguas	143,176	Magnitogorsk	409,036	Voronezh	839,921
<b>Paraguay</b> (2002)		Malolos	223,069	Carolina	187,438	Makhachkala	464,209	Yakutsk	255,784
★ Asunción	519,661 <sup>6</sup>	Mandaluyong	305,576	Guaynabo	102,956	Maykop	153,468	Yaroslavl	605,176
Capiatá	154,274	Mandaue	318,575	Ponce	179,353	Mezhdurechensk	103,806	Yekaterinburg	
Ciudad del Este	222,274	★ Manila	1,660,714	★ San Juan	422,665	Миасс	152,579	(Sverdlovsk)	1,322,954
Fernando de la Mora	113,560	Metro Manila	11,100,000	agglomeration	2,590,824 <sup>11</sup>	★ Moscow	10,470,318	Yelets	112,188
Lambaré	119,795	Marawi	177,391	<b>Qatar</b> (2006 est.)		Murmansk	314,742	Yoshkar-Ola	248,654
Luque	170,986	Marikina	424,610	★ Doha	370,700	Muróm	119,433	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	173,816
San Lorenzo	204,356	Marilau	160,452	Al-Rayyān	317,200	Mytishchi	163,447	Zelenograd	220,300 <sup>4</sup>
		Meycauayan	196,569			Naberezhnyye Chelny		Zheleznodorozhny	122,592
<b>Peru</b> (2007)		Minglanilla	101,585	<b>Réunion</b> (2007 est.)		(Brezhnev)	506,121	Zhukovskiy	103,075
Arequipa	749,291	Montalban	187,750	★ Saint-Denis	143,000	Nakhodka	168,489	Zlatoust	188,768
Ayacucho	151,019	Muntinlupa	452,943			Nalchik	269,641	<b>Rwanda</b> (2007 est.)	
Cajamarca	162,326	Naga	160,516	<b>Romania</b> (2009 est.)		Nazran	134,280	★ Kigali	860,000
Chiclayo	524,442	Navotas	245,344	Arad	166,003	Nefteyugansk	115,709	<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b> (2006)	
Chimbote	334,568	Olongapo	227,270	Bacău	177,087	Nevinnomyssk	129,106	★ Basseterre	12,900
Chinchina Alta	153,599	Ormoc	177,524	Baia Mare	139,154	Nikolo-Beryozovka		<b>St. Lucia</b> (2001)	
Cusco	348,935	Ozamis	112,150	Boţoşani	116,110	(Neftekamsk)	117,987	★ Castries	13,191
Huancayo	323,054	Parañaque	552,660	Brăila	212,501	Nizhnekamsk	226,378	agglomeration	37,963
Huánuco	149,210	Pasay	403,064	Braşov	278,048	Nizhnevartovsk	243,529	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b> (2007 est.)	
Huaráz	100,931	Pasig	617,301	★ Bucharest	1,944,367	Nizhny Novgorod		★ Kingstown	26,000
Ica	219,856	Puerto Princesa	210,508	Buzău	132,210	(Gorky)	1,274,708	<b>Samoa</b> (2006)	
Iquitos	370,962	★ Quezon City	2,679,450	Cluj-Napoca	306,474	Nizhny Tagil	375,712	★ Apia	37,237
Juliacá	216,716	Roxas	147,738	Constantţa	302,171	Noginsk	115,776	<b>San Marino</b> (2008 est.)	
		Sagay	140,511	Craiova	298,928	Norilsk	206,359	★ San Marino	4,376
Lima		San Carlos	129,829	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	106,507	Novgorod	216,173	<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b> (2001)	
agglomeration	8,472,935	San Fernando	269,365	Galaţi	291,354	Novocherboksk	126,343	★ São Tomé	3,666
Ate	419,663 <sup>6</sup>	San Juan del Monte	125,338	Iaşi	308,843	Novocherkassk	177,000	agglomeration	58,000 <sup>4</sup>
Callao	389,579 <sup>9</sup>	San Mateo	184,860	Oradea	204,477	Novokuybyshevsk	111,001	<b>Saudi Arabia</b> (2004)	
Carabayillo	180,293 <sup>6</sup>	San Pablo	237,259	Piatra Neamţ	107,504	Novokuznetsk	562,215	Abhā	201,912
Chorrillos	262,595 <sup>6</sup>	San Pedro	281,808	Piteşti	166,893	Novomoskovsk	124,086	'Ar'ar	145,237
Comas	464,745 <sup>6</sup>	Santa Cruz	101,914	Ploieşti	229,285	Novorossiysk	227,927	Buraydah	378,422
El Agustino	165,425 <sup>6</sup>	Santa Maria	205,258	Râmnicu Vâlcea	110,901	Novosibirsk	1,390,513	Al-Dammām	744,321
Independencia	197,308 <sup>6</sup>	Santa Rosa	266,943	Satu Mare	112,705	Novotroitsk	102,214	Hafar al-Bāţin	231,978
La Victoria	190,218 <sup>6</sup>	Tacloban	217,199	Sibiu	154,548	Novy Urengoy	118,378	Hā'il	267,005
★ Lima	289,855 <sup>6</sup>	Taguig	613,343	Suceava	106,934	Noyabrsk	110,373	Al-Hawiyah	132,078
Los Olivos	286,549 <sup>6</sup>	Tagum	118,942	Târgu Mureş	145,151	Obninsk	105,497	Al-Hufuf	287,841
Puente Piedra	203,473 <sup>6</sup>	Tanauan	142,537	Timişoara	311,586	Odintsovo	128,965	Jiddah	2,801,481
Rimac	175,793 <sup>6</sup>	Tanza	171,795	<b>Russia</b> (2008)		Oktyabrskiy	108,211	Jizān	100,694
San Borja	102,762 <sup>6</sup>	Tarlac	203,606	Abakan	163,189	Omsk	1,131,100	Al-Jubayl	222,544
San Juan de		Taytay	262,485	Achinsk	110,838	Orehkovo-Zuyevo	121,661	Khamis Mushayt	372,695
Lurigancho	812,656 <sup>6</sup>	Urdaneta	120,785	Almetyevsk	141,959	Orenburg	526,430	Al-Kharj	200,958
San Juan de		Valenzuela	568,928	Angarsk	242,534	Orsk	245,532	Al-Khubar	165,799
Miraflores	335,237 <sup>6</sup>	Zamboanga	774,407	Arkhangelsk	348,740	Oryol	320,772	Mecca (Makkah)	1,294,168
San Martín de Porras	525,155 <sup>6</sup>	<b>Poland</b> (2009 est.)		Armarvir	189,118	Penza	507,823	Medina (Al-Madinah)	918,889
San Miguel	124,904 <sup>6</sup>	Białystok	294,153	Artēm	102,445	Perm	987,234	Al-Mubarraz	285,067
Santa Anita	160,777 <sup>6</sup>	Bielsko-Biala	175,677	Arazamas	106,075	Pervouralsk	134,019	Najrān	246,880
Santiago de Surco	272,690 <sup>6</sup>	Bydgoszcz	358,928	Astrakhan	503,087	Petrozavodsk	268,784	Al-Qurayyat	100,436
Ventanilla	243,526 <sup>6</sup>	Bytom	183,829	Balakovo	198,728	Podolsk	179,974	★ Riyadh (Al-Riyād)	4,087,152
Villa el Salvador	367,436 <sup>6</sup>	Chorzów	113,314	Balashikha	188,684	Pyatigorsk	213,223	Sakākā	122,686
Villa Maria del Triunfo	355,761 <sup>6</sup>	Częstochowa	240,612	Barnaul	597,205	Rostov-na-Donu	1,048,714	Tabūk	441,351
Piura	377,496	Dąbrowa Górnicza	128,315	Bataisk	101,210	Rubtsovsk	156,166	Al-Tā'if	521,273
Pucallpa	204,772	Elbląg	126,439	Belgorod	353,043	Ryazan	510,816	Al-Thuqbah	191,826
Puno	120,229	Gdańsk	455,581	Berezniki	165,950	Saint Petersburg	210,958	'Unayzah	128,930
Sullana	181,954	Gdynia	249,257	Biysk	221,476	(Leningrad)	4,568,047	Yanbu' al-Bahr	188,430
Tacna	242,451	Gliwice	196,669	Blagoveshchensk	207,333	Salavat	155,925	<b>Senegal</b> (2007 est.; MU)	
Tarapoto	117,184	Gorzów Wielkopolski	125,157	Bratsk	252,014	Samara	116,309	★ Dakar	2,243,400
Trujillo	682,834	Kalisz	107,140	Bryansk	413,880	Saransk	295,338	Kaolack	186,000
<b>Philippines</b> (2007; MU)		Katowice	309,621	Cheboksary	441,572	Saratov	836,098	Mbour	181,800
Angeles	314,493	Kielce	205,094	Chelyabinsk	1,092,495	Sergiev Posad	127,579	Rufisque	162,100
Antipolo	633,971	Koszalin	107,146	Cherepovets	308,049	(Zagorsk)	109,252	Saint-Louis	171,300
Bacolod	499,497	Kraków	754,624	Cherkessk	116,309	Serpukhov	123,816	Thiès	263,500
Bacoar	441,197	Legnica	104,489	Chita	306,134	Seversk	107,126	Touba	529,200
Bago	159,933	Łódź	747,152	Derbent	108,975	Shakhty	244,364	Ziguinchor	158,400
Baguio	301,926	Lublin	350,462	Dimitrovgrad	127,579	Shchyolkovo	112,815	<b>Serbia</b> (2008)	
Baliuag	136,982	Opole	126,203	Dzerzhinsk	247,548	Simbirsk (Ulyanovsk)	606,972	★ Belgrade	1,119,020
Batangas	187,225	Plock	126,709	Elektrostal	145,768	Smolensk	316,525	Kragujevac	145,360
Biñan	262,735	Poznań	557,264	Elista	102,657	Sochi	334,282	Niš	172,944
Binangonan	238,931	Radom	224,226	Engels	204,412	Stary Oskol	220,229	Novi Sad	197,694
Cabanatuan	243,934	Ruda Śląska	143,930	Grozny (Dzhokhar)	226,101	Stavropol	363,699	<b>Seychelles</b> (2004 est.)	
Cabuyao	205,376	Rybnik	141,177	Irkutsk	575,817	Sterlitamak	268,303	★ Victoria <sup>7</sup>	25,500
Cagayan de Oro	553,966	Rzeszów	172,683	Ivanovo	406,465	Surgut	294,219	<b>Sierra Leone</b> (2004)	
Cainta	289,833	Sosnowiec	221,259	Izhevsk	613,295	Syktvykar	230,980	Bo	167,144
Calamba	360,281	Szczecin	406,941	Kaliningrad	421,678	Syzran	179,053	★ Freetown	786,900
Calbayog	130,321	Tarnów	115,518	Kaluga	326,935	Taganrog	260,692	Kenema	137,696
Cebu	798,809	Toruń	206,013	Kamensk-Uralsky	180,928	Tambov	279,806	<b>Singapore</b> (2007 est.)	
Cotabato	259,153	Tychy	129,475	Kamyshin	118,533	Tolyatti	705,462	★ Singapore	4,436,000
Dagupan	149,554	Wałbrzych	122,411	Kazan	1,120,238	Toms	496,519	<b>Slovakia</b> (2009 est.)	
Dasmariñas	556,330	★ Warsaw (Warszawa)	1,709,781	Kemerovo	520,011	Tula	500,031	★ Bratislava	428,791
Davao	1,366,153	Wrocław	632,162	Khabarovsk	577,345	Tver (Kalinin)	407,254	Košice	233,659
Dumaguete	116,392	Zabrze	188,401	Khasavyurt	127,090	Tyumen	560,014	<b>Slovenia</b> (2009 est.)	
General Mariano		Zielona Góra	117,557	Khimki	183,551	Ufa	1,021,458	★ Ljubljana	278,314
Alvarez	136,613	<b>Portugal</b> (2009 est.)		Kirov	464,554	Ukhta	103,424	<b>Solomon Islands</b> (2007 est.)	
General Santos	529,542	Almada	116,000	Kislovodsk	129,219	Ulan-Ude	340,846	★ Honiara	66,000
General Trias	218,387	Amadora	172,110	Kolomna	147,996	Ussuriysk	153,421		
Guagua	104,284	Braga	117,400	Komsomolsk-na-Amure	272,445	Velikiye Luki	100,309		
Iligan	308,046	Cacém	109,500	Kopeisk	137,227	Vladikavkaz	312,770		
Iloilo	418,710	★ Lisbon	489,562	Korolyov (Kaliningrad)	174,579	(Ordzhonikidze)	312,770		
Imus	253,158	agglomeration	2,812,000 <sup>4</sup>	Kostroma	271,687	Vladivostok	339,494		
Jolo	140,307	Porto	216,080	Kovrov	150,385	Volgodonsk	169,628		
Kabankalan	165,294	Queluz	100,300	Krasnodar	709,735	Volgograd	983,893		
Kalookan (Caloocan)	1,378,856	Vila Nova de Gaia	193,100	Krasnoyarsk	936,445	Vologda	286,145		
Lapu-Lapu	292,530	<b>Puerto Rico</b> (2008 est.; MU)		Kurgan	324,112				
Las Piñas	532,330	Arecibo	102,645	Kursk	408,148				
Legazpi	179,481			Kyzyl	108,070				
Lipa	260,568			Leninsk-Kuznetsky	105,361				
Lucena	236,390			Lipetsk	502,476				
Mabalacat	203,307								



## Major cities and national capitals (continued)

country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population	country city	population
<b>Somalia</b> (2007 est.)		Oviedo	216,607	Latakia		<b>Tonga</b> (2006)		<b>Ukraine</b> (2009 est.)	
★ Mogadishu	...	Palma (de Mallorca)	383,107	(al-Ladhiqiyah)	468,700	★ Nuku'alofa	23,658	Alchevsk	114,694
agglomeration	1,100,000	Palmas de Gran		Al-Qāmiṣhī	210,300			Berdiansk	117,787
<b>South Africa</b>		Canaria, Las	377,203	Al-Raqqaḥ	229,100	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>		Bila Tserkva	208,683
(2005 est.) <sup>22, 25</sup>		Pamplona (Irūña)	194,894	Tarṭūs	162,300	(2007 est.)		Cherkasy	288,641
Alberton	145,529	Reus	104,835	Al-Tawrah	102,100	★ Port of Spain	54,000	Chernihiv	297,816
Benoni	359,491	Sabadell	201,712					Chernivtsi	249,537
Boksburg	256,639	Salamanca	155,921	<b>Taiwan</b> (2009 est.)		<b>Tunisia</b> (2004)		Dniprodzerzhynsk	245,082
Botshabelo	175,061	Santa Coloma de		Chang-hua	237,160	Aryānah	240,749	Dnipropetrovsk	1,107,514
Brakpan	168,557	Gramanet	116,765	Chi-lung (Keelung)	388,321	Bizerte (Banzart)	114,371	Donetsk	974,598
★ Cape Town		Santa Cruz de		Chia-i	273,861	Ettadhamen	118,487	Horlivka	266,270
(de facto legislative)	3,103,000	Tenerife	220,902	Chu-pei	137,861	Qābis	116,323	Ivano-Frankivsk	223,634
Carletonville	161,679	Santander	181,802	Chung-ho	414,535	Al-Qayrawān		Kerch	148,120
Durban	2,643,000	Sevilla (Seville)	699,145	Chung-li	365,109	(Kairouan)	117,903	Kharkiv	1,455,964
East London	258,000	Tarragona	134,163	Feng-shan	339,952	Safāqis (Sfax)	265,131	Kherson	306,567
Ekurhuleni	3,043,000	Terrassa (Tarrasa)	202,136	Feng-yūan	165,245	Sūsah	173,047	Khmelnitsky	260,389
George	152,000	Torrejón de Ardoz	113,176	Hsi-chih	186,979	★ Tunis	728,453	Kirovohrad	237,129
Johannesburg	3,288,000	Valencia (València)	797,654	Hsin-chu	411,587			Kramatorsk	169,077
Kimberley	185,000	Valladolid	316,564	Hsin-chuang	400,848	<b>Turkey</b> (2007)		Kremenchuk	228,527
Klerksdorp	192,000	Vigo	294,772	Hsin-tien	294,602	Adana	1,366,027	Kryvyi Rih	675,565
Krugsersdorp	289,717	Vitoria-Gasteiz	229,484	Hua-lien	109,945	Adiyaman	191,627	★ Kyiv (Kiev)	2,765,531
Ladysmith	168,000	Zaragoza		Kao-hsiung	1,527,914	Afyon	159,967	Luhansk	437,975
Mabopane	324,000	(Saragossa)	654,390	Kuei-shan	135,692	Aksaray	151,164	Lutsk	209,285
★ Mangaung		<b>Sri Lanka</b> (2007 est.)		Lu-chou	197,043	★ Ankara	3,763,591	Lviv	734,519
(Bloemfontein;		★ Colombo		Lu-chu	138,727	Antakya (Hatay)	186,243	Lysychansk	107,621
de facto judicial)	397,000	(executive; judicial)	672,743	Lung-t'an	114,266	Antalya	755,157	Makiyivka	363,677
Midrand	124,333	Dehiwala-Mount		Nan-t'ou	104,670	Aydın	168,216	Mariupol	471,975
Newcastle	170,000	Lavinia	219,827	Pa-te	175,127	Balkesir	241,404	Melitopol	158,063
Nigel	172,000	Jaffna	151,612	Pan-ch'-iao	552,884	Bandirma	110,248	Mykolayiv	504,328
Paarl	149,000	Kandy	121,286	P'ing-chen	206,471	Batman	293,024	Nikopol	125,599
Pietermaritzburg	436,000	Moratuwa	185,668	P'ing-tung	213,614	Bolu	107,857	Odesa (Odessa)	1,008,627
Pietersburg	178,000	Negombo	150,364	San-chu'ung	388,304	Bursa	1,431,172	Pavlohrad	111,151
Port Elizabeth	998,000	★ Sri Jayawardenepura		San-hsia	100,637	Ceyhan	103,800	Poltava	301,573
Potchefstroom	122,000	Kotte (legislative)	121,370	Shu-lin	172,300	Çorlu	190,792	Rivne	248,998
Rustenburg	170,000	<b>Sudan</b> (2000 est.) <sup>7</sup>		Ta-li	196,056	Çorum	202,322	Sevastopol	339,921
Soshanguve	363,000	Al-Fāshir	205,000	Ta-liao	109,257	Denizli	323,151	Simferopol	337,139
Soweto	1,080,317	Al-Ginaina	134,000	T'ai-chung	1,073,635	Derince	113,991	Slov'yansk	120,257
Springs	158,166	Juba	143,000	T'ai-nan	771,060	Diyaḥbakir	592,557	Sumy	273,906
Tembisa	277,656	Kassalā	336,000	T'ai-p'ing	172,389	Edirne	136,070	Syeverodonetsk	112,333
★ Tshwane		★ Khartoum		T'ai-tung	109,576	Elazığ	319,381	Ternopil	217,300
(Pretoria; de facto		(executive)	4,754,000 <sup>4</sup>	★ Taipei (T'ai-pei)	2,607,428	Erzurum	338,073	Uzhhorod	116,265
executive)	1,282,000	Kūsti	252,000	Tan-shui	140,156	Eskişehir	570,825	Vinnitsya	367,756
Uitenhage	188,978	Nyala	375,000	T'ao-yuan	401,096	Gaziantep	1,175,042	Yevpatoriya	107,177
Vanderbijlpark	249,192	★ Omdurman		Tou-liu	106,723	Gezbe	310,815	Zaporizhzhya	781,643
Vereeniging	1,033,000	(legislative)	1,271,403 <sup>26</sup>	Ts'ao-t'un	100,294	İçel (Mersin)	623,861	Zhytomyr	271,875
Verwoerdburg	112,701	Port Sudan	410,000	T'u-ch'eng	238,897	Inegöl	130,448		
Welkom	190,000	Al-Qadāfir	271,000	Yang-mei	148,092	İskenderun	177,294	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	
West Rand	549,000	Sinnar Al-Madina	104,000	Yūan-lien	125,838	Isparta	184,735	(2007 est.)	
Westonaria	112,069	Al-Ubayyid	329,000	Yung-ho	236,812	Istanbul	10,757,327	★ Abu Dhabi	633,136
Witbank	210,000	Wad Madanī	276,000	Yung-k'ang	214,622	İzmir	2,606,294	'Ajmān	250,808
		Waw	109,000			Kahramanmaraş		Al-'Ayn	444,331
<b>Spain</b> (2007 est.)		<b>Suriname</b> (2005 est.)		<b>Tajikistan</b> (2007 est.)		(Maraş)	371,463	Dubai	1,321,453
Albacete	164,771	★ Paramaribo	268,000	★ Dushanbe	660,900	Karabük	105,159	Ra's al-Khaymah	121,626
Alcalá de Henares	198,723			Khujand (Khudzhand;		Karaman	122,809	Sharjah	584,286
Alcorcón	166,553	<b>Swaziland</b> (2007 est.)		Leninabad)	154,700	Kayseri	696,833		
Algéciras	114,012	★ Lobamba (legislative)	...	<b>Tanzania</b> (2002) <sup>27</sup>		Kırkkale	192,257	<b>United Kingdom</b> (2006 est.)	
Alicante (Alacant)	322,673	★ Lozitha (royal)	...	Arusha	270,485	Kızıltepe	127,148	England	
Almería	186,651	★ Ludzizini (royal)	...	★ Dar es Salaam		Kocaeli (İzmit)	248,424	Barnsley	223,500
Badajoz	145,257	★ Mbabane	78,000	(executive; judicial)	2,339,910	Konya	967,055	Birmingham	994,900
Badalona	216,201	(administrative)		Dodoma (legislative)	150,604	Kütahya	212,934	Blackburn with	
Barcelona	1,595,110			Iringa	102,208	Malatya	383,185	Darwen	141,200
Bilbao	353,168			Kigoma	131,792	Manisa	281,890	Blackpool	142,700
Burgos	174,075			Mbeya	232,596	Nazilli	103,759	Bolton	262,400
Cádiz	128,554			Morogoro	209,058	Ordu	134,005	Bournemouth	161,200
Cartagena	207,286			Moshi	143,799	Osmaniye	180,477	Bracknell Forest	112,200
Castellón de la Plana				Musoma	104,851	Sakarya (Adapazarı)	377,683	Bradford	493,100
(Castelló de la				Mwanza	209,806	Samsun	423,859	Brighton and Hove	251,400
Plana)	172,624			Tabora	127,887	Siirt	117,599	Bristol	410,500
Córdoba	323,600			Tanga	180,237	Sivas	294,402	Bury	182,900
Coruña, A				Zanzibar	205,870	Siverek	108,094	Calderdale	198,500
(Coruña, La)	244,388					Sultanbeyli	272,758	Cambridge	117,900
Donostia-San				<b>Thailand</b> (2000)		Tarsus	229,921	Canterbury	146,200
Sebastián	183,090			★ Bangkok		Tekirdağ	133,322	Carlisle	103,300
Dos Hermanas	117,554			(Krung Thep)	6,355,144	Tokat	127,988	Chester	119,700
Elche (Elix)	222,422			Chiang Mai	174,438	Trabzon	228,826	Chichester	108,900
Fuenlabrada	194,142			Chon Buri	183,317	Turgutlu	111,166	Coventry	306,600
Getafe	159,300			Hat Yai	187,920	Urfa (Şanlıurfa)	472,238	Derby	236,300
Gijón	274,037			Khlong Luang	106,326	Uşak	172,709	Doncaster	290,300
Granada	236,207			Khon Kaen	141,202	Van	331,986	Dudley	305,300
Hospitalet (de				Lampang	148,199	Viranşehir	100,929	Exeter	119,600
Llobregat)	251,848			Nakhon Pathom	120,818	Zonguldak	107,354	Gateshead	190,500
Huelva	146,173			Nakhon Ratchasima	204,641			Gloucester	113,200
Jaén	115,393			Nakhon Si		<b>Turkmenistan</b> (2004)		Hallon	119,500
Jerez de la Frontera	202,587			Thammarat	118,729	★ Ashgabat	827,500	Kingston upon Hull	256,200
Laguna, La	144,347			Nonthaburi	291,555	Balkanabat		Kirkcaldy	398,200
Leganés	182,431			Pak Kret	142,225	(Nebitdag)	139,000	Knowsley	151,300
León	135,059			Phra Pradaeng	171,544	Daşoguz	210,000	Lancaster	143,000
Lleida (Lérida)	127,314			Rayong	106,737	Mary	159,000	Leeds	750,200
Logroño	145,866			Samut Prakan	378,741	Türkmenabat		Leicester	289,700
★ Madrid	3,132,463			Si Racha	141,410	(Chärjew)	256,000	Liverpool	436,100
Málaga	561,250			Surat Thani	111,340			★ London (Greater	
Marbella	126,422			Thanya Buri	113,825	<b>Tuvalu</b> (2002)		London)	7,517,700 <sup>28</sup>
Mataró	119,035			Ubon Ratchathani	106,602	★ Funafuti	4,492	Luton	186,800
Móstoles	204,535			Udon Thani	222,425			Manchester	452,000
Murcia	422,861					<b>Uganda</b> (2008)		Milton Keynes	224,800
Ourense (Orense)	107,186			<b>Togo</b> (2005 est.)		Gulu	141,500	Newcastle upon Tyne	270,500
				★ Lomé	921,000	★ Kampala	1,480,200	North Tyneside	195,000
						Kira	158,300	Norwich	129,500

<sup>1</sup>2009. <sup>2</sup>Eight villages, including Fagatogo and Utulei, are collectively known as Pago Pago (2001 agglomeration pop. 15,000). <sup>3</sup>Urban centre ("urban agglomeration") as defined by 2001 census.<sup>4</sup>2007 estimate. <sup>5</sup>2004 estimate. <sup>6</sup>2005 estimate. <sup>7</sup>Urban agglomeration. <sup>8</sup>San José canton. <sup>9</sup>Excludes Lefkoşa (Turkish Nicosia), whose population per 2006 estimate was 49,237. <sup>10</sup>Within San Salvador metropolitan area. <sup>11</sup>2006 estimate. <sup>12</sup>2003 census. <sup>13</sup>Within Athens urban agglomeration. <sup>14</sup>January 1. <sup>15</sup>Urban population (may or may not be city proper; not urban agglomeration).

country	population	country	population	country	population	country	population	country	population
city		city		city		city		city	
Nottingham	286,400	Carrollton (Texas)	125,595	Las Vegas (Nev.)	558,383	San Diego (Calif.)	1,279,329	Ciudad Ojeda	114,000
Oldham	219,600	Cary (N.C.)	129,545	Lewisville (Texas)	101,624	San Francisco (Calif.)	808,976	Coro	159,000
Oxford	149,100	Cedar Rapids (Iowa)	128,056	Lexington (Ky.)	282,114	San Jose (Calif.)	948,279	Cumaná	263,000
Peterborough	163,300	Chandler (Ariz.)	247,140	Lincoln (Neb.)	251,624	Santa Ana (Calif.)	339,130	El Tigre	146,000
Plymouth	248,100	Charlotte (S.C.)	111,978	Little Rock (Ark.)	189,515	Santa Clara (Calif.)	110,200	Guacara	142,000
Poole	136,900	Charlotte (N.C.)	687,456	Long Beach (Calif.)	463,789	Santa Clarita (Calif.)	169,500	Guanare	111,000
Portsmouth	196,400	Chattanooga (Tenn.)	170,880	Los Angeles (Calif.)	3,833,995	Santa Rosa (Calif.)	155,796	Guarenas	186,000
Preston	132,000	Chesapeake (Va.)	220,111	Louisville (Ky.)	557,224	Savannah (Ga.)	132,410	Guatire	129,000
Reading	142,800	Chicago (Ill.)	2,853,114	Lowell (Mass.)	103,615	Scottsdale (Ariz.)	235,371	La Victoria	104,000
Rochdale	206,500	Chula Vista (Calif.)	219,318	Lubbock (Texas)	220,483	Seattle (Wash.)	598,541	Los Teques	175,000
Rotherham	253,300	Cincinnati (Ohio)	333,336	McAllen (Texas)	129,776	Shreveport (La.)	199,729	Maracaibo	1,609,000
St. Albans	131,300	Clarksville (Tenn.)	119,735	McKinney (Texas)	121,211	Simi Valley (Calif.)	120,543	Maracay	394,000
St. Helens	177,600	Clearwater (Fla.)	105,774	Madison (Wis.)	231,916	Sioux Falls (S.D.)	154,997	Maturing	325,000
Salford	218,000	Cleveland (Ohio)	433,748	Manchester (N.H.)	108,586	South Bend (Ind.)	103,807	Mérida	196,000
Sandwell	287,600	Colorado Springs		Memphis (Tenn.)	669,651	Spokane (Wash.)	202,319	Occumare del Tuy	104,000
Sefton	277,400	(Colo.)	380,307	Mesa (Ariz.)	463,552	Spring Valley (Nev.) <sup>30</sup>	176,815 <sup>4</sup>	Petare	369,000
Sheffield	525,000	Columbia (Mo.)	100,733	Mesquite (Texas)	132,123	Springfield (Ill.)	117,352	Puerto Cabello	154,000
Slough	119,500	Columbia (S.C.)	127,029	Metairie (La.) <sup>30</sup>	130,000 <sup>4</sup>	Springfield (Mass.)	150,640	Puerto La Cruz	199,000
Solihull	203,000	Columbus (Ga.)	186,984	Miami (Fla.)	413,201	Springfield (Mo.)	156,206	Punto Fijo	117,000
South Tyneside	151,000	Columbus (Ohio)	754,885	Miami Gardens (Fla.)	109,346	Stamford (Conn.)	119,303	San Cristóbal	234,000
Southampton	228,600	Concord (Calif.)	121,160	Midland (Texas)	106,561	Sterling Heights (Mich.)	127,160	Santa Teresa	125,000
Southend	159,900	Coral Springs (Fla.)	125,783	Milwaukee (Wis.)	604,477	Stockton (Calif.)	287,037	Turnero	306,000
Stockport	280,600	Corona (Calif.)	149,923	Minneapolis (Minn.)	382,605	Sunnyvale (Calif.)	132,109	Valencia	1,196,000
Stockton-on-Tees	189,100	Corpus Christi (Texas)	286,462	Miramar (Fla.)	108,484	Sunrise Manor (Nev.) <sup>30</sup>	191,966 <sup>4</sup>	Valera	113,000
Stoke-on-Trent	239,700	Costa Mesa (Calif.)	110,080	Mobile (Ala.)	191,022	Syracuse (N.Y.)	138,068	Vietnam (2004 est.)	
Sunderland	280,600	Dallas (Texas)	1,279,910	Modesto (Calif.)	202,967	Tacoma (Wash.)	197,181		
Swindon	186,600	Daly City (Calif.)	101,514	Montgomery (Ala.)	202,696	Tallahassee (Fla.)	171,922	Bac Lieu	104,400
Tameside	214,400	Davenport (Iowa)	100,827	Moreno Valley		Tampa (Fla.)	340,882	Bien Hoa	384,400
Thurrock	148,900	Dayton (Ohio)	154,200	(Calif.)	190,871	Tempe (Ariz.)	175,523	Buon Me Thuot	139,900
Torbay	133,200	Denton (Texas)	119,454	Murfreesboro (Tenn.)	101,753	Thornton (Colo.)	113,429	Ca Mau	107,400
Trafford	211,800	Denver (Colo.)	598,707	Naperville (Ill.)	143,117	Thousand Oaks		Cam Pha	146,600
Wakefield	321,200	Des Moines (Iowa)	197,052	Nashville (Tenn.)	596,462	(Calif.)	123,091	Can Ranh	145,700
Walsall	254,500	Detroit (Mich.)	912,062	New Haven (Conn.)	123,669	Toledo (Ohio)	293,201	Can Tho	255,100
Warrington	194,000	Downey (Calif.)	107,587	New Orleans (La.)	311,853	Topeka (Kan.)	123,446	Da Lat	128,900
Wigan	305,500	Durham (N.C.)	216,706	New York City (N.Y.)	8,363,710	Torrance (Calif.)	140,820	Da Nang	770,911 <sup>1</sup>
Winchester	110,000	East Los Angeles		Newark (N.J.)	278,980	Tucson (Ariz.)	541,811	Haiphong	846,191 <sup>1</sup>
Windsor and		(Calif.) <sup>4, 30</sup>	128,500	Newport News (Va.)	179,614	Tulsa (Okla.)	385,635	★ Hanoi	2,644,536 <sup>1</sup>
Maidenhead	138,800	El Monte (Calif.)	121,791	Norfolk (Va.)	234,220	Vallejo (Calif.)	114,729	Ho Chi Minh City	
Wirral	311,200	El Paso (Texas)	613,190	Norman (Okla.)	106,957	Vancouver (Wash.)	163,186	(Saigon)	5,968,384 <sup>1</sup>
Wolverhampton	236,600	Elgin (Ill.)	106,330	North Las Vegas (Nev.)	217,253	Victorville (Calif.)	110,318	Hoa Binh	100,100
York	191,800	Elizabeth (N.J.)	124,755	Norwalk (Calif.)	102,982	Virginia Beach (Va.)	433,746	Hong Gai	145,900
		Elk Grove (Calif.)	133,003	Oakland (Calif.)	404,155	Visalia (Calif.)	121,040	Hue	277,100
		Erie (Pa.)	103,817	Oceanside (Calif.)	169,684	Waco (Texas)	124,009	Long Xuyen	157,200
		Escondido (Calif.)	137,103	Oklahoma City		Warren (Mich.)	133,939	My Tho	121,200
Northern Ireland <sup>29</sup>		Eugene (Ore.)	150,104	(Okla.)	551,789	★ Washington, D.C.	591,833	Nam Dinh	192,200
Belfast	268,100	Evansville (Ind.)	116,309	Olathe (Kan.)	119,993	Waterbury (Conn.)	107,037	Nha Trang	274,800
Derry (Londonderry)	107,300	Fairfield (Calif.)	103,683	Omaha (Neb.)	438,646	West Covina (Calif.)	105,790	Phan Thiet	146,000
Lisburn	111,500	Fayetteville (N.C.)	174,091	Ontario (Calif.)	171,691	West Jordan (Utah)	104,447	Pleiku (Play Cu)	109,100
		Flint (Mich.)	112,900	Orange (Calif.)	136,392	West Valley City		Qui Nhon	203,300
Scotland		Fontana (Calif.)	184,984	Orlando (Fla.)	230,519	(Utah)	123,447	Rach Gia	207,600
Aberdeen	206,880	Fort Collins (Colo.)	136,509	Overland Park (Kan.)	171,231	Westminster (Colo.)	107,056	Soc Trang	111,500
Dundee	142,170	Fort Lauderdale (Fla.)	183,126	Oxnard (Calif.)	185,717	Wichita (Kan.)	366,046	Thai Nguyen	112,600
Edinburgh	463,510	Fort Wayne (Ind.)	251,591	Palm Bay (Fla.)	100,786	Wichita Falls (Texas)	101,202	Thanh Hoa	107,900
Glasgow	580,690	Fort Worth (Texas)	703,073	Palmdale (Calif.)	143,197	Wilmington (N.C.)	100,192	Vinh Long	101,100
		Fremont (Calif.)	202,867	Paradise (Nev.) <sup>30</sup>	185,935 <sup>4</sup>	Winston-Salem (N.C.)	217,600	Vung Tau	195,400
		Fresno (Calif.)	476,050	Pasadena (Calif.)	143,080	Worcester (Mass.)	175,011		
		Fullerton (Calif.)	131,868	Pasadena (Texas)	146,439	Yonkers (N.Y.)	201,588		
		Gainesville (Fla.)	114,916	Paterson (N.J.)	145,643			Virgin Islands (U.S.)	
		Garden Grove (Calif.)	165,796	Pembroke Pines (Fla.)	145,661	Uruguay (2007 est.)		(2000)	
		Garland (Texas)	218,577	Peoria (Ariz.)	157,960	★ Montevideo	1,513,000	★ Charlotte Amalie	11,004
		Gilbert (Ariz.)	216,449	Peoria (Ill.)	114,114			West Bank (2007 est.)	
		Glendale (Ariz.)	251,522	Philadelphia (Pa.)	1,447,395	Uzbekistan (2006 est.)		Hebron (Al-Khali)	163,146
		Glendale (Calif.)	197,176	Phoenix (Ariz.)	1,567,924	Andjon (Andizhan)	356,800	Nábulus	126,132
		Grand Prairie (Texas)	160,641	Pittsburgh (Pa.)	307,037	Angren	131,000	★ Rām Allāh (Ramallah)	
		Grand Rapids (Mich.)	193,996	Plano (Texas)	263,480	Buxoro (Bukhara)	241,300	(administrative centre)	27,460
		Green Bay (Wis.)	101,025	Pomona (Calif.)	152,699	Chirchik (Chirchik)	140,700		
		Greensboro (N.C.)	250,642	Pompano Beach (Fla.)	101,943	Farghona (Fergana)	188,100	Western Sahara	
		Gresham (Ore.)	101,221	Port St. Lucie (Fla.)	154,353	Jizzak (Dzhizak)	139,200	(2007 est.; MU)	
		Hampton (Va.)	145,494	Portland (Ore.)	557,706	Margilon (Margilan)	168,000	Laayoune (El Aaiún)	200,000
		Hartford (Conn.)	124,062	Portsmouth (Va.)	100,577	Namangan	415,000		
		Hayward (Calif.)	142,061	Providence (R.I.)	171,557	Nawoiy (Navoi)	121,200		
		Henderson (Nev.)	252,064	Provo (Utah)	118,581	Nuquus (Nukus)	259,700	Aden	588,938
		Hialeah (Fla.)	210,542	Pueblo (Colo.)	104,951	Olmalıq (Almalyk)	117,700	Dhamār	146,346
		High Point (N.C.)	101,835	Raleigh (N.C.)	392,552	Qarshi (Karshi)	217,400	Al-Hudaydah	409,994
		Hollywood (Fla.)	141,740	Rancho Cucamonga		Qoqon (Kokand)	207,300	Ibb	212,992
		Honolulu (Hawaii)	374,676	(Calif.)	171,176	Samarqand		Al-Mukallā	182,478
		Houston (Texas)	2,242,193	Reno (Nev.)	217,016	(Samarkand)	364,200	★ San'a'	1,707,531
		Huntington Beach		Richardson (Texas)	101,589	★ Tashkent		Ta'izz	466,968
		(Calif.)	192,620	Richmond (Calif.)	102,285	(Toshkent)	2,201,000 <sup>1</sup>		
		Huntsville (Ala.)	176,645	Richmond (Va.)	202,002	Termiz	122,700	Zambia (2000)	
		Independence (Mo.)	121,180 <sup>1</sup>	Riverside (Calif.)	295,357	Urganch (Urgench)	140,700	Chingola	147,400
		Indianapolis (Ind.)	798,382	Rochester (Minn.)	100,413			Kabwe	176,758
		Inglewood (Calif.)	112,714	Rochester (N.Y.)	206,886	Vanuatu (2009)		Kiwe	363,700
		Irvine (Calif.)	207,500	Rockford (Ill.)	157,272	★ Vila	44,040	Luanshya	115,600
		Irving (Texas)	201,358	Roseville (Calif.)	112,660			★ Lusaka	1,328,000 <sup>4</sup>
		Jackson (Miss.)	173,861	Round Rock (Texas)	104,446	Venezuela (2001)		Mufilira	122,300
		Jacksonville (Fla.)	807,815	Sacramento (Calif.)	463,794	Acarigua	137,000	Ndola	374,757
		Jersey City (N.J.)	241,114	St. Louis (Mo.)	354,361	Barcelona	328,000		
		Joliet (Ill.)	146,125	St. Paul (Minn.)	279,590	Barinas	229,000	Zimbabwe (2002)	
		Kansas City (Kan.)	142,562	St. Petersburg (Fla.)	245,314	Barquisimeto	811,000	Bulawayo	676,787
		Kansas City (Mo.)	451,572	Salem (Ore.)	153,435	Baruta	192,000	Chitungwiza	321,782
		Killeen (Texas)	116,934	Salinas (Calif.)	143,640	Cabimas	210,000	Epworth	113,884
		Knoxville (Tenn.)	184,802	Salt Lake City (Utah)	181,698	Calabozo	102,000	Gweru	137,000
		Lafayette (La.)	113,656	San Antonio (Texas)	1,351,305	★ Caracas	1,836,000	★ Harare	1,572,000 <sup>4</sup>
		Lakewood (Colo.)	140,989	San Bernardino		Caripano	112,000	Mutare	170,106
		Lancaster (Calif.)	145,469	(Calif.)	198,580	Catitía la Mar	112,000		
		Lansing (Mich.)	113,968	San Buenaventura		Ciudad Bolívar	287,000		
		Laredo (Texas)	221,659	(Ventura) (Calif.)	103,706	Ciudad Guayana	629,000		

<sup>16</sup>1990 census. <sup>17</sup>County borough population. <sup>18</sup>2001 census. <sup>19</sup>1998 census. <sup>20</sup>Includes Salé and Temera. <sup>21</sup>Includes cantonment(s). <sup>22</sup>A new municipal system was created in 2005. <sup>23</sup>Urban district adjacent to Panama City. <sup>24</sup>2006. <sup>25</sup>Urban population. <sup>26</sup>1993 census. <sup>27</sup>Urban localities. <sup>28</sup>Borough counties, not listed separately, constitute Greater London. <sup>29</sup>Cities and borough councils of Northern Ireland with more than 100,000 population. <sup>30</sup>Unincorporated place.

A variety of approaches have been used to approximate mother-tongue distribution when census data were unavailable. Some countries collect data on ethnic or "national" groups only; for such countries ethnic distribution often had to be assumed to conform roughly to the distribution of language communities. This approach, however, should be viewed with caution, because a minority population is not always free to educate its children in its own language and because better economic opportunities often draw minority group members into the majority-language community. For some countries, a given individual may be visible in national statistics only as a passport-holder of a foreign country, however long he may remain resident. Such persons, often guest workers, have sometimes had to be assumed to be speakers of the principal language of their home country. For other countries, the language mosaic may be so complex, the language communities so minute in size, scholarly study so inadequate, or the census base so obsolete that it was possible only to assign percentages to entire groups, or families, of related languages, despite their mutual unintelligibility (Papuan and Melanesian languages in Papua New Guinea, for instance). For some countries in the Americas, so few speakers of any single indigenous language remain that it was necessary to combine these groups as *Amerindian* so as to give a fair impression of their aggregate size within their respective countries.

In giving the names of Bantu languages, grammatical particles specific to a language's autonym (name for itself) have been omitted (the form *Rwanda* is used here, for example, rather than *kinyaRwanda* and *Tswana* instead of *seTswana*). Parenthetical alternatives are given for a number of languages that differ markedly from the name of the people speaking them (such as Kurukh, spoken by the Oraon tribes of India) or that may be combined with other groups sometimes distinguishable in national data but appearing here under the name of the largest member—e.g., “Tamil (and other Indian languages)” combining data on South Asian Indian populations in Singapore. The term *creole* as used here refers to distinguishable dialectal communities related to a national, official, or former colonial language (such as the French creole that survives in Mauritius from the end of French rule in 1810).

- *Ethnologue* (14th ed.; Summer Institute of Linguistics)  
<http://www.ethnologue.com>
- Joshua Project 2000—People's List (Christian interfaith missionary database identifying some 2,000 ethnolinguistic groups)  
<http://www.ad2000.org/peoples/index.htm>
- U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/ipc/www/idbconf.html> (especially tables 57 and 59)

Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers
<b>Afghanistan</b> <sup>1</sup>		<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>		<b>Azerbaijan</b>		<b>Spanish</b>	85,000	<b>Japanese</b>	677,000
Indo-Aryan languages		● English	76,800	Armenian	163,000	Spanish (lingua franca)	149,000	● Portuguese	174,226,000
Pashai	178,000	English/English Creole	72,000	● Azerbaijani (Azeri)	7,326,000			Other	1,655,000
Iranian languages		Other	4,200	Lezgi (Lezgian)	184,000				
Balochi	266,000	<b>Argentina</b>		Russian	249,000	<b>Benin</b> <sup>1</sup>		<b>Brunei</b>	
● Dari (Persian)		Amerindian languages	109,000	Other	317,000	Adja	782,000	Chinese	32,000
Chahar Aimak	810,000	Italian	647,000	<b>Bahamas, The</b>		Aizo (Ouidah)	606,000	English	10,400
Hazara	2,530,000	● Spanish	35,682,000	● English	...	Bariba	606,000	English-Chinese	7,300
Tajik	5,859,000	Other	408,000	English/English Creole	282,000	Dendi	154,000	● Malay	159,000
Nuristani group	222,000	<b>Armenia</b>		French (Haitian)	32,000	Djougou	209,000	Malay-Chinese	3,100
Pamir group	178,000	● Armenian	2,853,000	<b>Bahrain</b> <sup>2</sup>		Fon	2,799,000	English	13,500
● Pashto	15,046,000	Azerbaijani (Azeri)	80,000	● Arabic	459,000	● French	661,000	Malay-English	101,000
Turkic languages		Other	128,000	English	...	Fula (Fulani)	397,000	Other	18,700
Turkmen	555,000	<b>Aruba</b>		Other	215,000	Somba (Ditamari)	463,000	<b>Bulgaria</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Uzbek	2,530,000	● Dutch	4,800	<b>Bangladesh</b> <sup>1</sup>		Yoruba (Nago)	859,000	● Bulgarian	6,480,000
Other	544,000	English	8,700	● Bengali	130,078,000	Other	165,000	Macedonian	191,000
<b>Albania</b> <sup>1</sup>		Papiamentu	71,500	Chakma	496,000	<b>Bermuda</b>		Romany	286,000
● Albanian	3,102,000	Spanish	6,800	English	3,503,000	● English	64,000	Turkish	734,000
Greek	59,000	Other	1,000	Garo	124,000	Portuguese	6,100	Other	95,000
Macedonian	4,600	<b>Australia</b>		Khasi	103,000	<b>Bhutan</b> <sup>1</sup>		<b>Burkina Faso</b> <sup>4</sup>	
Other	900	Aboriginal languages	53,000	Marma (Magh)	258,000	Assamese	104,000	Dogon	44,000
<b>Algeria</b>		Arabic	194,000	Mro	41,000	● Dzongkha (Bhutia)	343,000	French	44,000
● Arabic	27,346,000	Cantonese	227,000	Santhali	93,000	Nepali (Hindi)	239,000	● French (lingua franca)	5,419,000
Berber	4,454,000	Dutch	48,000	Triपुरi	93,000	<b>Bolivia</b>		Fula (Fulani)	1,272,000
English	...	● English	16,141,000	Other	1,824,000	● Aymara	278,000	Gur (Voltaic) languages	
French	6,243,000	English (lingua franca)	19,189,000	<b>Barbados</b>		● Quechua	10,000	Bwamu	288,000
<b>American Samoa</b>		French	47,000	Bajan (English Creole)	259,000	● Spanish	3,583,000	Gouin (Cerma)	77,000
● English	1,900	German	115,000	● English	...	Spanish-Amerindian (multilingual), of which	3,943,000	Grusi (Gurunsi) group	
English (lingua franca)	60,000	Greek	310,000	Other	13,000	Spanish-Aymara	1,699,000	Ko	22,000
● Samoan	56,000	Hungarian	31,000	<b>Belarus</b>		Spanish-Guarani	31,000	Lyele	321,000
Tongan	1,900	Indonesian Malay	31,000	● Belarusian	6,488,000	Spanish-		Nuni	155,000
Other	1,900	Italian	439,000	Polish	49,000	Quechua	2,224,000	Sissala	11,000
<b>Andorra</b> <sup>2</sup>		Macedonian	82,000	● Russian	3,155,000	Other	72,000	Lobi	254,000
● Catalan (Andorran)	22,000	Maltese	53,000	Ukrainian	129,000	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> <sup>1</sup>		Moore (Mossi) group	
French	5,000	Mandarin	105,000	Other	59,000	● Bosnian	1,637,000	Dagara	409,100
Portuguese	7,000	Pilipino (Filipino)	81,000	<b>Belgium</b> <sup>2, 3</sup>		● Croatian	630,000	Gurma	752,000
Spanish	29,000	Polish	73,000	● Arabic	161,000	● Serbian	1,153,000	Kusaal	22,000
Other	4,000	Portuguese	28,000	● Dutch (Flemish; Netherlandic)	6,128,000	Other	300,000	Moore (Mossi)	6,636,000
<b>Angola</b> <sup>1</sup>		Russian	36,000	● French (Walloon)	3,376,000	<b>Botswana</b> <sup>1</sup>		Senulo group	
Ambo (Ovambo)	255,000	Serbo-Croatian	122,000	German	101,000	● English (lingua franca)	665,000	Minianka	—
Chokwe	457,000	Spanish	104,000	Italian	252,000	●			



Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers
Tutsi	447,000	<b>Chile</b> <sup>1</sup>		Mboshi	431,000	<b>Eritrea</b>		Soninke	109,000
Twa	31,000	Araucanian (Mapuche)	1,421,000	Monokutuba (lingua franca)	2,221,000	Cushitic languages		Other non-Gambians	196,000
Other <sup>5</sup>	61,000	Aymara	81,000	Punu	118,000	Afar	180,000	<b>Gaza Strip</b>	
<b>Cambodia</b> <sup>1</sup>		Rapa Nui	35,000	Sango	105,000	Bilin	130,000	Arabic	1,297,000
Cham	308,000	● Spanish	13,740,000	Teke	640,000	Hadareb (Beja)	160,000	Hebrew	6,800
Chinese	403,000	<b>China</b> <sup>1</sup>		Other	196,000	Saho	120,000	<b>Georgia</b>	
● Khmer	11,629,000	Achang	31,000	<b>Costa Rica</b>		Nilotic languages		Abkhaz	88,000
Vietnamese	722,000	Ch'iang (Biang)	92,000	Chibchan languages	12,500	Kunama	110,000	Armenian	343,000
Other <sup>6</sup>	64,000	Ch'iang (Qiang)	225,000	Bribri	8,000	Nara	90,000	Azerbaijani (Azeri)	274,000
<b>Cameroon</b> <sup>1</sup>		Chinese (Han)	1,185,204,000	Cabécar	4,600	Semitic languages		● Georgian (Kartuli)	3,514,000
Chadic languages		Cantonese (Yüeh [Yue])	51,093,000	Chinese	8,000	Arabic (Rashaida)	10,000	Ossetian	118,000
Buwal	307,000	Hakka	28,612,000	Chinese Creole	83,000	Tigré	1,310,000	Russian	441,000
Hausa	194,000	Hsiang (Xiang)	39,853,000	● Spanish	4,044,000	Tigrinya	2,031,000	Other	157,000
Kotoko	174,000	Kan (Gan)	22,481,000	Other	11,000	<b>Estonia</b> <sup>1</sup>		<b>Germany</b> <sup>2</sup>	
Mandara (Wandala)	889,000	● Mandarin	918,652,000	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> <sup>1</sup>		Belarusian	20,000	● German	75,429,000
Masana (Masa)	623,000	Min	39,853,000	Akan (including Baule and Anyi)	4,996,000	● Estonian	883,000	Greek	362,000
● English	7,868,000	Wu	84,814,000	● French	8,326,000	Finnish	12,000	Italian	613,000
● French	4,700,000	Ching-p'o (Jingpo)	133,000	Gur ([Voltaic] including Senulo and Lobi)	1,946,000	Russian	380,000	Kurdish	402,000
Niger-Congo languages		Chuang (Zhuang)	17,607,000	Kru (including Bete)	1,748,000	Ukrainian	34,000	Polish	281,000
Adamawa-Ubangi languages		Daghur (Daur)	133,000	Malinke (including Dyula and Bambara)	1,905,000	Other	25,000	South Slavic languages	1,196,000
Chamba	378,000	Evenk (Ewenki)	31,000	Southern Mande (including Dan and Guro)	1,280,000	<b>Ethiopia</b> <sup>1</sup>		Turkish	2,120,000
Gbaya (Baya)	194,000	Gelo	501,000	Other (non-Ivoirian population)	4,756,000	Afar	1,205,000	Other	2,603,000
Mbum	204,000	Hani (Woni)	1,431,000	<b>Croatia</b>		Agew (Awngi)	607,000	<b>Ghana</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Atlantic languages		Hui	9,772,000	● Croatian	4,252,000	Gedeo	548,000	Akan	10,732,000
Fula (Fulani)	1,512,000	Kazak	1,267,000	Other	176,000	Gumuz	129,000	● English	1,436,000
Benue-Congo languages		Korean	2,187,000	<b>Cuba</b>		Gurage	2,708,000	Ewe	2,431,000
Bamileke (Medumba)-Widikum (Moghamo)-Bamum (Mum)	2,922,000	Kyrgyz	164,000	● Spanish	11,295,000	Hadya-Libida	1,085,000	Ga-Adangme	1,593,000
Basa (Bassa)	174,000	Lahu	470,000	<b>Cyprus (island)</b> <sup>1</sup>		Kaffa	717,000	Gurma	681,000
Duala	1,717,000	Li	1,267,000	● Greek	685,000	Kambata	797,000	Hausa (lingua franca)	12,262,000
Fang (Pangwe)-Bet-Bulu	3,096,000	Lisu	654,000	● Turkish	203,000	Kimant	199,000	Mole-Dagbani (Moore)	3,238,000
Ibibio (Efik)	20,000	Manchu	11,169,000	Other	32,000	Oromo (Oromifa)	20,291,000	Yoruba	272,000
Igbo	82,000	Maonan	82,000	<b>Czech Republic</b> <sup>1</sup>		Sidamo	2,161,000	Other	1,520,000
Jukun	102,000	Miao	8,410,000	● Czech	8,282,000	Somali	3,973,000	<b>Greece</b>	
Lundu	429,000	Mongol	5,467,000	German	48,000	Tigrinya	3,764,000	● Greek	10,834,000
Maka	777,000	Mulam	184,000	Greek	3,000	Walaita	3,883,000	Turkish	104,000
Tikar	1,165,000	Na-hsi (Naxi)	317,000	Hungarian	20,000	Other	5,705,000	Other	63,000
Tiv	409,000	Nu	31,000	Moravian	1,313,000	<b>Faroe Islands</b>		<b>Greenland</b> <sup>2</sup>	
Wute	51,000	Pai (Bai)	1,809,000	Polish	60,000	● Danish	...	● Danish	7,100
Saharan languages		Pumi	31,000	Bulgarian	3,000	● Faroese	48,000	● Greenlandic	50,000
Kanuri	51,000	Puyi (Chung-chia)	2,892,000	● Czech	8,282,000	<b>Fiji</b> <sup>1</sup>		<b>Grenada</b>	
Semitic languages		Salar	102,000	German	48,000	● English	172,000	● English	...
Arabic	153,000	She	715,000	Greek	3,000	Fijian	420,000	English/English Creole	102,000
Other	123,000	Shui	388,000	Hungarian	20,000	Hindi	361,000	<b>Guadeloupe</b>	
<b>Canada</b>		Sibo (Xibe)	194,000	Moravian	1,313,000	Other	45,000	● French	...
● English	18,703,000	Tai (Dai)	1,165,000	Romanian	1,000	<b>Finland</b>		French/French Creole	414,000
● French	7,349,000	Tajik	41,000	Romany	33,000	Finnish	4,820,000	Other	21,000
English-French	119,000	Tibetan	5,222,000	Russian	5,000	Russian	26,000	<b>Guam</b>	
English-other	40,000	Tu (Monguor)	215,000	Ruthenian	2,000	Sami (Lapp)	2,000	Asian languages	10,800
English-French-other	10,000	Tu'chia (Tuijia)	6,489,000	Silesian	44,000	Swedish	295,000	● Chamorro	34,000
Arabic	164,000	Tung (Dong)	2,861,000	Slovak	312,000	Other	68,000	● English	59,000
Chinese	793,000	Tung-hsiang (Dongxiang)	429,000	Ukrainian	8,000	<b>France</b>		English (lingua franca)	153,000
Cree	85,000	Uighur	8,206,000	Other	70,000	Arabic <sup>7</sup>	1,514,000	Philippine languages	34,000
Dutch	148,000	Wa (Va)	399,000	<b>Denmark</b> <sup>2</sup>		Basque	972,000	Other Pacific Island languages	10,500
Eskimo (Inuktitut) languages	30,000	Yao	2,422,000	● Danish	39,000	Breton	102,000	<b>Guatemala</b>	
German	499,000	Yi	7,470,000	English	5,102,000	Catalan	813,000	Garifuna (Black Carib)	26,000
Greek	135,000	Other	1,012,000	German	26,000	(Rousillonais)	264,000	Mayan languages	3,416,000
Italian	537,000	<b>Colombia</b> <sup>1</sup>		South Slavic languages	39,000	Corsican	81,000	Cakchiquel	873,000
Polipino (Filipino)	149,000	Amerindian languages	352,000	Turkish	47,000	Dutch (Flemish)	91,000	Kekchi	471,000
Polish	236,000	Arawakan	39,000	Other	120,000	German (Alsatian)	1,016,000	Mam	265,000
Portuguese	234,000	Cariban	29,000	<b>Djibouti</b> <sup>1</sup>		Occitan	711,000	Quiché	985,000
Punjabi	224,000	Chibchan	176,000	● Afar	162,000	Italian <sup>7</sup>	264,000	● Spanish	6,311,000
Spanish	236,000	Other	107,000	● Arabic	51,000	Polish <sup>7</sup>	51,000	<b>Guernsey</b>	
Ukrainian	180,000	English Creole	49,000	● French	71,000	Portuguese <sup>7</sup>	691,000	● English	63,000
Vietnamese	118,000	● Spanish	40,910,000	Somali	203,000	Spanish <sup>7</sup>	224,000	Norman French	...
Other	1,327,000	<b>Comoros</b>		Gadaboursi	...	Turkish <sup>7</sup>	213,000	<b>Guinea</b> <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Cape Verde</b>		● Arabic	...	Issa	...	Other <sup>7</sup>	762,000	Atlantic languages	
Crioulo (Portuguese Creole)	438,000	● Comorian	374,000	Issaq	...	<b>French Guiana</b>		Basari-Konyagi	102,000
● Portuguese	...	Comorian-French	65,000	Other	41,000	Amerindian languages	3,200	Fula (Fulani)	3,269,000
<b>Central African Republic</b>		Comorian-Malagasy	28,000	<b>Dominica</b>		● French	...	Kissi	511,000
Banda	858,000	Comorian-Arabic	8,600	● English	...	French/French Creoles	167,000	Other	261,000
● French	942,000	Comorian-Swahili	2,600	English Creole	69,700	Other	7,600	● French	795,000
Gbaya (Baya)	869,000	Comorian-French-other	20,000	French Creole	63,000	<b>French Polynesia</b> <sup>10</sup>		Mande languages	
Mandjia	544,000	● French	...	<b>Dominican Republic</b>		Chinese	13,600	Kpelle	397,000
Mbum	230,000	Kongo	8,470,000	French (Haitian)	...	● French	197,000	Loma	193,000
Ngbaka	283,000	Kongo (lingua franca)	16,250,000	Creole	176,000	Polynesian languages	271,000	Malinke	1,964,000
Nzakara	63,000	Lingala (lingua franca)	36,562,000	● Spanish	8,540,000	Tahitian	...	Susu	931,000
● Sango (lingua franca)	3,244,000	Luba	9,486,000	<b>East Timor</b>		Other	48,000	Yalunka	250,000
Sara	241,000	Lugbara	853,000	Portuguese	80,000	<b>Gabon</b> <sup>1</sup>		Other	590,000
Zande (Azande)	73,000	Mongo	7,109,000	Tetum (Tetun)	608,000	Fang	476,000	Other	11,400
Other	523,000	Ngala and Bangi	3,047,000	Other	310,000	● French	1,108,000	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Chad</b> <sup>1</sup>		Rundi	2,031,000	<b>Ecuador</b>		Kota	44,000	Balante	411,000
● Arabic	1,140,000	Rwanda	5,423,000	Quechuan (and other Amerindian languages)	915,000	Mbete	188,000	Crioulo (Portuguese Creole)	601,000
Bagirmi	143,000	Swahili (lingua franca)	25,390,000	● Spanish	12,088,000	Mpongwe (Myene)	199,000	Ejamat	32,000
Fitri-Batha	428,000	Teke	1,442,000	<b>Egypt</b> <sup>1</sup>		Punu, Sira, Nzebi	222,000	French	137,000
● French	2,774,000	Zande (Azande)	3,219,000	● Arabic	67,367,000	Teke	22,000	Fula (Fulani)	295,000
Fula (Fulani)	230,000	Other	9,486,000	Other	818,000	Other	177,000	Malinke	179,000
Gorane	581,000	<b>El Salvador</b>		<b>Equatorial Guinea</b> <sup>1</sup>		<b>Gambia, The</b> <sup>1</sup>		Mandayako	148,000
Hadjarai	614,000	● Spanish	6,515,000	Bubi	51,000	Gambians	...	Mankanya	53,000
Kanem-Bornu	833,000	<b>Congo, Rep. of the</b> <sup>1</sup>		Fang	401,000	Aku (Krio)	8,300	Pepel	137,000
Lac-Iro	55,000	Bobangi	39,000	● French	...	Atlantic languages		Other	148,000
Mayo-Kebbi	1,063,000	● French	1,960,000	Krio (English Creole)	...	Diola (Jola)	131,000	<b>Guayana</b>	
Quaddia	811,000	Kongo	1,908,000	● Spanish	41,000	Fula (Fulani)	230,000	Amerindian languages	
Sara	2,554,000	Kota	39,000	<b>EI Salvador</b>		Manjak	23,000	Arawakan	11,000
Tandjile	603,000	Lingala (lingua franca)	...	● French	...	Serer	34,000	Cariban	17,000
Other	197,000	Makha	65,000	Other	...	Wolof	179,000	● English	...
		Mbete	183,000			Mande languages		English/English Creoles	750,000
						Bambara	10,000		
						Malinke	486,000		



## Language (continued)

Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers
<b>Haiti</b> ● French 1,535,000 ● Haitian (French) Creole 7,528,000		Surjapuri 462,000 Other Hindi dialects 7,766,000 Hindi (lingua franca) 703,078,000 Kashmiri 4,960,000 Khandeshi 1,230,000 Konkani 2,218,000 Lahnda 32,000 Marathi 78,673,000 Nepali (Gorkhali) 2,617,000 Oriya 35,333,000 Punjabi 29,437,000 Sanskrit 63,000 Sindhi 2,669,000 Kachchhi 715,000 Urdu 54,659,000 Sino-Tibetan languages Adi 200,000 Angami 126,000 Ao 221,000 Bodo/Boro 1,534,000 Dimasa 116,000 Garó 851,000 Karbi/Makir 462,000 Konyak 179,000 Lotha 105,000 Lushai (Mizo) 683,000 Manipuri (Meithei) 1,597,000 Miri/Mishing 494,000 Nissi/Dafila 221,000 Rabha 179,000 Sema 210,000 Tangkhul 126,000 Thado 137,000 Tripuri 872,000 Kokbarak 652,000 Other Sino-Tibetan languages 1,902,000 Other 5,560,000		Sardinian 1,492,000 Slovene 117,000 Other 127,000 <b>Jamaica</b> ● English ... English/English Creoles 2,492,000 Hindi and other Indian languages 51,000 Other 101,000 <b>Japan</b> <sup>2</sup> Ainu <sup>1</sup> 15,000 Chinese 241,000 English 80,000 ● Japanese 126,406,000 Korean 663,000 Philippine languages 90,000 Other 50,000 <b>Jersey</b> ● English 82,200 French ... Norman French 5,500 <b>Jordan</b> <sup>1</sup> ● Arabic 5,287,000 Armenian 54,000 Kabardian (Circassian) 54,000 <b>Kazakhstan</b> <sup>1</sup> Azerbaijani (Azeri) 89,000 Belarusian 149,000 German 456,000 ● Kazakh 6,800,000 Korean 89,000 Russian 5,135,000 Tatar 288,000 Uighur 169,000 Ukrainian 734,000 Uzbek 337,000 Other 545,000		<b>Laos</b> <sup>1</sup> ● Lao-Lum (Lao) 3,004,000 Lao-Soung (Miao [Hmong] and Man [Yao]) 569,000 Lao-Tai (Tai) 733,000 Lao-Theung (Mon-Khmer) 1,301,000 Other <sup>14</sup> 52,000 <b>Latvia</b> <sup>1</sup> Belarusian 87,000 ● Latvian 1,298,000 Lithuanian 29,000 Polish 48,000 Russian 755,000 Ukrainian 69,000 Other 39,000 <b>Lebanon</b> <sup>1</sup> ● Arabic 3,468,000 Armenian 219,000 French 896,000 Other 42,000 <b>Lesotho</b> <sup>1</sup> ● English 429,000 ● Sotho 1,533,000 Zulu 270,000 <b>Liberia</b> <sup>1</sup> Atlantic (Mel) languages 137,000 Gola 137,000 Kissi 137,000 ● English 661,000 Krio (English Creole) 2,939,000 Kru languages 462,000 Bassa 21,000 Belle 11,000 De (Dewoin, Dey) 294,000 Grebo 126,000 Krahn 241,000 Kru (Krumen) 241,000 Mande (Northern) languages 95,000 Gbandi 640,000 Kpelle 189,000 Loma 168,000 Malinke (Mandingo) 21,000 Mende 116,000 Vai 116,000 Mande (Southern) languages 262,000 Gio (Dan) 231,000 Mano 168,000 Other		● English 606,000 Lomwe 2,144,000 Ngoni 746,000 Yao 1,538,000 Other 393,000 <b>Malaysia</b> Bajau 163,000 Chinese 1,464,000 Chinese-others 824,000 Dusun 260,000 English 130,000 English-others 282,000 English (lingua franca) 7,700,000 Iban 597,000 Iban-others 98,000 ● Malay 10,877,000 Malay-others 3,861,000 Tamil 976,000 Tamil-others 11,000 Other 5,683,000 <b>Maldives</b> ● Divehi (Maldivian) 285,000 <b>Mali</b> <sup>1</sup> Afro-Asiatic languages Berber languages Tamashek (Tuareg) 848,000 Semitic languages Arabic (Mauri) 185,000 ● French 1,195,000 Niger-Congo languages Atlantic languages Dogon 467,000 Fula (Fulani) and Tukulor 1,619,000 Gur (Voltaic) languages Bwa (Bobo) 283,000 Moore (Mossi) 44,000 Senufo and Minianka 1,391,000 Mande languages Bambara 3,705,000 Bambara (lingua franca) 9,236,000 Bobo Fing 11,000 Dyula (Jula) 337,000 Malinke, Khasonke, and Wasulunka 771,000 Samo (Duun) 76,000 Soninke 1,021,000 Nilo-Saharan languages Songhai 837,000 Other 33,000 <b>Malta</b> <sup>1</sup> ● English 24,000 English (lingua franca) 210,000 ● Maltese 354,000 Italian (lingua franca) 89,000 Other 15,000 <b>Marshall Islands</b> <sup>2</sup> ● English 56,000 ● Marshallese 55,000 Other 1,700 <b>Martinique</b> ● French ... French/French Creole 380,000 Other 13,300 <b>Mauritania</b> <sup>1</sup> ● Arabic ... French 274,000 Fula (Fulani) 30,000 Hassaniyah Arabic 2,199,000 Soninke 71,000 Tukulor 142,000 Wolof 182,000 Zenaga 30,000 Other 41,000 <b>Mauritius</b> Bhojpuri 233,000 Bhojpuri-other 26,000 Chinese 4,000 ● English 2,000 French 42,000 French Creole 754,000 French Creole-other 108,000 Hindi 16,000 Marathi 8,000 Tamil 9,000 Telugu 7,000 Urdu 8,000 Other 3,000 <b>Mayotte</b> <sup>16</sup> ● Arabic ... ● French 68,000 Mahorais (local dialect of Comorian Swahili) 140,000 Other Comorian 62,000 Swahili dialects 54,000 Other 10,000 <b>Mexico</b> Amerindian languages 7,278,000 Amuzgo 50,000 Aztec (Nahuatl) 1,744,000	
<b>Honduras</b> English Creole 13,000 Garifuna (Black Carib) 86,000 Miskito 12,000 ● Spanish 6,611,000 Other 82,000									
<b>Hong Kong</b> Chinese ● Cantonese 6,059,000 Cantonese (lingua franca) 6,549,000 Chiu Chau 98,000 Fukien (Min) 130,000 Hakka 114,000 Putonghua (Mandarin) 76,000 Putonghua (lingua franca) 1,239,000 Sze Yap 27,000 ● English 151,000 English (lingua franca) 2,156,000 Japanese 14,000 Pilipino (Filipino) 7,000 Other 164,000									
<b>Hungary</b> German 40,000 ● Hungarian 9,984,000 Romanian 10,000 Romany 51,000 Serbo-Croatian 20,000 Slovak 10,000 Other 20,000									
<b>Iceland</b> <sup>2</sup> ● Icelandic 278,000 Other 12,000									
<b>India</b> Afro-Asiatic languages Arabic 32,000 Austroasiatic languages Ho 1,198,000 Kharia 284,000 Khasi 1,146,000 Korku 589,000 Munda 526,000 Mundari 1,083,000 Santhali 6,568,000 Savara (Sora) 347,000 Other Austroasiatic 200,000 Dravidian languages Gondi 2,680,000 Kannada 41,239,000 Khand 273,000 Koya 336,000 Kui 809,000 Kurukh (Oraon) 1,797,000 Malayalam 38,254,000 Tamil 66,745,000 Telugu 83,129,000 Tulu 1,955,000 Other Dravidian 694,000 English 221,000 ● English (lingua franca) 202,831,000 Indo-Iranian (Indo-Aryan) languages Assamese 16,468,000 Bengali 87,638,000 Bhili (Bhilodi) 7,020,000 Barel 586,000 Bhilali 586,000 Gujarati 51,212,000 Halabi 673,000 ● Hindi 424,684,000 Awadhi 610,000 Baghelkhandi 1,745,000 Bagri 746,000 Banjari 1,114,000 Bhojpuri 29,090,000 Bundelkhandi 2,091,000 Chhattisgarhi 13,336,000 Dhundhari 1,219,000 Garhwali 2,354,000 Harauti 1,555,000 Haryanvi 452,000 Hindi 293,936,000 Kangri 620,000 Khortha (Khotta) 1,324,000 Kumauni 2,165,000 Lamani (Banjari) 2,585,000 Magahi (Magadhi) 13,305,000 Maithili 9,784,000 Malvi 3,741,000 Mandeali 557,000 Marwari 5,885,000 Mewari 2,659,000 Nagpuri 977,000 Nimadi 1,787,000 Pahari 2,743,000 Rajasthani 16,784,000 Sadani (Sadri) 1,976,000 Surjuja 1,314,000									

Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers
Chatino	49,000	Rakhine (Arakanese)	1,915,000	<b>Nigeria</b> <sup>1</sup>		Bilaan	43,000	Tabasaran	97,000
Chinantec	159,000	Shan	3,595,000	Arabic	305,000	Bontoc	64,000	Tatar	5,519,000
Chocho	1,200	Other	2,332,000	Bura	1,932,000	Butuanon	85,000	Tuvan	198,000
Chol	194,000			Edo	4,271,000	Cebuano	18,882,000	Udmurt	713,000
Chontal	53,000	<b>Namibia</b>		● English/English Creole (lingua franca)	56,943,000	Chavacano	500,000	Ukrainian	3,446,000
Cora	20,000	Afrikaans	183,000	Fula (Fulani)	14,134,000	Chinese	74,000	Uzbek	127,000
Cuicatec	16,000	Caprivi	90,000	Hausa	26,743,000	Davaweno (Mansaka)	553,000	Yakut	441,000
Huastec	180,000	● English	15,000	Hausa (lingua franca)	63,044,000	● English (lingua franca)	42,207,000	Other	3,836,000
Huave	17,000	English (lingua franca)	370,000	Ibibio	7,016,000	● Filipino	23,761,000	<b>Rwanda</b>	
Huichol	38,000	German	17,000	Igbo (Ibo)	22,574,000	Hiligaynon	7,389,000	● English	...
Kanjobal	11,000	Herero	154,000	Ijo (Ijaw)	2,237,000	Ibaloi (Nabaloi)	138,000	● French	576,000
Mame	11,000	Kavango (Okavango)	187,000	Kanuri	5,186,000	Ibanag	298,000	● Rwanda	8,387,000
Mayo	44,000	Nama	240,000	Nupe	1,525,000	Ifugao	223,000	<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	
Mazahua	172,000	Ovambo (Ambo [Kwanyama])	976,000	Tiv	2,847,000	Ilocano	7,559,000	● English	...
Mazatec	254,000	San (Bushman)	37,000	Yoruba	26,743,000	Ingongot	117,000	English/English Creole	46,400
Mixtec	538,000	Tswana	8,700	Other	9,762,000	Kalinga	138,000	<b>St. Lucia</b>	
Otomi	360,000	Other	18,500	<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b>		Kankanaï	308,000	● English	32,000
Popoluca	66,000	<b>Nauru</b>		● Carolinian	3,100	Kinaray-a (Hamtikanon)	510,000	English/French Creole	130,000
Purépecha (Tarasco)	143,000	Chinese	1,100	● Chamorro	16,000	Maguindanao	1,180,000	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	
Tarahumara	92,000	English	1,000	Chinese	16,900	Manobo	542,000	● English	...
Tepehua	11,000	English (lingua franca)	11,000	● English	8,000	Maranao	1,031,000	English/English Creole	112,000
Tepehuan	31,000	Kiribati (Gilbertese)	2,200	English (lingua franca)	66,000	Masbateño	564,000	Other	1,000
Tlapanec	123,000	Nauruan	7,300	Philippine languages	17,600	Palawano	85,000	<b>Samoa</b>	
Tojolabal	46,000	Tzotzil	362,000	Other Pacific Island languages	3,900	Pampango	2,424,000	● English	1,000
Totonac	287,000	Trique	25,000	Other	6,700	Pangasinan	1,467,000	● Samoan	85,000
Tzeltal	344,000	Tzeltal	344,000	<b>Norway</b> <sup>2</sup>		Romblon	255,000	Samoan-English	93,000
Tzotzil	362,000	Yaqui	16,000	Danish	18,000	Samal	510,000	<b>San Marino</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Yacatec (Mayan)	948,000	Yucatec (Mayan)	948,000	English	24,000	Sambal	213,000	● Italian (Romagnolo)	29,000
Zapotec	533,000	Zapotec	533,000	● Norwegian	4,411,000	Subanon	330,000	<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	
Zoque	64,000	Other	496,000	Swedish	13,000	Surigaonon	595,000	Crioulo (Portuguese Creole)	124,000
● Spanish	85,871,000	Hindi (Awadhi dialect)	490,000	Other	102,000	Tau Sug	936,000	English	...
Spanish-Amerindian languages	5,987,000	Maithili	2,869,000	<b>Oman</b>		Tboli	106,000	French	1,000
<b>Micronesia</b>		● Nepali (Eastern Pahari)	12,169,000	● Arabic (Omani)	2,012,000	Tinggian	74,000	● Portuguese	...
Chuukese (Trukese)/Mortlockese	56,000	Rajbansi	108,000	Other	609,000	Tiruray	74,000	Other	17,000
English	1,500	Tharu	1,302,000	<b>Pakistan</b>		Waray-Waray	3,094,000	<b>Saudi Arabia</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Kosraean	7,700	Urdu	264,000	Balochi	4,484,000	Other	1,595,000	● Arabic	22,809,000
Pohnpeian	28,000	<b>Tibeto-Burman languages</b>		Brahui	1,821,000	<b>Poland</b>		Other	1,199,000
Polynesian languages	1,600	Bhutia (Sherpa)	157,000	English (lingua franca)	16,842,000	● Polish	37,704,000	<b>Senegal</b>	
Voleaian	4,700	Chepang	29,000	Pashto	19,579,000	Ukrainian	230,000	● French	3,547,000
Yapese	6,000	Gurung	294,000	Punjabi	71,778,000	<b>Portugal</b> <sup>2</sup>		Senegalese	
Other	1,400	Limbu	333,000	Sindhi	17,778,000	● Portuguese	10,079,000	Bambara	91,000
<b>Moldova</b>		Magar	558,000	Saraiki	14,642,000	Other	102,000	Diola	497,000
Bulgarian	70,000	Newari	901,000	Sindhi	17,537,000	<b>Puerto Rico</b>		Fula (Fulani)-Tukulor	2,199,000
Gagauz	139,000	Rai and Kiranti	578,000	● Urdu	11,326,000	● English	543,000	Malinke (Mandingo)	375,000
● Romanian		Tamang	1,185,000	Other	4,242,000	● Spanish	3,297,000	Serer	1,267,000
(Moldovan)	2,646,000	Thakali	9,800	<b>Palau</b>		Other	39,000	Soninke	132,000
Russian	985,000	Thami	20,000	Chinese	300	<b>Qatar</b> <sup>2</sup>		Wolof	4,865,000
Ukrainian	368,000	Other	773,000	● English	600	● Arabic	250,000	Wolof (lingua franca)	8,108,000
Other	60,000	<b>Netherlands, The</b> <sup>2</sup>		English (lingua franca)	20,000	Other <sup>1a</sup>	376,000	Other	446,000
<b>Monaco</b> <sup>2</sup>		Arabic	133,000	● Palauan	17,000	<b>Réunion</b>		non-Senegalese	223,000
English	2,100	● Dutch	15,556,000	Philippine languages	2,000	Chinese	21,000	<b>Serbia</b> <sup>1a</sup>	
● French	13,600	Turkish	105,000	Other	700	Comorian	21,000	Albanian	1,738,000
Italian	5,200	Other	444,000	<b>Panama</b>		● French Creole	232,000	Hungarian	346,000
Monegasque	5,200	<b>Netherlands Antilles</b>		Amerindian languages		Malagasy	11,000	Macedonian	49,000
Other	6,300	● Dutch	...	Bokotá	5,500	Other	11,000	Romanian	40,000
<b>Mongolia</b> <sup>1</sup>		English	14,000	Chibchan		<b>Romania</b> <sup>1</sup>		Romany	148,000
Bayad	49,000	Papiamentu	145,000	Guaymí (Ngöbe Buglé)	166,000	Bulgarian	8,000	● Serbian	7,920,000
Buryat	43,000	Other	10,000	Kuna	63,000	Czech	4,000	Slovak	69,000
Darhat	18,000	<b>New Caledonia</b> <sup>1</sup>		Teribe	3,000	German	64,000	Vlach	20,000
Dariganga	35,000	● French	75,000	Chocó		Hungarian	1,427,000	Other	198,000
Dörbet	68,000	Indonesian	5,000	Emberá	20,000	Polish	4,000	<b>Seychelles</b>	
Dzakhchin	27,000	Melanesian languages	99,000	Wounaan	3,000	● Romanian	19,346,000	English	3,000
Kazakh	147,000	Polynesian languages	26,000	Arabic	18,000	Romany (Tigani)	540,000	English (lingua franca)	29,000
● Khalkha (Mongolian)	1,962,000	Vietnamese	3,100	Chinese	9,000	Russian	43,000	French	1,000
Khalkha (lingua franca)	2,232,000	Other	12,000	English	...	Serbo-Croatian	26,000	French (lingua franca)	78,000
Ould	10,000	<b>New Zealand</b>		English Creoles	436,000	Slovak	22,000	Seselwa (French Creole)	75,000
Torgut	13,000	● English	3,483,000	● Spanish	2,393,000	Tatar	22,000	Other	3,000
Tuvan (Uryankhai)	25,000	English-Māori	155,000	<b>Papua New Guinea</b> <sup>1</sup>		Turkish	43,000	<b>Sierra Leone</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Other	98,000	● Māori	15,000	● English	159,000	Ukrainian	64,000	Atlantic languages	
<b>Montenegro</b> <sup>17</sup>		Other	349,000	Melanesian languages	1,121,000	Other	43,000	Bullom-Sherbro	190,000
● Montenegrin	...	<b>Nicaragua</b>		Motu	181,000	<b>Russia</b> <sup>1</sup>		Fula (Fulani)	190,000
<b>Morocco</b>		English Creole	31,000	Papuan languages	4,349,000	Adyghian	119,000	Kissi	114,000
● Arabic	19,390,000	Miskito	90,000	Tok Pisin	3,624,000	Armenian	713,000	Limba	418,000
Berber	9,845,000	Sumo	9,000	Other	113,000	Avar	604,000	Temne	1,578,000
French	11,905,000	● Spanish	5,350,000	<b>Paraguay</b>		Bashkir	1,375,000	● English	475,000
Other	600,000	Other	2,300	German	51,000	Belarusian	972,000	Krio (English Creole [lingua franca])	4,182,000
<b>Mozambique</b>		<b>Niger</b> <sup>1</sup>		Guarani	2,267,000	Buryat	453,000	Mande languages	
Bantu languages		Atlantic languages		Portuguese	174,000	Chechen	898,000	Kono-Vai	257,000
Chuabo	1,167,000	Fula (Fulani)	1,106,000	● Spanish	369,000	Chuvash	1,722,000	Kuranko	171,000
Lomwe	1,410,000	Berber languages		Other	41,000	Dargin	353,000	Mende	1,720,000
Makua	4,883,000	Tamashek (Tuareg)	1,185,000	<b>Peru</b>		Georgian (Kartuli)	132,000	Susu	76,000
Sena	1,303,000	Chadic languages		Amerindian languages		German	788,000	Yalunka	171,000
Tsonga (Changana)	2,120,000	Hausa	6,029,000	● Aymara	624,000	Ingush	253,000	Other	86,000
Other Bantu languages	6,128,000	Hausa (lingua franca)	8,016,000	● Quechua	4,465,000	Kabardian	367,000	<b>Singapore</b> <sup>1</sup>	
● Portuguese	1,206,000	● French	1,694,000	Other	190,000	Kalmyk	166,000	Chinese	3,253,000
Portuguese (lingua franca)	7,363,000	Gur (Voltaic) languages	34,000	● Spanish	21,657,000	Karachay	150,000	● English	1,585,000
Other	350,000	Saharan languages		Other	212,000	Kazakh	569,000	● Malay	589,000
<b>Myanmar (Burma)</b> <sup>1</sup>		Kanuri	508,000	<b>Philippines</b>		Komi-Permyak	147,000	● Mandarin Chinese	1,837,000
● Burmese	29,312,000	Teda (Tubu)	45,000	Akianon	595,000	Komi-Zyryan	354,000	● Tamil (and other Indian languages)	335,000
Burmese (lingua franca)	34,017,000	Semitic languages		Bantoanon	74,000	Kumyk	286,000	Other	56,000
Chin	927,000	Arabic	34,000	Bicol	4,614,000	Lak	117,000	<b>Slovakia</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Kachin (Ching-p'o)	581,000	Songhai and Zerma	2,416,000			Lezgi (Lezgian)	295,000	Czech and Silesian	59,000
Karen	2,648,000	Other	23,000			Mari	66,000	German	5,000
Kayah	173,000					Mordvin	723,000	Hungarian	569,000
Mon	1,029,000					Ossetian	463,000	Polish	3,000
						Romanian	95,000	Romany	90,000

Language (continued)									
Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers	Major languages by country	Number of speakers
Ruthenian (Rusyn) and Ukrainian	35,000	● Swedish	8,021,000	Namba (Lamba)	166,000	Teso	1,527,000	Warrau (Warao)	21,000
● Slovak	4,626,000	Turkish	29,000	Naudemba (Losso)	223,000	Other (mostly Gujarati and Hindi)	633,000	Other	160,000
Other	15,000	Other	199,000	Tamberma	30,000			● Spanish	24,795,000
<b>Slovenia</b>		<b>Switzerland</b>		Yanga	16,000	<b>Ukraine</b>		Other	553,000
Hungarian	9,000	● French	1,410,000	Kwa languages		Belarusian	145,000	<b>Vietnam<sup>1</sup></b>	
Serbo-Croatian	156,000	● German	4,669,000	Adele	11,000	Bulgarian	154,000	Bahnar	177,000
● Slovene	1,732,000	● Italian	562,000	Adja (Aja)	170,000	Hungarian	145,000	Cham	125,000
Other	74,000	Romansch	41,000	Ahlo	10,000	Polish	29,000	Chinese (Hoa)	1,142,000
		Other	654,000	Akposo	145,000	Romanian	318,000	French	395,000
<b>Solomon Islands<sup>1</sup></b>				Ane (Basila)	307,000	Russian	15,714,000	Hre	125,000
● English	9,000	<b>Syria<sup>1</sup></b>		Anlo	4,300	● Ukrainian	30,937,000	Jarai	312,000
Melanesian languages	385,000	● Arabic	15,829,000	Anyaga	11,000	Other	414,000	Khmer	1,132,000
Papuan languages	39,000	Kurdish	1,585,000	Ewe	1,259,000	<b>United Arab Emirates<sup>2</sup></b>		Koho	114,000
Polynesian languages	16,000	Other	173,000	Fon	54,000	● Arabic	1,606,000	Man (Mien, or Yao)	602,000
Solomon Island Pidgin (English Creole)	157,000	<b>Taiwan</b>		Hwe	6,500	Other <sup>16</sup>	2,212,000	Miao (Meo, or Hmong)	716,000
Other	10,000	Austronesian languages		Kebu	63,000			Mnong	83,000
<b>Somalia<sup>1</sup></b>		Ami	140,000	Kpessi	4,300	<b>United Kingdom</b>		Muong	1,162,000
● Arabic	...	Atayal	91,000	Peda-Hula (Pla)	22,000	● English	57,559,000	Nung	903,000
English	...	Bunun	43,000	Watyí (Ouatchi)	559,000	Scots-Gaelic	79,000	Rade (Rhadé)	249,000
● Somali	7,892,000	Paiwan	69,000	Other	229,000	Welsh	565,000	Roglai	96,000
Other	133,000	Puyuma	10,000	<b>Tonga</b>		Other	961,000	San Chay (Cao Lan)	146,000
		Rukai	11,000	● English	31,000	<b>United States</b>		San Diu	125,000
<b>South Africa</b>		Saisiyat	6,000	● Tongan	100,000	Amharic	42,000	Sedang	125,000
● Afrikaans	5,961,000	Tsou	7,000	Other	2,000	Arabic	683,000	Stieng	62,000
● English	3,675,000	Yami	4,000	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>		Armenian	225,000	Tai	1,329,000
● Ndebele	717,000	Chinese languages		● English	...	Bengali	53,000	Tho (Tay)	1,515,000
● Swazi	1,210,000	Hakka	2,481,000	English Creole <sup>21</sup>	37,000	Cajun	42,000	● Vietnamese	70,972,000
● Xhosa	7,888,000	● Mandarin	4,535,000	Trinidad English	1,195,000	Chinese (including Formosan)	2,247,000	Other	168,000
● Zulu	10,667,000	Min (South Fukien)	15,049,000	● Other	3,000	Czech	117,000	<b>Virgin Islands (U.S.)</b>	
Sotho		Other	122,000	<b>Tunisia</b>		Danish	42,000	● English	91,000
● North Sotho (Pedi)	4,213,000	<b>Tajikistan</b>		● Arabic	6,911,000	Dutch	180,000	French	2,800
● South Sotho	3,540,000	Russian	633,000	Arabic-French	2,596,000	English	239,407,000	Spanish	15,000
● Tswana (Western Sotho)	3,675,000	● Tajik (Tojik)	4,066,000	Arabic-French-English	309,000	English (lingua franca)	282,724,000	Other	2,800
● Tsonga	1,972,000	Uzbek	1,515,000	Arabic-other	10,000	Finnish	64,000	<b>West Bank<sup>24</sup></b>	
● Venda	1,031,000	Other	322,000	Other-no Arabic	31,000	French	2,150,000	Arabic	2,275,000
Other	224,000	<b>Tanzania<sup>1</sup></b>		Turkey <sup>1</sup>		French Creole (mostly Haitian)	233,000	Hebrew	192,000
<b>Spain</b>		Chaga (Chagga), Pare		Arabic	967,000	German	1,537,000	<b>Western Sahara</b>	
Basque (Euskera)	641,000	● English	3,775,000	Kurdish <sup>22</sup>	7,482,000	Greek	406,000	Arabic	262,000
● Castilian Spanish	30,373,000	Gogo	1,381,000	● Turkish	61,825,000	Gujarati	262,000	<b>Yemen<sup>1</sup></b>	
Catalan (Català)	6,886,000	Ha	1,202,000	Other	323,000	Hebrew	217,000	● Arabic	19,930,000
Galician (Gallego)	2,604,000	Haya	2,066,000	<b>Turkmenistan<sup>1</sup></b>		Hindi (including Urdu)	645,000	Other	80,000
Other	305,000	Hehet	2,414,000	Armenian	37,000	Hungarian	131,000	<b>Zambia<sup>25</sup></b>	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>		Iramba	1,003,000	Azerbaijani (Azeri)	40,000	Ilocano	53,000	Bemba group	
English <sup>20</sup>	10,000	Luguru	1,719,000	Balochi	40,000	Italian	1,121,000	Bemba	3,217,000
English-Sinhala	1,051,000	Luo	288,000	Kazakh	96,000	Japanese	531,000	Bemba (lingua franca)	5,643,000
English-Sinhala-Tamil	684,000	Makonde	2,066,000	Russian	328,000	Korean	994,000	Bisa	124,000
English-Tamil	218,000	Masai	348,000	Tatar	40,000	Kru (Gullah)	85,000	Lala	260,000
● Sinhala	11,510,000	Ngoni	467,000	● Turkmen	40,000	Lithuanian	74,000	Lamba	237,000
Sinhala-Tamil	1,785,000	Nyakusa	1,898,000	Ukrainian	25,000	Malayalam	42,000	Other	451,000
● Tamil	3,748,000	Nyamwesi (Sukuma)	7,401,000	Uzbek	446,000	Miao (Hmong)	187,000	● English	124,000
Other	60,000	Shambala	1,500,000	Other	85,000	Mon-Khmer (mostly Cambodian)	202,000	English (lingua franca)	2,032,000
<b>Sudan, The<sup>1</sup></b>		● Swahili (lingua franca)	31,790,000	<b>Tuvalu</b>		Navajo	198,000	Lozi (Barotse) group	
● Arabic	18,818,000	Tatoga	258,000	English	...	Norwegian	106,000	Lozi (Barotse)	688,000
Arabic (lingua franca)	22,816,000	Yao	854,000	Kiribati (Gilbertese)	800	Pennsylvania Dutch	106,000	Other	124,000
Bari	934,000	Other	5,394,000	Tuvaluan (Llertse)	9,400	Persian	347,000	Mambwe group	
Beja	2,434,000	<b>Thailand<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Uganda<sup>1</sup></b>		Polish	742,000	Lungu	79,000
Dinka	4,400,000	Chinese	7,764,000	Bantu languages		Portuguese	627,000	Mambwe	124,000
● English	...	Karen	226,000	Amba	98,000	Punjābī	64,000	Mwanga (Winawanga)	148,000
Fur	782,000	Malay	2,328,000	Ganda (Luganda)	4,603,000	Romanian	85,000	Other	11,000
Lotuko	565,000	Mon-Khmer languages		Gisu (Masaba)	1,145,000	Russian	785,000	North-Western group	
Nubian languages	3,086,000	Khmer	810,000	Gwere	415,000	Samoan	42,000	Kaonde	248,000
Nuer	1,869,000	Kuy	687,000	Kiga (Chiga)	2,127,000	Serbo-Croatian	260,000	Lunda	214,000
Shilluk	652,000	Other	226,000	Konjo	556,000	Slovak	106,000	Luvale (Luena)	192,000
Zande (Azande)	1,032,000	Tai languages		Nikole (Nyankole and Hororo)	2,727,000	Spanish	31,230,000	Other	293,000
Other	3,542,000	Lao	17,221,000	Nyole	349,000	Swedish	95,000	Nyanja (Maravi) group	
<b>Suriname</b>		● Thai (Siamese)	33,662,000	Nyoro	753,000	Syriac	42,000	Chewa	621,000
● Dutch	111,000	Other	441,000	Ruli	109,000	Tagalog	1,361,000	Ngoni	181,000
English/English Creole	415,000	Other	656,000	Rundi	153,000	Tai (including Laotian)	300,000	Nsenga	463,000
Sranantonga	172,000	<b>Togo<sup>1</sup></b>		Rwanda	818,000	Turkish	53,000	Nyanja (Maravi)	847,000
Sranantonga-other	172,000	Atlantic (Mel) languages		Samia	338,000	Ukrainian	127,000	Nyanja (lingua franca)	2,822,000
Other (mostly Hindi, Javanese, and Saramacca)	91,000	Fula (Fulani)	74,000	Soga	2,094,000	Vietnamese	1,122,000	Other	68,000
<b>Swaziland<sup>1</sup></b>		Benue-Congo languages		● Swahili (lingua franca)	...	Yiddish	199,000	Tonga (lla-Tonga) group	
● English	50,000	Ana (Ana-Ife)	136,000	Toro	8,944,000	Other	858,000	Ila	102,000
● Swazi (Swati)	976,000	Nago	14,000	Central Sudanic languages		<b>Uruguay</b>		Lenje	169,000
Zulu	20,000	Yoruba	11,000	Lugbara	1,200,000	● Spanish	3,235,700	Tonga	1,185,000
Other	81,000	Chadic languages		Madi	196,000	Other	114,000	Other	135,000
<b>Sweden<sup>2</sup></b>		● French	2,704,000	Ndo	251,000	<b>Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup></b>		Tumbuka group	
Arabic	69,000	Gur (Voltaic) languages		● English	2,727,000	Kazakh	1,046,000	Senga	79,000
Danish	41,000	Basari	95,000	Acholi	1,124,000	Russian	1,542,000	Tumbuka	316,000
English	32,000	Chakossi (Akan)	64,000	Alur	600,000	Tajik	1,232,000	Other	11,000
Finnish	211,000	Chamba	53,000	Kakwa	131,000	Tatar	414,000	Other	102,000
German	46,000	Dye (Gangam)	51,000	Karamojong	535,000	● Uzbek	19,429,000	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	
Iranian languages <sup>1</sup>	50,000	Gurma	184,000	Kumam	175,000	Other	1,900	● English (lingua franca)	5,477,000
Norwegian	47,000	Kabre	748,000	Lango	1,494,000	<b>Venezuela</b>		Ndebele (Nguni)	1,902,000
Polish	39,000	Konkomba	77,000	Padhola	382,000	Amerindian languages		Nyanja	269,000
South Slavic languages <sup>1</sup>	117,000	Kotokoli (Tem)	313,000	Sebei	164,000	Gaojiro	170,000	Shona	8,453,000
Spanish	57,000	Moba	292,000	(Kupsabiny)				Other	837,000
		Moore (Mossi)	14,000						

Figures below represent ethnolinguistic groups. <sup>1</sup>Data refer to nationality (usually resident aliens holding foreign passports). <sup>2</sup>Data are partly based on place of residence. <sup>3</sup>Majority of population speak More (language of the Mossi); <sup>4</sup>Sula is language of commerce. <sup>5</sup>Swahili also spoken. <sup>6</sup>English and French also spoken. <sup>7</sup>Based on "nationality" at 1982 census. <sup>8</sup>Includes naturalized citizens. <sup>9</sup>French is the universal language throughout France; traditional dialects and minority languages are retained regionally in the approximate numbers shown, however. <sup>10</sup>Data reflect multilingualism; 2000 population estimate is 233,000. <sup>11</sup>Refers to Irish speakers in Gaeltacht areas. <sup>12</sup>Includes the population of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem; excludes the Israeli population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. <sup>13</sup>Kosovo included in Serbia. <sup>14</sup>English and French also spoken. <sup>15</sup>English and Italian also spoken. <sup>16</sup>Data reflect ability to speak the language, not mother tongue; 2003 population estimate is 160,000. <sup>17</sup>Montenegro included in Serbia. <sup>18</sup>Mostly Pakistanis, Indians, and Iranians. <sup>19</sup>Includes Montenegro and Kosovo. <sup>20</sup>English has official status as the "link language" between Sinhala and Tamil. <sup>21</sup>Spoken on Tobago only. <sup>22</sup>Other estimates of the Kurdish population range from 6 percent to 20–25 percent. <sup>23</sup>Data reflect multilingualism; 2000 population is 190,000. <sup>24</sup>Excludes East Jerusalem. <sup>25</sup>Groups are officially defined geographic divisions; elements comprising them are named by language.



## Religion

The following table presents statistics on religious affiliation for each of the countries of the world. An assessment was made for each country of the available data on distribution of religious communities within the total population; the best available figures, whether originating as census data, membership figures of the churches concerned, or estimates by external analysts in the absence of reliable local data, were applied as percentages to the estimated 2001 midyear population of the country to obtain the data shown below.

Several concepts govern the nature of the available data, each useful separately but none the basis of any standard of international practice in the collection of such data. The word "affiliation" was used above to describe the nature of the relationship joining the religious bodies named and the populations shown. This term implies some sort of formal, usually documentary, connection between the religion and the individual (a baptismal certificate, a child being assigned the religion of its parents on a census form, maintenance of one's name on the tax rolls of a state religion, etc.) but says nothing about the nature of the individual's personal religious practice, in that the individual may have lapsed, never been confirmed as an adult, joined another religion, or may have joined an organization that is formally atheist.

The user of these statistics should be careful to note that not only does the nature of the affiliation (with an organized religion) differ greatly from

country to country, but the social context of religious practice does also. A country in which a single religion has long been predominant will often show more than 90% of its population to be *affiliated*, while in actual fact, no more than 10% may actually *practice* that religion on a regular basis. Such a situation often leads to undercounting of minority religions (where someone [head of household, communicant, child] is counted at all), blurring of distinctions seen to be significant elsewhere (a Hindu country may not distinguish Protestant [or even Christian] denominations; a Christian country may not distinguish among its Muslim or Buddhist citizens), or double-counting in countries where an individual may conscientiously practice more than one "religion" at a time.

Until 1989 communist countries had for long consciously attempted to ignore, suppress, or render invisible religious practice within their borders. Countries with large numbers of adherents of traditional, often animist, religions and belief systems usually have little or no formal methodology for defining the nature of local religious practice. On the other hand, countries with strong missionary traditions, or good census organizations, or few religious sensitivities may have very good, detailed, and meaningful data.

The most comprehensive works available are DAVID B. BARRETT (ed.), *World Christian Encyclopedia* (2001); and PETER BRIERLEY, *World Churches Handbook* (1997).

## Religion

Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population
<b>Afghanistan</b>		<b>Azerbaijan</b>		<b>Botswana</b>		traditional beliefs	550,000	<b>Cyprus</b>	
Sunni Muslim	23,090,000	Shi'i Muslim	5,299,000	African Christian	490,000	Protestant	520,000	Greek Orthodox	630,000
Shi'i Muslim	2,310,000	Sunni Muslim	2,271,000	Protestant	170,000	other	1,290,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	200,000
other	490,000	other	535,000	Roman Catholic	60,000	<b>Chad</b>		other (mostly Christian)	40,000
<b>Albania</b>		<b>Bahamas, The</b>		other (mostly traditional beliefs)	870,000	Muslim	4,690,000	<b>Czech Republic</b>	
Muslim	1,200,000	Protestant	135,000	<b>Brazil</b>		Roman Catholic	1,770,000	Roman Catholic	4,010,000
Roman Catholic	520,000	Roman Catholic	50,000	Roman Catholic		Protestant	1,250,000	Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren	200,000
Albanian Orthodox	320,000	Anglican	32,000	(including syncretic Afro-Catholic cults having Spiritist beliefs and rituals)	124,470,000	traditional beliefs	640,000	Czechoslovak Hussite	180,000
other	1,050,000	other	77,000	Evangelical Protestant	39,850,000	other	350,000	Silesian Evangelical	30,000
<b>Algeria</b>		<b>Bahrain</b>		other	7,800,000	<b>Chile</b>		Eastern Orthodox	20,000
Sunni Muslim	30,550,000	Shi'i Muslim	420,000	<b>Brunei</b>		Roman Catholic	11,810,000	atheist and nonreligious	4,100,000
Ibadiyyah Muslim	180,000	Sunni Muslim	140,000	Muslim	222,000	Evangelical Protestant	1,910,000	other	1,730,000
other	90,000	other	140,000	other	121,000	<b>China</b>		<b>Denmark</b>	
<b>American Samoa</b>		<b>Bangladesh</b>		<b>Bulgaria</b>		nonreligious	661,390,000	Evangelical Lutheran	4,600,000
Congregational	23,800	Muslim	112,660,000	Bulgarian Orthodox	5,690,000	Chinese folk-religionist	256,260,000	Muslim	120,000
Roman Catholic	11,300	Hindu	16,260,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	940,000	atheist	152,990,000	other	640,000
other	23,400	other	2,360,000	other	1,320,000	Buddhist	108,110,000	<b>Djibouti</b>	
<b>Andorra</b>		<b>Barbados</b>		<b>Burkina Faso</b>		Christian	76,540,000	Sunni Muslim	434,000
Roman Catholic	60,000	Anglican	89,000	Muslim	5,960,000	Muslim	18,360,000	other	27,000
other	7,000	Protestant	80,000	traditional beliefs	4,180,000	traditional beliefs	1,280,000	<b>Dominica</b>	
<b>Angola</b>		Roman Catholic	12,000	Christian	2,040,000	<b>Colombia</b>		Roman Catholic	50,000
Roman Catholic	6,440,000	other	88,000	other	80,000	Roman Catholic	39,590,000	Protestant	12,000
Protestant	1,550,000	<b>Belarus</b>		<b>Burundi</b>		other	3,480,000	other	10,000
African Christian	710,000	Belarusian Orthodox	3,151,000	Roman Catholic	4,050,000	<b>Comoros</b>		<b>Dominican Republic</b>	
other	1,660,000	Roman Catholic	1,772,000	nonreligious	1,160,000	Sunni Muslim	555,000	Roman Catholic	7,110,000
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>		other	5,062,000	other (mostly Protestant)	1,020,000	other	11,000	Protestant	560,000
Protestant	30,000	<b>Belgium</b>		<b>Cambodia</b>		<b>Congo, Dem. Rep. of the</b>		other	1,020,000
Anglican	23,000	Roman Catholic	8,310,000	Buddhist	10,780,000	Roman Catholic	21,990,000	<b>East Timor</b>	
Roman Catholic	8,000	nonreligious	600,000	Chinese folk-religionist	600,000	Protestant	16,950,000	Roman Catholic	780,000
other	10,000	other	1,360,000	traditional beliefs	550,000	African Christian	7,170,000	Protestant	50,000
<b>Argentina</b>		<b>Belize</b>		Muslim	290,000	traditional beliefs	5,740,000	Muslim	30,000
Roman Catholic	29,920,000	Roman Catholic	143,000	other	500,000	Muslim	1,040,000	other	40,000
Protestant	2,040,000	Protestant	67,000	<b>Cameroon</b>		<b>Congo, Rep. of the</b>		<b>Ecuador</b>	
Muslim	730,000	Anglican	17,000	Roman Catholic	4,180,000	Roman Catholic	1,430,000	Roman Catholic	11,910,000
Jewish	500,000	other	20,000	traditional beliefs	3,750,000	Protestant	490,000	Protestant	440,000
nonreligious	880,000	<b>Benin</b>		Muslim	3,350,000	African Christian	360,000	other	530,000
other	3,430,000	Voodoo (traditional beliefs)	3,390,000	Protestant	3,270,000	other	610,000	<b>Egypt</b>	
<b>Armenia</b>		Roman Catholic	1,370,000	other	1,250,000	<b>Costa Rica</b>		Sunni Muslim	58,060,000
Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox)	2,454,000	Muslim	1,320,000	<b>Canada</b>		Roman Catholic	3,380,000	Coptic Orthodox <sup>1</sup>	6,520,000
other	1,353,000	other	500,000	Roman Catholic	14,010,000	Protestant	360,000	other	660,000
<b>Aruba</b>		<b>Bermuda</b>		Protestant	8,620,000	other	190,000	<b>El Salvador</b>	
Roman Catholic	80,000	Anglican	23,700	Anglican	2,490,000	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>		Roman Catholic	4,880,000
other	18,000	Methodist	10,400	Eastern Orthodox	440,000	Muslim	6,340,000	Protestant	1,070,000
<b>Australia</b>		Roman Catholic	8,800	Jewish	360,000	Roman Catholic	3,400,000	other	290,000
Roman Catholic	5,230,000	other	20,900	Muslim	290,000	traditional beliefs	2,790,000	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	
Anglican	4,260,000	<b>Bhutan</b>		Buddhist	190,000	nonreligious	2,220,000	Roman Catholic	390,000
Uniting Church	1,460,000	Lamaistic Buddhist	510,000	Sikh	170,000	Protestant	870,000	other	110,000
Presbyterian	740,000	Hindu	140,000	nonreligious	3,880,000	other	770,000	<b>Eritrea</b>	
other Protestant	1,400,000	other	40,000	<b>Cape Verde</b>		<b>Croatia</b>		Eritrean Orthodox	1,980,000
Orthodox	540,000	<b>Bolivia</b>		Roman Catholic	370,000	Roman Catholic	3,890,000	Muslim	1,920,000
nonreligious	3,220,000	Roman Catholic	7,540,000	other	35,000	Serbian Orthodox	250,000	other	400,000
other	2,510,000	Protestant	770,000	<b>Central African Republic</b>		Sunni Muslim	100,000	<b>Estonia</b>	
<b>Austria</b>		other	210,000	Roman Catholic	660,000	Protestant	30,000	Estonian Orthodox	277,000
Roman Catholic	6,060,000	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>		other	560,000	other (mostly Santeria)	6,500,000	Evangelical Lutheran	187,000
Protestant (mostly Lutheran)	430,000	Sunni Muslim	1,690,000	<b>Chad</b>		<b>Cuba</b>		other	899,000
atheist and nonreligious	690,000	Serbian Orthodox	1,180,000	traditional beliefs		Roman Catholic	4,420,000		
other	890,000	Roman Catholic	710,000	other		Protestant	270,000		
		other	350,000			other (mostly Santeria)	6,500,000		



## Religion (continued)

Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population
<b>Ethiopia</b> Ethiopian Orthodox other Christian Muslim (mostly Sunni) traditional beliefs other	33,110,000 7,090,000 21,710,000 3,180,000 820,000	<b>Guatemala</b> Roman Catholic Evangelical Protestant other	8,880,000  2,540,000  42,000 22,000	<b>Israel</b> Jewish <sup>2</sup> Muslim (mostly Sunni) other	4,960,000  930,000 360,000	<b>Lebanon</b> Shi'i Muslim Sunni Muslim Maronite Catholic Druze Greek Orthodox Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) Greek Catholic (Melchite) other	1,230,000 770,000 690,000 260,000 220,000  190,000 170,000 110,000	<b>Mauritius</b> Hindu Roman Catholic Muslim other	610,000 330,000 190,000 70,000
<b>Faroe Islands</b> Evangelical Lutheran other	38,000 9,000	<b>Guernsey</b> Anglican other	42,000 22,000	<b>Italy</b> Roman Catholic nonreligious and atheist Muslim other	46,260,000  9,600,000 680,000 1,350,000	<b>Lesotho</b> Roman Catholic Protestant African Christian traditional beliefs Anglican other	820,000 280,000 260,000 170,000 100,000 550,000	<b>Mayotte</b> Sunni Muslim Christian	153,000 5,000
<b>Fiji</b> Christian (mostly Methodist and Roman Catholic) Hindu Muslim other	437,000 316,000 65,000 9,000	<b>Guinea</b> Muslim Christian other	6,470,000 760,000 380,000	<b>Jamaica</b> Protestant Roman Catholic Anglican other	1,020,000 270,000 100,000 1,230,000	<b>Liberia</b> traditional beliefs Christian Muslim other	1,390,000 1,270,000 520,000 60,000	<b>Mexico</b> Roman Catholic Protestant other Christian other (mostly non- religious)	90,370,000 3,820,000 1,820,000 3,970,000
<b>Finland</b> Evangelical Lutheran other	4,420,000 770,000	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> traditional beliefs Muslim Christian other	590,000 530,000 170,000 20,000	<b>Japan</b> Shintoist <sup>3</sup> Buddhist <sup>3</sup> Christian other	118,270,000 88,490,000 1,470,000 10,250,000	<b>Libya</b> Sunni Muslim other	5,040,000 200,000	<b>Micronesia</b> Roman Catholic Protestant other	63,600 40,100 14,200
<b>France</b> Roman Catholic nonreligious Muslim atheist Protestant Jewish other	38,690,000 9,230,000 4,180,000 2,380,000 720,000 590,000 3,290,000	<b>Guyana</b> Hindu Protestant Roman Catholic Muslim Anglican other	264,000 145,000 89,000 70,000 67,000 142,000	<b>Jersey</b> Anglican Roman Catholic other	55,000 21,000 14,000	<b>Liechtenstein</b> Roman Catholic other	26,000 7,000	<b>Moldova</b> Romanian Orthodox Russian (Moldovan) Orthodox other (mostly non- religious)	1,263,000  342,000 2,007,000
<b>French Guiana</b> Roman Catholic other	91,000 77,000	<b>Haiti</b> Roman Catholic Protestant other	4,770,000 1,590,000 610,000	<b>Jordan</b> Sunni Muslim Christian other	4,800,000 210,000 120,000	<b>Lithuania</b> Roman Catholic Russian Orthodox other (mostly non- religious)	2,660,000 90,000 940,000	<b>Monaco</b> Roman Catholic other	28,000 4,000
<b>French Polynesia</b> Protestant Roman Catholic other	119,000 94,000 25,000	<b>Honduras</b> Roman Catholic Evangelical Protestant other	5,740,000  690,000 200,000	<b>Kazakhstan</b> Muslim (mostly Sunni) Russian Orthodox Protestant other (mostly non- religious)	6,988,000 1,216,000 318,000 6,345,000	<b>Luxembourg</b> Roman Catholic other	400,000 40,000	<b>Mongolia</b> Tantric Buddhist (Lamaist) Muslim	2,340,000 100,000
<b>Gabon</b> Roman Catholic Protestant African Christian other	690,000 220,000 170,000 160,000	<b>Hong Kong</b> Buddhist and Taoist Protestant Roman Catholic other	4,970,000 290,000 280,000 1,200,000	<b>Kenya</b> Roman Catholic African Christian Protestant traditional beliefs Anglican Muslim Orthodox other	6,780,000 6,400,000 6,170,000 3,540,000 2,900,000 2,240,000 720,000 2,030,000	<b>Macau</b> nonreligious Buddhist other	271,000 75,000 100,000	<b>Montenegro</b> Orthodox Muslim Roman Catholic other	430,000 129,000 25,000 31,000
<b>Gambia, The</b> Muslim (mostly Sunni) other	1,340,000 70,000	<b>Hungary</b> Roman Catholic Protestant nonreligious other	6,120,000 2,470,000 750,000 850,000	<b>Kiribati</b> Roman Catholic Congregational other	50,000 36,000 9,000	<b>Macedonia</b> Serbian (Macedonian) Orthodox Sunni Muslim other	1,210,000 580,000 260,000	<b>Morocco</b> Muslim (mostly Sunni) other	28,730,000 500,000
<b>Gaza Strip</b> Muslim (mostly Sunni) other	1,190,000 20,000	<b>Iceland</b> Evangelical Lutheran other	260,000 20,000	<b>Korea, North</b> atheist and nonreligious traditional beliefs Ch'ondogyo other	15,000,000 3,430,000 3,050,000 480,000	<b>Madagascar</b> traditional beliefs Roman Catholic Protestant other	7,670,000 3,250,000 3,630,000 1,420,000	<b>Mozambique</b> traditional beliefs Roman Catholic Muslim Protestant African Christian other	9,750,000 3,060,000 2,040,000 1,720,000 1,400,000 1,400,000
<b>Georgia</b> Georgian Orthodox Sunni Muslim Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) Russian Orthodox other (mostly nonreligious)	1,828,000 549,000  279,000 133,000 2,200,000	<b>India</b> Hindu Sunni Muslim traditional beliefs Shi'i Muslim independent Sikh Protestant Roman Catholic Buddhist Jain atheist Bahā'ī Zoroastrian (Parsi) nonreligious other	759,350,000 92,380,000 34,930,000 30,790,000 30,750,000 22,290,000 15,130,000 13,940,000 7,290,000 4,160,000 1,670,000 1,190,000 210,000 12,910,000 3,000,000	<b>Korea, South</b> nonreligious Buddhist Protestant Roman Catholic Confucian Wonbulgyo other	23,490,000 11,040,000 9,370,000 3,160,000 230,000 90,000 290,000	<b>Malawi</b> Roman Catholic Protestant African Christian Muslim traditional beliefs other	2,600,000 2,070,000 1,770,000 1,560,000 820,000 1,730,000	<b>Myanmar (Burma)</b> Buddhist Christian Muslim traditional beliefs Hindu other	37,560,000 2,060,000 1,610,000 480,000 210,000 70,000
<b>Germany</b> Protestant (mostly Evangelical Lutheran) Roman Catholic Muslim atheist other (mostly nonreligious)	29,330,000 27,590,000 3,660,000 1,800,000 20,020,000	<b>Indonesia</b> Muslim Protestant Roman Catholic Hindu Buddhist other	185,060,000 12,820,000 7,600,000 3,880,000 2,190,000 660,000	<b>Kosovo</b> Muslim Orthodox Roman Catholic Protestant	1,775,000 107,300 58,500 10,000	<b>Malaysia</b> Muslim Chinese folk-religionist Christian Hindu Buddhist other	10,770,000 5,450,000 1,880,000 1,660,000 1,500,000 1,350,000	<b>Namibia</b> Protestant (mostly Lutheran) Roman Catholic African Christian other	850,000 320,000 200,000 430,000
<b>Ghana</b> traditional beliefs Muslim Protestant African Christian Roman Catholic other	4,860,000 3,910,000 3,310,000 2,870,000 1,890,000 3,050,000	<b>Iran</b> Shi'i Muslim Sunni Muslim Zoroastrian Bahā'ī Christian other	57,180,000 3,460,000 1,780,000 430,000 340,000 250,000	<b>Kuwait</b> Sunni Muslim Shi'i Muslim other Muslim other (mostly Christian and Hindu)	1,020,000 680,000 230,000 340,000	<b>Maldives</b> Sunni Muslim other	273,000 2,000	<b>Nauru</b> Protestant Roman Catholic other	6,100 3,300 2,700
<b>Greenland</b> Evangelical Lutheran other	36,500 19,800	<b>Iraq</b> Shi'i Muslim Sunni Muslim Christian other	13,890,000 8,510,000 750,000 180,000	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b> Muslim (mostly Sunni) Russian Orthodox other (mostly non- religious)	3,701,000 276,000 958,000	<b>Mali</b> Muslim traditional beliefs Christian other	9,010,000 1,760,000 220,000 10,000	<b>Nepal</b> Hindu traditional beliefs Buddhist Muslim Christian other	19,180,000 2,350,000 2,050,000 970,000 600,000 140,000
<b>Grenada</b> Roman Catholic Anglican other	54,000 14,000 34,000	<b>Ireland</b> Roman Catholic other	3,500,000 320,000	<b>Laos</b> Buddhist traditional beliefs other	2,750,000 2,350,000 540,000	<b>Malta</b> Roman Catholic other	363,000 21,000	<b>Netherlands, The</b> Roman Catholic Dutch Reformed Church (NHK) Reformed Churches Muslim nonreligious other	4,950,000 2,240,000 1,120,000 720,000 6,550,000 400,000
<b>Guadeloupe</b> Roman Catholic other	350,000 82,000	<b>Isle of Man</b> Anglican Methodist Roman Catholic other	30,000 7,000 6,000 31,000	<b>Latvia</b> Roman Catholic Evangelical Lutheran Russian Orthodox other (mostly non- religious)	350,000 345,000 181,000 1,482,000	<b>Marshall Islands</b> Protestant Roman Catholic other	32,800 3,700 15,700	<b>Netherlands Antilles</b> Roman Catholic other	152,000 54,000
<b>Guam</b> Roman Catholic Protestant other	118,000 19,000 21,000					<b>Martinique</b> Roman Catholic other	336,000 52,000	<b>New Caledonia</b> Roman Catholic Protestant other	132,000 31,300 52,200

Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population	Religious affiliation	2001 population
<b>New Zealand</b>		<b>Puerto Rico</b>		traditional beliefs	2,190,000	I Kuan Tao	990,000	Anglican	26,140,000
Anglican	674,000	Roman Catholic	2,480,000	Christian	620,000	Protestant	440,000	Roman Catholic	5,590,000
Roman Catholic	505,000	Protestant	1,080,000	other	130,000	Roman Catholic	320,000	Protestant	5,020,000
Presbyterian	489,000	other	270,000	<b>Singapore</b>		Tien Te Chiao	210,000	Eastern Orthodox	370,000
Methodist	130,000			Buddhist and Taoist	1,695,000	Tien Ti Chiao	190,000	other Christian	12,390,000
Baptist	57,000	<b>Qatar</b>		Muslim	495,000	Confucianism (Li)	150,000	Muslim	1,220,000
Mormon	44,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	490,000	Christian	485,000	Hsuan Yuan Chiao	140,000	Hindu	440,000
Ratana	39,000	Christian	60,000	Hindu	133,000	Muslim	50,000	Jewish	310,000
nonreligious	954,000	other	40,000	nonreligious	493,000	Shinto (Tenrikyo)	20,000	Sikh	240,000
other	969,000			other	21,000	Bahā'ī	20,000	other (mostly non-religious and atheist)	8,240,000
<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>Réunion</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>		<b>Tajikistan</b>		<b>United States</b>	
Roman Catholic	3,590,000	Roman Catholic	599,000	Roman Catholic	3,270,000	Sunni Muslim	4,920,000	Christian (professing)	242,011,000
Protestant	810,000	Hindu	33,000	Slovak Evangelical	340,000	Shī'ī Muslim	310,000	Christian (affiliated)	196,929,000
other (mostly nonreligious)	520,000	other	102,000	other (mostly nonreligious)	1,800,000	Russian Orthodox	90,000	independent	80,639,000
<b>Niger</b>		<b>Romania</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>		atheist	120,000	Protestant	66,287,000
Sunni Muslim	9,390,000	Romanian Orthodox	19,460,000	Roman Catholic	1,650,000	other (mostly nonreligious)	820,000	Roman Catholic	59,542,000
traditional beliefs	900,000	other	1,140,000	other	340,000	<b>Tanzania</b>		Eastern Orthodox	5,915,000
other	70,000	<b>Russia</b>		<b>Solomon Islands</b>		Christian	18,260,000	Anglican	2,464,000
<b>Nigeria</b>		Russian Orthodox	23,580,000	Protestant	173,000	Muslim	11,520,000	other Christian	10,348,000
Muslim	55,600,000	Muslim	10,980,000	Anglican	149,000	traditional beliefs	5,830,000	multi-affiliated Christians	-28,266,000
traditional beliefs	12,500,000	Protestant	1,320,000	Roman Catholic	83,000	other	620,000	Christian (unaffiliated)	45,082,000
Christian	58,100,000	Jewish	590,000	other	75,000	<b>Thailand</b>		non-Christian	44,056,000
other	500,000	other (mostly nonreligious)	107,960,000	<b>Somalia</b>		Buddhist	57,920,000	nonreligious	25,745,000
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b>		<b>Rwanda</b>		Sunni Muslim	7,364,000	Muslim	2,850,000	Jewish	5,771,000
Roman Catholic	53,600	Roman Catholic	3,730,000	other	125,000	Christian	440,000	Muslim	4,242,000
other	19,700	Protestant	1,530,000	<b>South Africa</b>		other	40,000	Buddhist	2,515,000
<b>Norway</b>		traditional beliefs	660,000	Christian	36,220,000	<b>Togo</b>		atheist	1,181,000
Evangelical Lutheran (Church of Norway)	3,990,000	Muslim	580,000	independents	17,040,000	traditional beliefs	1,940,000	Hindu	1,059,000
other	530,000	Anglican	570,000	Protestant	13,860,000	Roman Catholic	1,250,000	New-Religionist	832,000
<b>Oman</b>		other	260,000	Roman Catholic	3,090,000	Sunni Muslim	970,000	Bahā'ī	773,000
Ibādīyāh Muslim	1,840,000	<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>		traditional beliefs	3,660,000	Protestant	530,000	Ethnic religionist	447,000
Sunni Muslim	350,000	Anglican	10,000	Hindu	1,050,000	other	450,000	Sikh	240,000
Hindu	190,000	Methodist	10,000	Muslim	1,050,000	<b>Tonga</b>		Chinese folk-religionist	80,000
Christian	100,000	other	12,000	Bahā'ī	260,000	Free Wesleyan	44,000	other	1,171,000
other	20,000	<b>St. Lucia</b>		Jewish	170,000	Roman Catholic	16,000	<b>Uruguay</b>	
<b>Pakistan</b>		Roman Catholic	125,000	nonreligious	1,050,000	other	41,000	Roman Catholic	2,590,000
Sunni Muslim	113,950,000	Protestant	20,000	<b>Spain</b>		<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>		Protestant	150,000
Shī'ī Muslim	25,010,000	other	13,000	Roman Catholic	36,920,000	Roman Catholic	380,000	Mormon	50,000
Christian	3,560,000	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>		Muslim	200,000	Hindu	308,000	Jewish	30,000
Hindu	1,730,000	Anglican	20,000	other (mostly non-religious)	3,010,000	Protestant	244,000	other	480,000
other	370,000	Pentecostal	17,000	<b>Sri Lanka</b>		Anglican	142,000	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	
<b>Palau</b>		other	52,000	Buddhist	13,270,000	Muslim	76,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	19,156,000
Roman Catholic	7,600	<b>Samoa</b>		Hindu	2,190,000	other	149,000	Russian Orthodox	195,000
Modekne	5,200	Mormon	46,200	Muslim	1,750,000	<b>Tunisia</b>		other (mostly nonreligious)	5,804,000
Protestant	4,900	Congregational	44,000	Roman Catholic	1,300,000	Sunni Muslim	9,720,000	<b>Vanuatu</b>	
other	2,100	other	52,000	other	900,000	other	104,000	Presbyterian	70,000
<b>Panama</b>		<b>San Marino</b>		<b>Sudan, The</b>		<b>Turkey</b>		Roman Catholic	28,000
Roman Catholic	2,330,000	Roman Catholic	24,000	Sunni Muslim	25,360,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	64,360,000	Anglican	27,000
Protestant	420,000	other	3,000	Christian	6,020,000	nonreligious	1,340,000	other	69,000
other	150,000	<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>		traditional beliefs	4,300,000	other	530,000	<b>Venezuela</b>	
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>		Roman Catholic	111,000	other	390,000	<b>Turkmenistan</b>		Roman Catholic	22,050,000
Protestant	3,180,000	other	20,000	<b>Suriname</b>		Muslim (mostly Sunni)	4,752,000	other	2,590,000
Roman Catholic	1,500,000	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>		Hindu	119,000	Russian Orthodox	129,000	<b>Vietnam</b>	
Anglican	210,000	Sunni Muslim	20,490,000	Roman Catholic	91,000	other (mostly nonreligious)	581,000	Buddhist	53,290,000
other	420,000	Shī'ī Muslim	840,000	Muslim	85,000	<b>Tuvalu</b>		Roman Catholic	6,180,000
<b>Paraguay</b>		Christian	840,000	Protestant	71,000	Congregational	9,400	New-Religionist	
Roman Catholic	4,990,000	other	330,000	other	68,000	other	1,600	Cao Dai	2,810,000
Protestant	280,000	<b>Senegal</b>		<b>Swaziland</b>		<b>Uganda</b>		Hoa Hao	1,690,000
other	370,000	Sunni Muslim	9,010,000	African Christian	480,000	Roman Catholic	10,050,000	other	16,500,000
<b>Peru</b>		traditional beliefs	640,000	Protestant	160,000	Anglican	9,450,000	<b>Virgin Islands (U.S.)</b>	
Roman Catholic	23,170,000	Roman Catholic	480,000	traditional beliefs	120,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	1,250,000	Protestant	56,000
Protestant	1,730,000	other	160,000	other	340,000	traditional beliefs	1,050,000	Roman Catholic	41,000
other (mostly nonreligious)	1,190,000	<b>Serbia</b>		<b>Sweden</b>		other	2,190,000	other	24,000
<b>Philippines</b>		Orthodox	6,576,000	Church of Sweden (Lutheran)	7,690,000	<b>Turkmenistan</b>		<b>West Bank</b>	
Roman Catholic	63,530,000	Muslim	426,000	other	1,200,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	4,746,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	1,860,000
Protestant	4,160,000	Protestant	248,000	<b>Switzerland</b>		Ukrainian Orthodox (Russian patriarchy)	9,491,000	Jewish <sup>1</sup>	230,000
Muslim	3,500,000	other/unknown	402,000	Roman Catholic	3,330,000	Ukrainian Orthodox (Kiev patriarchy)	4,746,000	Christian and other	180,000
Aglipayan	2,010,000	<b>Seychelles</b>		Protestant	2,890,000	Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox	332,000	<b>Western Sahara</b>	
Church of Christ (Iglesia ni Cristo)	1,790,000	Roman Catholic	69,800	other	1,000,000	Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate)	3,417,000	Sunni Muslim	250,000
other	1,620,000	other	10,800	<b>Syria</b>		Protestant	1,736,000	other	1,000
<b>Poland</b>		<b>Sierra Leone</b>		Sunni Muslim	12,380,000	Roman Catholic	576,000	<b>Yemen</b>	
Roman Catholic	35,050,000	Sunni Muslim	2,490,000	Shī'ī Muslim	2,010,000	Jewish	423,000	Muslim (mostly Sunni)	18,050,000
Polish Orthodox	550,000			Christian	920,000	other (mostly nonreligious)	28,044,000	other	20,000
other (mostly nonreligious)	3,050,000	<b>Taiwan</b>		Druze	500,000	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>		<b>Zambia</b>	
<b>Portugal</b>		nonreligious	10,670,000	other	920,000	Sunni Muslim	2,490,000	traditional beliefs	2,640,000
Roman Catholic	9,520,000	Buddhist	5,100,000	<b>Tanzania</b>		Shī'ī Muslim	500,000	Protestant	2,240,000
other	810,000	Taoist	4,040,000	Christian	49,510,000	other	120,000	Roman Catholic	1,650,000
								other	3,240,000
								<b>Zimbabwe</b>	
								African Christian	4,580,000
								traditional beliefs	3,430,000
								Protestant	1,400,000
								Roman Catholic	1,090,000
								other	870,000

<sup>1</sup>Official 1986 census figure is 5.9 percent.<sup>2</sup>Includes the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem; excludes the West Bank and Gaza Strip.<sup>3</sup>Many Japanese practice both Shintoism and Buddhism.<sup>4</sup>Excludes East Jerusalem.

## Vital statistics, marriage, family

This table provides some of the basic measures of the factors that influence the size, direction, and rates of population change within a country. The accuracy of these data depends on the effectiveness of each respective national system for registering vital and civil events (birth, death, marriage, etc.) and on the sophistication of the analysis that can be brought to bear upon the data so compiled.

Data on birth rates, for example, depend not only on the completeness of registration of births in a particular country but also on the conditions under which those data are collected: Do all births take place in a hospital? Are the births reported comparably in all parts of the country? Are the records of the births tabulated at a central location in a timely way with an effort to eliminate inconsistent reporting of birth events, perinatal mortality, etc.? Similar difficulties attach to death rates but with the added need to identify "cause of death." Even in a developed country such identifications are often left to nonmedical personnel, and in a developing country with, say, only one physician for every 10,000 population, there will be too few physicians to perform autopsies to assess accurately the cause of death after the fact and also too few to provide ongoing care at a level where records would permit inference about cause of death based on prior condition or diagnosis.

Calculating natural increase, which at its most basic is simply the difference between the birth and death rates, may be affected by the differing degrees of completeness of birth and death registration for a given country. The total fertility rate may be understood as the average number of children that would be borne per woman if all childbearing women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children at each age at the average rate for that age. Calculating a meaningful fertility rate requires analysis of changing age structure of the female population over time,

changing mortality rates among mothers and their infants, and changing medical practice at births, each improvement of natural survivorship or medical support leading to greater numbers of live-born children and greater numbers of children who survive their first year (the basis for measurement of infant mortality, another basic indicator of demographic conditions and trends within a population).

As indicated above, data for causes of death are not only particularly difficult to obtain, since many countries are not well equipped to collect the data, but also difficult to assess, as their accuracy may be suspect and their meaning may be subject to varying interpretation. Take the case of a citizen of a less developed country who dies of what is clearly a lung infection: Was the death complicated by chronic malnutrition, itself complicated by a parasitic infestation, these last two together so weakening the subject that he died of an infection that he might have survived had his general health been better? Similarly, in a developed country: Someone may die from what is identified in an autopsy as a cerebrovascular accident, but if that accident occurred in a vascular system that was weakened by diabetes, what was the actual cause of death? Statistics on causes of death seek to identify the "underlying" cause (that which sets the final train of events leading to death in motion) but often must settle for the most proximate cause or symptom. Even this kind of analysis may be misleading for those charged with interpreting the data with a view to ordering health-care priorities for a particular country. The eight groups of causes of death utilized here include most, but not all, of the detailed causes classified by the World Health Organization and would not, thus, aggregate to the country's crude death rate for the same year. Among the lesser causes excluded by the present classification are: benign neoplasms; anemias; mental disorders; kidney and genitourinary diseases not classifi-

## Vital statistics, marriage, family

country	vital rates						causes of death (rate per 100,000 population)								
	year	birth rate per 1,000 population	death rate per 1,000 population	infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate of natural increase per 1,000 population	total fertility rate	year	infectious and parasitic diseases	malignant neoplasms (cancers)	endocrine and metabolic disorders	diseases of the nervous system	diseases of the circulatory system	diseases of the respiratory system	diseases of the digestive system	accidents, poisoning, and violence
Afghanistan	2006	46.6	20.3	160.2	26.3	6.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albania	2008	11.2	5.1	6.0	6.1	1.40	2008	2.0	85.9	1.9	4.8	294.0	15.7	8.8	31.1
Algeria	2007	17.1	4.6	29.8	12.5	1.86	2002	96.5	54.2	...	...	...	45.2	...	41.2
American Samoa	2007	21.6	4.0	11.8	17.6	3.16 <sup>2</sup>	2004	...	59.3	39.0 <sup>3</sup>	...	121.7	54.6	...	34.3
Andorra	2009	10.0	3.2	2.4 <sup>4</sup>	6.8	1.33	2002–06	14.0 <sup>5</sup>	108.2	20.0 <sup>5</sup>	66.0 <sup>5</sup>	100.6	28.5	18.2	27.7
Angola	2007	44.5	24.8	184.4	19.7	6.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	2007	14.4	5.9	21.8	8.5	2.09	1999	11.3	118.0 <sup>6</sup>	81.0 <sup>3, 6</sup>	14.8	215 <sup>6</sup>	93.0	28.4	52.0
Argentina	2007	18.3	7.5	12.1	10.8	2.39	2005	35.2	144.8	24.4 <sup>3</sup>	15.5 <sup>5</sup>	239.8	73.3 <sup>5</sup>	30.9 <sup>5</sup>	47.7
Armenia	2008	12.7	8.5	10.8	4.2	1.30 <sup>2</sup>	2008	8.6	170.2	42.3	8.7 <sup>7</sup>	423.0	55.4	47.0	40.9
Aruba	2008	11.6	5.0	6.0 <sup>8</sup>	6.6	1.70	2007	28.7	147.3	28.3 <sup>5</sup>	4.8 <sup>5</sup>	149.2	26.4 <sup>5</sup>	13.0 <sup>5</sup>	40.2
Australia	2007–08	13.6	6.7	4.1	6.9	1.93	2006	8.6 <sup>8</sup>	192.0	23.9 <sup>6</sup>	23.7	220.6	52.5	21.7	37.9
Austria	2008	9.3	9.0	3.7	0.3	1.41	2008	7.8	245.0	52.8	28.2	387.4	49.5	36.5	50.6
Azerbaijan	2009	17.2	5.9	11.3	11.3	2.30 <sup>10</sup>	2009	16.8 <sup>5</sup>	78.3	17.2 <sup>5</sup>	19.3 <sup>5</sup>	363.9	26.2	66.5 <sup>5</sup>	27.3
Bahamas, The	2006	13.9	5.3	16.3	8.6	2.18	2005	9.2 <sup>11</sup>	90.1	29.4 <sup>3</sup>	12.2 <sup>11</sup>	184.2	31.0	29.3 <sup>11</sup>	63.8
Bahrain	2008	15.4	2.2	8.3 <sup>10</sup>	13.2	2.79	2003	11.9	23.1 <sup>12</sup>	20.3 <sup>12</sup>	5.9	40.0 <sup>12</sup>	20.7	13.8	26.5
Bangladesh	2007	20.9	6.3	43.0	14.6	2.39	2004 <sup>13</sup>	98.3	26.6	...	...	54.0 <sup>5</sup>	90.5	...	35.7
Barbados	2007	12.9	8.1	13.0	4.8	1.68	2000	38.3	165.0 <sup>5</sup>	70.0 <sup>4</sup>	18.8	270.5 <sup>5</sup>	46.6	25.2	29.3 <sup>5</sup>
Belarus	2009	11.6	14.2	4.7	–2.6	1.42	2003	10.8	171.2	7.6	14.9	693.5	45.0	28.4	161.6
Belgium	2008	11.3	9.4	3.4	1.9	1.82	2004	25.4	256.2	5.6	61.8	338.8	107.6	42.3	77.4
Belize	2007	28.3	5.7	21.2	22.6	3.52	2000	39.1	107.2	42.4	9.6	248.8	50.0	18.8	77.0
Benin	2008	39.8	9.7	66.2	30.1	5.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermuda	2008	12.8	6.9	4.9	5.9	2.00	2006	18.3	149.7	37.1 <sup>11</sup>	16.1 <sup>11</sup>	247.5	45.8	27.4 <sup>11</sup>	30.6
Bhutan	2008	20.6	7.5	51.9	13.1	2.48	2006 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	...	13.1	13.6	21.3	...
Bolivia	2009	26.9	7.4	43.2	19.5	3.26 <sup>12</sup>	2000	140.6 <sup>5</sup>	145.6 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	370.3	...	...	109.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008	8.9	8.9	6.8 <sup>10</sup>	0.0	1.19	2008	7.2	175.3	40.7	11.9 <sup>16</sup>	468.2	26.9	22.0	31.3
Botswana	2008	23.2	8.5	13.4	14.7	2.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	2008	16.2	6.2	23.6	10.0	1.89	2002	26.2 <sup>11</sup>	95.7	27.6	10.5 <sup>11</sup>	204.1	52.0 <sup>11</sup>	25.3 <sup>11</sup>	79.2
Brunei	2008	16.1	2.7	7.0	13.4	1.70	2006	...	57.4	26.5 <sup>5</sup>	...	91.9	29.5	...	21.4
Bulgaria	2009	10.7	14.2	9.0	–3.5	1.57	2009	7.7	226.0	26.2	12.6	939.3	54.7	43.1	45.0
Burkina Faso	2007	45.0	13.9	87.6	31.1	6.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	2005	35.4	14.8	102.0	20.6	5.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2008	25.7	8.2	56.6	17.5	3.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	2006	35.6	13.0	67.2	22.6	4.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	2007–08	11.0	7.2	5.4 <sup>17</sup>	3.8	1.59 <sup>2</sup>	2004	12.5	209.6	31.8	32.1	227.7	61.4	27.1	40.7
Cape Verde	2007	25.1	5.3	21.7	19.8	2.89	2007	35.0	54.5	...	...	136.3	46.8	...	42.5
Cayman Islands	2008	14.2	3.0	7.3	11.2	1.6	2000	...	99.5	...	...	136.8	24.9	...	34.8
Central African Republic	2007	33.5	18.3	83.7	15.2	4.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	2007	42.4	16.7	102.1	25.7	5.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	2009	14.6	5.8	7.7	8.8	1.92	2006	10.9	128.7	26.6	14.4	149.1	47.6	38.5	49.0
China	2008	12.1	7.1	22.9 <sup>10</sup>	5.0	1.77 <sup>10</sup>	2008 <sup>19</sup>	16.7 <sup>6</sup>	167.0	21.1	6.3	162.5 <sup>5</sup>	73.0	17.6	40.1 <sup>2</sup>
Colombia	2007	20.2	5.5	20.1	14.7	2.51	2005 <sup>22</sup>	37.8 <sup>5</sup>	90.4	20.0 <sup>5</sup>	5.1 <sup>23</sup>	164.4	56.9	17.0 <sup>23</sup>	101.7
Comoros	2008	32.6	6.3	72.9 <sup>2</sup>	26.3	5.03 <sup>2</sup>	2002	261.6	46.9	...	...	118.9	...	...	68.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	2007	43.4	11.9	116.5 <sup>17</sup>	31.5	6.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo, Rep. of the	2008	41.8	12.3	81.7	29.5	5.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	2009	16.6	4.1	8.8	12.5	1.97 <sup>12</sup>	2007	8.9	88.2	16.5	9.6	115.6	35.4	29.0	46.0 <sup>7</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	2009	36.7	13.6	96.7	23.1	4.33 <sup>10</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2007	9.4	11.8	5.7 <sup>17</sup>	–2.4	1.40	2006	8.5	286.0	25.5	15.4	576.8	56.2	52.3	62.0
Cuba	2009	11.6	7.7	4.8	3.9	1.70	2008	6.7 <sup>24</sup>	189.0	18.2 <sup>3</sup>	9.7 <sup>24</sup>	306.5	81.6	26.4 <sup>24</sup>	39.4
Cyprus	2008	11.6	6.5	3.5	5.1	1.46	2008	8.53	138.4	49.3	18.3	252.9	44.7	18.8	39.2
Czech Republic	2008	11.5	10.1	2.8	1.4	1.50	2008	8.9	268.3	21.2	12.3	501.3	55.0	45.5	58.4

able under the main groups; maternal deaths (for which data are provided, however, in the "Health services" table); diseases of the skin and musculoskeletal systems; congenital and perinatal conditions; and general senility and other ill-defined (ill-diagnosed) conditions, a kind of "other" category.

Expectation of life is probably the most accurate single measure of the quality of life in a given society. It summarizes in a single number all of the natural and social stresses that operate upon individuals in that society. The number may range from as few as 35 years of life in the least developed countries to as much as 85 years for women in the most developed nations. The lost potential in the years separating those two numbers is prodigious, regardless of how the loss arises—wars and civil violence, poor public health services, or poor individual health practice in matters of nutrition, exercise, stress management, and so on.

Data on marriages and marriage rates probably are less meaningful in terms of international comparisons than some of the measures mentioned above because the number, timing, and kinds of social relationships that substitute for marriage depend on many kinds of social variables—income, degree of social control, heterogeneity of the society (race, class, language communities), or level of development of civil administration (if one must travel for a day or more to obtain a legal civil ceremony, one may forgo it). Nevertheless, the data for a single country say specific things about local practice in terms of the age at which a man or woman typically marries, and the overall rate will at least define the number of legal civil marriages, though it cannot say anything about other, less formal arrangements (here the figure for children born within marriage in the next section may identify some of the societies in which economics or social constraints may operate to limit the number of marriages that are actually confirmed on

civil registers). The available data usually include both first marriages and remarriages after annulment, divorce, widowhood, or the like.

The data for families provide information about the average size of a family unit (individuals related by blood or civil register) and the average number of children under a specified age (set here at 15 to provide a consistent measure of social minority internationally, though legal minority depends on the laws of each country). When well-defined family data are not collected as part of a country's national census or vital statistics surveys, data for households have been substituted on the assumption that most households worldwide represent families in some conventional sense. But increasing numbers of households worldwide are composed of unrelated individuals (unmarried heterosexual couples, aged [or younger] groups sharing limited [often fixed] incomes for reasons of economy, or homosexual couples). Such arrangements do not yet represent great numbers overall. Increasing numbers of census programs, however, even in developing countries, are making more adequate provision for distinguishing these nontraditional, often nonfamily households.

Internet resources for further information:

- World Health Organization Mortality Database (World)  
[http://www3.who.int/whosis/mort/table1\\_process.cfm](http://www3.who.int/whosis/mort/table1_process.cfm)
- Pan American Health Organization (the Americas)  
<http://www.paho.org>
- National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.)  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>
- U.S. Census Bureau: International Data Base (World)  
<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbprint.html>

		expectation of life at birth (latest year)		nuptiality, family, and family planning														country		
				marriages			age at marriage (latest)						families (F), households (H) (latest)							
		year	total number	rate per 1,000 population	groom (percent)			bride (percent)			families (households)		children		induced abortions					
					19 and under	20–29	30 and over	19 and under	20–29	30 and over	total ('000)	size	number under age 15	percent within marriage	number	ratio per 100 live births				
male	female																			
		43.2	43.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,774	H 8.0	H 2.8 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	Afghanistan	
		72.9	77.8	2007	22,426	7.0	1.2	66.4	32.4	28.5	62.7	8.8	F 729	F 4.2	F 1.6	...	9,030	27.2	Albania	
		71.9	75.2	2002	218,620	7.0	0.7	67.1	32.2	29.8	61.4	8.8	H 5,072	H 6.2	H 3.0	...	...	...	Algeria	
		72.5	79.8	2004	287	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 9	H 5.7	H 2.7	65.3	...	...	American Samoa	
		80.4	85.4	2009	265	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2.8	...	...	...	...	Andorra	
		36.7	38.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,787	H 5.0	...	...	...	...	Angola	
		71.8	80.7	2007	1,863	21.7	1.2	38.4	60.4	2.8	53.1	44.1	H 24	H 3.1	H 1.2	25.7	...	...	Antigua and Barbuda	
		72.9	79.6	2003	129,049	3.4	5.6	71.5	22.9	26.0	58.6	15.4	H 10,106	H 3.6	H 1.0	67.5	...	...	Argentina	
		70.4	76.9	2008	18,465	5.7	0.9	72.3	26.8	16.9	73.3	9.8	H 841	H 4.5	H 1.8	64.5	10,487	28.0	Armenia	
		76.0	82.8	2007 <sup>9</sup>	1,013	9.7	1.4	27.4	71.2	4.2	37.8	58.0	H 29	H 2.8	...	43.7	...	...	Aruba	
		79.2	84.0	2008	118,756	5.5	0.5	42.4	57.1	2.4	52.7	44.9	H 8,187	H 3.0	H 0.6	67.3	84,460	33.6	Australia	
		77.6	83.0	2008	35,223	4.2	0.6	29.8	69.6	2.6	43.0	54.0	H 3,337	H 2.3	H 0.5	61.2	2,380	3.0	Austria	
		70.9	76.1	2009	78,072	8.8	0.9	67.5	31.6	22.4	65.5	12.1	H 1,740	H 4.5	H 1.7	88.5	19,798	15.0	Azerbaijan	
		62.2	69.0	2008 <sup>9</sup>	4,291	12.7	0.6	41.6	57.8	4.6	50.6	44.8	H 87	H 3.5	...	43.2	...	...	Bahamas, The	
		71.7	76.8	2008	4,981	4.5	1.6	66.9	31.5	20.5	64.4	15.1	H 109	H 5.9	H 2.2	100.0	1,749	12.9	Bahrain	
		65.5	67.9	1998	1,154,000	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 25,673	H 4.7	...	...	...	...	Bangladesh	
		71.2	75.8	2000	3,516	13.1	0.1	40.2	59.7	1.4	53.6	44.9	H 97	H 2.8	H 1.5	26.9	723	19.6	Barbados	
		64.7	76.5	2004	60,265	6.1	3.1	67.3	29.6	14.8	62.9	22.3	H 3,210	H 2.6 <sup>14</sup>	H 0.8	79.9	71,700	80.6	Belarus	
		77.5	83.5	2007	45,561	4.3	0.5	51.3	48.2	3.1	61.2	35.7	F 4,319	F 2.4	F 0.5	58.0	15,595	13.9	Belgium	
		66.4	70.1	2003	1,713	6.3	7.1	56.4	36.5	24.9	51.5	23.6	H 55	H 4.4	H 2.2	40.3	990	15.1	Belize	
		57.4	59.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,068	H 5.6	...	...	...	...	Benin	
		77.0	83.5	2008 <sup>9</sup>	721	11.2	—	23.2	86.9	0.2	34.4	65.5	H 28	H 2.3	H 0.5	64.2	92	11.0	Bermuda	
		64.8	66.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 147	H 5.0	...	...	...	...	Bhutan	
		63.9	68.2	2006	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,923	H 4.3	H 1.6	80.9	...	...	Bolivia	
		66.9	72.5	2007	23,494	6.8	1.2	60.0	38.8	13.5	63.8	22.7	H 1,203	H 3.4	H 1.1	35.8	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
		61.5	62.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 414	H 4.3	H 2.0	28.8	...	...	Botswana	
		69.3	76.8	2007	916,006	6.7	4.3	57.9	37.8	18.8	55.2	26.0	F 48,514	F 3.2	H 1.2	...	...	...	Brazil	
		76.6	79.8	2008	2,391	6.0	2.3	55.0	42.7	11.7	62.2	26.1	H 57	H 5.6	H 2.0	...	...	...	Brunei	
		69.5	76.6	2009	25,923	3.4	1.2	61.9	36.9	10.0	70.8	19.2	H 2,913	H 2.5	...	48.9	48,035	71.3	Bulgaria	
		55.8	57.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,759	H 5.9	...	...	...	...	Burkina Faso	
		47.8	50.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,398	H 5.6	...	...	...	...	Burundi	
		60.5	64.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,418	H 4.7	...	...	...	...	Cambodia	
		51.7	53.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,880	H 5.5	...	...	...	...	Cameroon	
		76.9	83.7	2004	146,377	4.7	0.7	43.4	55.9	2.5	52.9	44.6	H 12,021	H 2.5	H 0.6	62.0	103,768	30.9	Canada	
		68.3	73.6	1994	1,200	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 95	H 4.9	...	28.9	...	...	Cape Verde	
		77.6	82.9	2008 <sup>18</sup>	487	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2.6	...	...	...	...	...	Cayman Islands
		43.9	44.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 646	H 5.3	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic	
		46.2	48.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,574	H 5.0	...	...	...	...	Chad	
		74.1	80.8	2006	58,155	3.5	2.6	58.0	39.4	10.5	62.2	27.3	H 4,141	H 3.5	...	65.7	...	...	Chile	
		71.3	74.8	2004	8,672,000	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	H <sup>20</sup> 371 <sup>21</sup>	H 3.1	H 1.1	...	6,340,000	37.1	China	
		68.4	76.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 8,835	H 3.4	F 2.5	75.2	...	...	Colombia	
		60.0	64.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 94	H 5.8	...	...	...	...	Comoros	
		51.9	55.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 18,326	H 2.3	...	...	...	...	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	
		52.5	55.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 326	H 5.9	H 2.0	...	...	...	Congo, Rep. of the	
		76.8	81.8	2008	25,034	5.6	3.5	48.9	47.5	13.5	51.8	34.7	H 960	H 3.7	...	40.1	...	...	Costa Rica	
		50.7	54.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,027	H 8.0	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire	
		72.4	79.6	2007	23,140	5.2	1.0	59.1	39.9	8.4	68.0	23.6	H 1,877	H 2.3	H 0.6	88.5	5,232	13.0	Croatia	
		76.0	80.0	2008	61,852	5.5	2.6	30.1	67.2	11.2	35.4	53.4	F 3,121	H 3.2	H 1.6	...	67,277	52.9	Cuba	
		78.3	81.9	2008	6,115	7.7	0.7	49.8	49.5	3.9	63.2	32.9	H 276	H 2.9	H 1.1	96.7	...	...	Cyprus	
		74.1	80.1	2008	52,457	5.0	0.3	39.5	60.2	1.6	56.5	41.9	H 3,828	H 2.5	...	63.7	25,760	21.5	Czech Republic	



## Vital statistics, marriage, family (continued)

country	vital rates						causes of death (rate per 100,000 population)								
	year	birth rate per 1,000 population	death rate per 1,000 population	infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate of natural increase per 1,000 population	total fertility rate	year	infectious and parasitic diseases	malignant neoplasms (cancers)	endocrine and metabolic disorders	diseases of the nervous system	diseases of the circulatory system	diseases of the respiratory system	diseases of the digestive system	accidents, poisoning, and violence
Denmark	2009	11.4	9.9	4.2	1.5	1.78 <sup>17</sup>	2008	12.9	278.9	31.3	29.0	269.5	100.8	49.1	43.5
Djibouti	2006	39.5	19.3	102.4	20.2	5.31	2002	...	62.0	...	...	...	22.0	...	81
Dominica	2006	15.3	6.7	13.7	8.6	1.94	1999	18.3	154.2	90.2	9.2	283.7	66.7	26.1	36.6
Dominican Republic	2008	11.9	3.3	29.0 <sup>2</sup>	8.6	2.83 <sup>2</sup>	1998	30.6	38.0	15.9	4.7	102.7	19.0	17.2	42.1
East Timor	2008	40.9	10.0	83.5	30.9	6.50	2002	...	59.0	...	...	...	41.0	...	87.0
Ecuador	2009 <sup>1</sup>	15.4	4.3	15.2	11.1	2.56	2005	20.8	51.9	21.1 <sup>3</sup>	8.0 <sup>11</sup>	94.0	36.2 <sup>11</sup>	22.6 <sup>11</sup>	44.6
Egypt	2008–09	25.0	6.3	16.0 <sup>25</sup>	18.7	2.83 <sup>2</sup>	2000	32.3	25.7	11.5	5.4	230.3	49.5	48.6	26.3
El Salvador	2008	22.5	5.9	9.5 <sup>2</sup>	16.6	3.16	1999	32.8	44.4	19.5	12.3	88.3	40.5	25.8	118
Equatorial Guinea	2008	37.1	9.7	83.8	27.4	5.16	2002	812.5	...	...	...	197.5	89.5	...	124.3
Eritrea	2006	34.3	9.6	46.3	24.7	5.08	2002	459.1	42.8	...	...	104.9	...	...	74.6
Estonia	2008	12.0	12.4	5.0	−0.4	1.66	2008	9.1	264.3	19.5	17.5	676.8	36.5	54.1	101.3
Ethiopia	2008	44.0	11.8	82.6	32.2	6.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faroe Islands	2008	13.6	7.7	4.5	5.9	2.50	2007	22.7	175.8	10.3	6.2	289.5	86.9	39.3	57.9
Fiji	2007	20.7	7.1	18.4	13.6	2.73 <sup>2</sup>	2001	45.8	38.0	23.7	0.5	330.0	50.2	14.1	31.7
Finland	2008	11.2	9.2	2.6	2.0	1.85	2006	6.4	204.6	11.2	60.8	379.4	40.4	45.7	79.4
France	2008	12.9	8.6	3.6 <sup>17</sup>	4.3	2.00	2005	16.2	243.4	31.5	43.1	245.0	57.3	37.9	58.5
French Guiana	2007	30.0	3.5	12.1 <sup>17</sup>	26.5	3.90	2005	32.1	58.2	c. 16 <sup>23</sup>	9.4	75.0	...	c. 16 <sup>23</sup>	50.8
French Polynesia	2007	17.1	4.8	6.8	12.3	2.11	2002	12.0	103.0	16.0	11.0	113.0	46.0	13.0	54.0
Gabon	2006	36.2	12.3	54.5	23.9	4.74	2002	c. 404.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	c. 80.0
Gambia, The	2007	39.0	13.0	72.0	26.0	5.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaza Strip	2005	40.0	3.9	22.9	36.1	5.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2008 <sup>27</sup>	12.9	9.8	17.0 <sup>28</sup>	3.1	1.67	2008 <sup>27</sup>	8.4	106.3	14.4	6.5	629.1	28.2	28.7	46.5
Germany	2008	8.3	10.3	4.0	−2.0	1.38	2007	16.9	257.4	32.1	22.2	436.0	70.5	51.3	35.1 <sup>5</sup>
Ghana	2008	29.4	9.3	52.5	20.1	3.78	2002	...	61.0	...	...	...	...	...	83.0
Greece	2008	10.3	9.5	3.5	0.8	1.45	2006	7.0	230.7	13.8	11.0	453.1	79.6	23.0	36.2
Greenland	2007	14.9	8.0	8.2	6.9	2.28	2006	64.9 <sup>29</sup>	c. 186.0	3.9 <sup>30</sup>	1.8 <sup>30</sup>	187.5	51.8	5.7 <sup>30</sup>	c. 88.0
Grenada	2008	18.1	8.2	11.0 <sup>10</sup>	9.9	2.30	1996	18.3	178.0 <sup>5</sup>	63.0 <sup>3</sup>	11.2	413.0 <sup>5</sup>	25.0 <sup>5</sup>	18.3	43.8
Guadeloupe	2007	14.8	6.4	8.6 <sup>17</sup>	8.4	2.10	2002	23.8 <sup>31</sup>	148.3	31.5	...	207.5	32.1 <sup>31</sup>	31.4 <sup>31</sup>	75.6
Guam	2007	20.1	4.5	10.0	15.6	2.58 <sup>2</sup>	2002	1.7	57.1 <sup>17</sup>	19.4 <sup>3</sup>	6.9	162.7	32.6	16.9	44.8 <sup>17</sup>
Guatemala	2007	29.3	5.3	24.5 <sup>2</sup>	24.0	3.70	1999	59.3	44.9	48.2	8.9	74.7	110.8	33.5	71.6
Guernsey	2007	10.4	8.3	4.5 <sup>12</sup>	2.1	1.40	1996	5.3	c. 202 <sup>10</sup>	15.9	15.9	441.1	150.0	49.4	24.7
Guinea	2008	37.8	11.3	67.4	26.5	5.25	2002	682	62	...	...	...	...	...	118
Guinea-Bissau	2005	37.6	16.7	107.2	20.9	4.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	2008	18.5	7.9	33.3 <sup>17</sup>	10.6	2.60	2006	41.4 <sup>31</sup>	48.6	62.5	9.8 <sup>31</sup>	194.0	20.7	21.4	99.0
Haiti	2007	27.9	9.2	71.0	18.7	3.50	2002	...	55.3	31.1	...	227.9	...	...	59.3
Honduras	2008	27.4	5.6	20.0 <sup>10</sup>	21.8	3.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	2008	11.3	6.0	1.8	5.3	1.06	2007	15.9	177.8	8.8	4.6	155.0	109.5	22.7	33.6 <sup>17</sup>
Hungary	2008	9.9	13.0	5.6	−3.1	1.35	2005	5.0	303.5	39.3	16.8 <sup>5</sup>	703.2	64.5	84.3	78.0
Iceland	2008	15.1	6.2	2.5	8.9	2.14	2008	6.6	178.2	11.0	49.5	221.1	57.6	18.2	39.1
India	2008	22.8	8.2	54.0	14.6	2.80	2002	420.0	71.0	...	...	268.0	58.0	...	100.0
Indonesia	2006	20.1	6.3	26.8 <sup>12</sup>	13.8	2.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	2006–07	17.8	5.8	29.1 <sup>10</sup>	12.0	1.83 <sup>10</sup>	2002	67.0	65.0	18.0	29.0	232.0	23.0	41.0	104.0
Iraq	2008	30.7	5.1	46.2	25.6	3.97	2002	...	54.0	...	...	187.0	...	...	115.0
Ireland	2008	16.9	6.4	2.9 <sup>10</sup>	10.5	2.03 <sup>10</sup>	2008	4.1 <sup>17</sup>	184.0	37.0 <sup>7</sup>	8.5 <sup>7</sup>	221.6	83.5 <sup>10</sup>	24.0 <sup>17</sup>	31.4
Isle of Man	2008	12.1	10.4	5.0 <sup>2</sup>	1.7	1.65 <sup>2</sup>	2005	...	246.7	14.3 <sup>7</sup>	29.8 <sup>7</sup>	374.5	146.0	35.2	26.4
Israel	2008	21.5	5.4	3.8	16.1	2.96	2007	15.0 <sup>7</sup>	137.0	34.0 <sup>3</sup>	7.0 <sup>7</sup>	157.0	46.0	27.0 <sup>7</sup>	26.0
Italy	2008	9.6	9.8	3.6 <sup>2</sup>	−0.2	1.37 <sup>10</sup>	2006	12.5	286.2	30.7 <sup>7</sup>	24.1 <sup>7</sup>	373.4	60.7	39.2	45.5 <sup>7</sup>
Jamaica	2008	16.7	6.3	15.6	10.4	2.30	2002	12.0	130.0	81.0 <sup>3</sup>	13.0	321.0	61.0	43.0	38.0
Japan	2008	8.6	8.8	2.6	−0.2	1.37	2005	14.5	303.6 <sup>10</sup>	12.6 <sup>3</sup>	8.2 <sup>5</sup>	228.1	94.9	28.9	34.3 <sup>10</sup>
Jersey	2008	10.6	8.1	5.8	2.5	1.57	2003–06	...	c. 233	...	...	c. 298	c. 122	c. 38	c. 38
Jordan	2008	31.0	3.3	19.0	27.7	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	2008	22.6	9.7	20.5	12.9	1.88	2007	32.7 <sup>7</sup>	164.8	14.2 <sup>7</sup>	16.3 <sup>7</sup>	814.7	75.8	65.6 <sup>7</sup>	155.4
Kenya	2006	39.7	11.5	59.0	28.2	4.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	2007	30.5	8.1	45.9	22.4	4.12	2005	73.5	...	51.4	...	88.1	65.1	57.7	...
Korea, North	2007	15.5	10.4	53.8	5.1	1.99	2002	...	90.0	...	...	288.0	62.0	...	62.0
Korea, South	2008	9.4	5.0	3.4	4.4	1.19	2004	10.7	139.5 <sup>12</sup>	20.7 <sup>3, 12</sup>	8.5	120.4	29.4	25.0	63.0
Kosovo	2008	16.0	3.2	9.7	12.8	3.0 <sup>7</sup>	2007	1.6	26.9	2.8	1.2	120.4	6.8	3.1	6.1
Kuwait	2008	21.9	2.3	9.2	19.6	2.81	2008	6.1	28.0	7.5	2.3	99.9	11.5	5.6	34.1
Kyrgyzstan	2008	24.1	7.1	30.6 <sup>10</sup>	17.0	2.69 <sup>17</sup>	2006	7.6 <sup>5</sup>	59.1	6.5 <sup>5</sup>	11.8 <sup>5</sup>	354.5	77.4	50.3	49.7
Laos	2008	34.5	11.0	79.5 <sup>17</sup>	18.5	4.50	2002	...	73.0	...	...	210.0	58.0	...	112.0
Latvia	2008	10.6	13.7	6.7	−3.1	1.45 <sup>10</sup>	2008	12.8 <sup>17</sup>	261.7	11.0 <sup>17</sup>	16.4 <sup>17</sup>	728.7	40.3 <sup>17</sup>	49.0	107.9
Lebanon	2008	20.2	5.0	23.6	15.2	2.21 <sup>10</sup>	2002	...	67.0	...	...	305.0	33.0	...	87.0
Lesotho	2008	24.4	22.3	78.6	2.1	3.13	2002	...	...	...	...	c. 205	c. 89	...	...
Liberia	2007	43.8	22.2	149.7	21.6	5.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	2005	26.8	3.5	24.6	23.3	3.34	2002	72.0	44.0	...	...	185.0	16.0	...	43.0
Liechtenstein	2008	9.8	5.8	5.5 <sup>2</sup>	4.0	1.47	2008	14.0	157.4	...	...	182.6	61.8	16.9	36.5
Lithuania	2008	10.5	13.1	4.9	−2.6	1.47	2008	16.1	246.8	9.8 <sup>5</sup>	10.5 <sup>5</sup>	694.2	50.2	75.9	64.1
Luxembourg	2008	11.3	7.3	1.8	4.0	1.60	2006	20.3	202.3	18.6	27.9	312.7	54.8	39.4	53.5
Macau	2008	8.5	3.2	3.2	5.4	0.90 <sup>10</sup>	2008	7.0	100.2	20.6	2.2	89.2	44.1	12.0	24.5
Macedonia	2008	11.2	9.3	9.7	1.9	1.46 <sup>10</sup>	2005	4.9	157.6	34.2	5.9	527.7	28.8	16.3	35.4
Madagascar	2006	38.8	8.7	58.5	30.1	5.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malawi	2008	42.1	14.9	88.1	27.2	5.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2008	17.5	4.2	6.7	13.3	2.57	2002	101.0	83.0	...	...	149.0	40.0	...	43.0
Maldives	2008	22.0	3.0	11.0	19.0	2.1 <sup>2</sup>	2005	...	12.3	...	...	19.9	15.8	23.0 <sup>5</sup>	44.0 <sup>5</sup>
Mali	2008	46.8	15.3	118.1	31.5	6.70	2002	1,487.0	54.0	...	...	135.0	36.0	...	120.0
Malta	2008	10.0	7.9	8.2	2.1	1.43	2008	3.6	207.8	40.1	23.6	309.4	72.4	28.7	33.1
Marshall Islands	2008	31.5	4.6	26.4	26.9	3.68	2003–04	83.7	41.3 <sup>25</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	23.7
Martinique	2007	13.2	7.0	6.6	6.2	1.90	2005	52.3 <sup>5</sup>	167.9	42.2	46.4	181.8	34.6	...	51.5
Mauritania	2008	34.6	9.3	64.9	25.3	4.52	2002	...	71.0	...	...	178.0	44.0	26.0	...
Mauritius	2008	12.9	7.1	14.4	5.8	1.58	2008	16.3	85.9	166.6	10.2	248.3	45.2	35.6	42.6
Mayotte	2006	41.0	7.7	61.2	33.3	5.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	2008	19.1	4.8	15.2	14.3	2.10	2007	17.1	65.0	80.9	8.8	113.2			

	expectation of life at birth (latest year)		nuptiality, family, and family planning														country	
			marriages			age at marriage (latest)						families (F), households (H) (latest)						
	male	female	year	total number	rate per 1,000 population	groom (percent)			bride (percent)			families (households)		children		induced abortions		
						19 and under	20–29	30 and over	19 and under	20–29	30 and over	total ('000)	size	number under age 15	percent within marriage	number	ratio per 100 live births	
	76.5	80.8	2009	32,934	6.0	0.1	22.1	77.8	0.6	33.2	66.2	H 2,573	H 2.1	...	53.8	15,053	23.2	Denmark
	51.8	54.1	2006	3,059	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 98	H 6.3	...	96.8	...	...	Djibouti
	72.0	77.9	1999	339	4.7	—	37.0	63.0	2.7	56.2	41.1	H 19	H 3.0	H 2.2	24.1	...	...	Dominica
	71.0	74.5	2008	38,310	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,195	H 3.9	...	32.8	31,068	17.3	Dominican Republic
	64.0	68.7	1997–98	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 197	H 4.7	...	...	...	...	East Timor
	71.7	77.6	2004	63,299	4.7	10.2	58.6	31.2	25.6	53.7	20.7	H 2,876	H 4.2 <sup>19</sup>	...	67.9	...	...	Ecuador
	71.0	74.0	2003	537,092	7.9	2.9	58.8	38.3	10.4	56.3	33.3	H 17,266	H 3.9	H 2.1	100.0	10 <sup>26</sup>	...	Egypt
	67.9	75.3	2002	25,996	4.0	3.9	50.7	45.4	13.4	52.9	33.7	H 1,529	H 4.0	...	27.0	...	...	El Salvador
	60.4	62.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 4.5	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
	57.4	60.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 792	H 5.0	...	...	...	...	Eritrea
	67.6	79.2	2008	6,127	4.6	1.5	49.7	48.8	7.1	57.4	35.5	H 567	H 2.4	H 0.8	40.9	10,699	66.8	Estonia
	52.5	57.5	1999	630,290	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 15,534	H 4.7	...	...	...	...	Ethiopia
	76.8	82.3	2008	260	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	F 14	F 3.0	F 0.9	61.0	37	5.6	Faroe Islands
	67.3	72.5	1998	8,058	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 421	H 4.7	F 2.5	82.7	...	...	Fiji
	76.3	83.0	2008	31,014	5.8	0.9	37.5	61.6	2.7	46.7	50.6	F 1,444	H 2.2	...	59.3	11,091	19.2	Finland
	77.6	84.4	2008	265,400	4.3	0.2	38.2	61.6	1.6	50.6	47.8	H 24,643	H 2.4	H 1.0	48.3	205,600	27.0	France
	74.9	79.8	2003	524	2.9	0.8	25.6	73.6	4.8	41.6	53.6	H 33	H 3.3	H 1.2	14.0	388	16.8	French Guiana
	71.9	77.1	2004	1,148	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 67	H 3.8	H 1.7	29.9	...	...	French Polynesia
	53.2	55.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 260	H 5.0	...	...	...	...	Gabon
	52.3	56.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 154	H 8.6	...	...	...	...	Gambia, The
	70.7	73.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaza Strip
	69.3	79.0	2008 <sup>27</sup>	31,414	7.2	3.7	57.3	38.9	16.9	62.7	20.4	H 1,225	H 3.7	H 1.1	65.7	22,062	39.0	Georgia
	77.2	82.5	2008	377,055	4.6	0.4	29.8	69.8	2.1	44.0	53.9	H 40,076	H 2.1	H 0.3	68.2	114,484	16.8	Germany
	58.5	60.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 4,463	H 4.9	H 2.2	...	...	...	Ghana
	77.2	82.2	2008	53,500	4.8	0.6	31.9	67.5	2.8	52.0	45.2	H 3,600	H 3.1	H 0.7	93.5	12,289	12.1	Greece
	66.4	73.6	1999	250	4.5	1.1	44.6	54.3	2.7	59.6	37.7	F 31	H 2.5	F 0.5	29.2	869	97.1	Greenland
	67.1	70.5	2001	509	5.0	0.3	28.6	71.1	2.6	40.1	57.3	H 29	H 3.3	H 2.2	18.1	...	...	Grenada
	76.0	82.2	2003	1,701	3.9	0.2	21.7	78.1	1.6	38.2	60.2	H 146	H 2.3	H 0.9	34.7	561	8.7	Guadeloupe
	75.7	82.0	2005	2,245	13.3	3.0	55.5	41.5	9.2	59.3	31.5	H 44	H 3.8	H 1.3	42.8	...	...	Guam
	66.7	73.8	2006	57,505	4.4	14.6	57.3	28.1	34.6	45.5	19.9	H 2,600	H 4.4	...	34.8	...	...	Guatemala
	77.3	82.5	2000	343	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 21	H 2.6	H 0.5	65.2	...	...	Guernsey
	55.1	58.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,161	H 6.6	...	...	...	...	Guinea
	44.8	48.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 179	H 7.0	H 2.8	11.3	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
	62.9	68.3	2006	...	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 196	H 4.1	H 2.1	...	...	...	Guyana
	59.1	62.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,732	H 4.6	H 1.8	...	...	...	Haiti
	67.2	73.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,520	H 4.8	H 2.8	...	...	...	Honduras
	79.3	85.5	2007	47,453	6.8	0.4	31.2	68.5	1.7	52.9	45.3	H 2,247	H 3.0	...	94.5	15,880	31.9	Hong Kong
	67.8	77.8	2008	40,105	4.0	0.9	53.0	46.1	4.2	67.8	26.5	F 4,104	H 2.6	F 0.8	60.5	44,089	44.5	Hungary
	79.6	83.0	2007	1,797	5.7	0.1	28.5	71.4	0.4	40.9	58.7	H 104	H 2.5	H 1.3	35.9	955	19.8	Iceland
	63.0	67.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 194,736	H 4.7 <sup>32</sup>	H 2.4	...	723,142	2.8	India
	67.4	72.4	2003	1,588,000	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 57,689	H 4.0	...	...	...	...	Indonesia
	70.0	72.7	2004	602,347	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 14,456	H 4.1	H 2.2	100	...	...	Iran
	68.3	71.0	2007	268,638	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 3,965	H 6.4	H 4.1	...	...	...	Iraq
	76.8	81.6	2007	22,544	5.2	0.7	62.2	37.1	1.6	74.7	23.7	H 1,328	H 2.8	H 1.3	66.8	6,320	10.3	Ireland
	75.3	81.2	2004	399	5.1	0.3	30.8	68.9	1.5	39.8	58.7	H 33,390	H 2.4	...	62.1	152	17.6	Isle of Man
	79.1	83.0	2007	46,448	6.5	3.4	61.9	33.1	15.2	66.7	17.3	H 2,087	H 3.3	H 1.1	96.6	20,445	12.5	Israel
	78.8	84.1	2007	250,360	4.2	0.4	47.6	52.0	3.3	41.2	55.5	F 21,488	F 2.5	F 0.5	79.3	124,118	22.1	Italy
	71.9	75.4	2005	25,903	9.8	0.3	33.2	66.5	1.4	44.0	54.6	H 753	H 3.5	H 1.4	14.9	...	...	Jamaica
	79.3	86.1	2008	726,000	5.8	1.2	50.4	48.4	2.8	62.5	34.7	H 47,043	H 2.6	...	99.0	301,673	27.2	Japan
	77.1	82.3	2001	660	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 38	H 2.3	H 0.4	88.1	296	28.0	Jersey
	71.6	74.4	2008	60,922	10.4	2.1	66.3	31.5	27.1	61.9	11.0	H 919	H 5.4	H 3.4	100	...	...	Jordan
	63.6	73.6	2004	114,685	7.6	3.2	68.3	28.5	15.3	68.2	16.5	H 3,984	H 3.8	H 1.4	76.1	135,000	61.2	Kazakhstan
	54.3	54.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 6,848	H 4.5	H 2.7	...	...	...	Kenya
	59.4	65.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 13	H 6.3	H 2.5	...	...	...	Kiribati
	60.6	65.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 5,887	H 4.6	H 1.7	...	...	...	Korea, North
	76.5	83.3	2008	328,000	6.6	0.4	41.7	57.9	1.6	64.4	34.0	H 14,852	H 2.9	H 1.0	99.5	...	...	Korea, South
	69.8 <sup>33</sup>	71.4 <sup>33</sup>	2008	17,950	8.3	1.7	51.7	46.6	12.7	60.2	27.1	...	H 6.5	...	...	...	...	Kosovo
	76.4	78.7	2008	14,709	5.9	4.1	57.4	32.4	23.1	55.6	19.4	H 472	H 4.8	H 1.6	100.0	19 <sup>26</sup>	...	Kuwait
	63.6	72.2	2004	34,542	6.8	2.1	73.2	24.7	18.5	69.7	11.8	H 1,145	H 4.3	H 1.9	83.2	19,984	18.2	Kyrgyzstan
	54.1	58.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 891	H 5.9	...	...	...	...	Laos
	67.2	77.9	2005	12,544	5.5	1.2	54.9	43.9	6.1	61.7	32.2	H 907	H 2.5	H 0.8	56.9	13,723	67.5	Latvia
	69.9	74.2	2008	37,593	9.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 889	H 4.3	H 2.2	...	...	...	Lebanon
	41.0	39.3	2009	2,662	1.3	0.4	41.6	58.0	5.0	62.7	32.3	H 439	H 4.1	H 2.0	...	...	...	Lesotho
	38.9	41.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 474	H 5.1	...	...	...	...	Liberia
	74.3	78.8	2002	33,323	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 670	H 5.1	F 2.9	...	...	...	Libya
	78.9	83.1	2008	402	11.3	—	54.5	44.5	0.0	66.36								

## Vital statistics, marriage, family (continued)

country	vital rates						causes of death (rate per 100,000 population)								
	year	birth rate per 1,000 population	death rate per 1,000 population	infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate of natural increase per 1,000 population	total fertility rate	year	infectious and parasitic diseases	malignant neo-plasms (cancers)	endocrine and metabolic disorders	diseases of the nervous system	diseases of the circulatory system	diseases of the respiratory system	diseases of the digestive system	accidents, poisoning, and violence
Mongolia	2009	25.1	5.7	20.1	19.4	1.97 <sup>17</sup>	2004	...	121.6	...	...	230.6	30.3	48.2	103.4
Montenegro	2008	13.1	9.1	7.5	4.0	1.80	2008	1.1	146.5	14.2	4.0	491.3	39.7	21.3	36.8
Morocco	2007–08	19.5	5.8	30.9	13.7	2.28	2002	120.0	41.0	...	...	201.0	23.0	...	40.0
Mozambique	2008	38.7	19.5	112.1 <sup>2</sup>	19.2	5.35 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar (Burma)	2008	17.2	9.2	49.1	12.0	1.92	2002	477.0	74.0	...	...	258.0	57.0	...	92.0
Namibia	2008	25.5	12.5	48.1 <sup>2</sup>	13.0	3.06 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	2009	29.8	9.0	37.9 <sup>34</sup>	20.8	3.4 <sup>10</sup>	2008	...	43.0	98.0	...	391.0	65.0	...	79.5 <sup>7</sup>
Nepal	2008	27.7	8.3	48.0 <sup>2</sup>	19.4	3.10 <sup>2</sup>	2002	472.0	63.0	...	...	203.0	...	...	86.0
Netherlands	2008	11.2	8.2	3.8	3.0	1.80	2006	11.2 <sup>17</sup>	241.8	27.5 <sup>17</sup>	21.8 <sup>17</sup>	255.4	84.1	33.2	32.8 <sup>17</sup>
Netherlands Antilles	2008	13.8	7.3	6.1	6.5	2.06	1995 <sup>35</sup>	16.7	149.0	61.7	9.9	71.6	40.8	21.4	47.6
New Caledonia	2008	16.1	4.7	6.1 <sup>10</sup>	11.4	2.20 <sup>10</sup>	2004	11.6	132.0 <sup>10</sup>	13.8	12.1	117.5 <sup>10</sup>	49.1 <sup>10</sup>	13.9	91.4
New Zealand	2009	14.5	6.7	4.9	7.8	2.18	2000	4.6	193.3 <sup>2</sup>	26.7	21.2	289.3	54.4	19.1	42.8
Nicaragua	2008	23.7	4.3	26.4	19.4	2.63	2000	15.0	31.9	17.4	5.9	66.9	18.4	16.6	39.4
Niger	2008	52.2	15.2	118.9	37.0	7.83	2002	1,697.0	50.0	...	...	121.0	34.0	...	...
Nigeria	2007	39.9	16.8	109.0	23.1	5.30	2002	c. 258 <sup>36</sup>	...	...	...	c. 167	c. 182	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	2008	22.8	3.0	6.1	19.8	2.30	2000 <sup>37</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.8
Norway	2008	12.6	8.7	2.7	3.9	1.96	2007	17.7	231.3	24.3	29.5	310.2	90.1	26.1	50.7
Oman	2008	20.3	2.6	8.7	17.7	2.61	2002	39.0	37.0	17.0 <sup>3</sup>	...	126.0	...	...	35.0
Pakistan	2007	25.6	6.8	75.2	18.8	3.13	2003	104.0	41.8	...	...	96.5	67.0	...	42.6
Palau	2007	12.4	7.9	7.2	4.5	2.00	2002	138.0	61.0	...	...	244.0	45.0	...	34.0
Panama	2008	20.3	4.5	12.8	15.8	2.62 <sup>10</sup>	2008	35.3	75.2	26.5 <sup>3</sup>	3.5	123.8	45.3	10.3	40.7
Papua New Guinea	2008	29.3	9.6	60.0	19.7	3.70	2002	c. 249	50.0	...	...	153.0	c. 65	...	c. 53
Paraguay	2007	25.0	5.6	32.4	19.4	3.30 <sup>17</sup>	2007	15.7	54.3	30.6	4.7	96.8	23.0	14.4	41.7
Peru	2007	20.2	8.5	30.5	11.7	2.46	2002	...	112.0	14.0 <sup>3</sup>	...	113.0	27.0	...	60.0
Philippines	2005	24.1	5.6	21.9 <sup>10</sup>	18.5	3.41	2004	...	49.0	...	...	148.4	61.8	...	41.3
Poland	2008	10.9	10.0	5.6	0.9	1.39	2007	6.0	243.8	17.7	12.8	449.6	51.0	44.0	64.9
Portugal	2008	9.8	9.8	3.3	0.0	1.37	2008	19.7 <sup>5</sup>	226.1	48.2 <sup>5</sup>	19.6 <sup>5</sup>	318.2	109.0	43.1	54.7 <sup>7</sup>
Puerto Rico	2008	12.1	7.3	8.3	4.8	1.65	2005	41.5	123.7	71.3 <sup>3</sup>	32.3 <sup>11</sup>	213.2	76.1	40.9 <sup>11</sup>	63.4 <sup>11</sup>
Qatar	2008	11.9	1.3	7.7	10.6	2.80 <sup>17</sup>	2008	2.1	12.1	7.0	2.2	19.5	5.3	3.2	30.0
Réunion	2007	18.7	5.0	6.1	13.7	2.45 <sup>2</sup>	2005	...	118.8	30.4 <sup>3</sup>	...	168.6	39.1	32.5	29.9
Romania	2008	10.3	11.8	11.0	−1.5	1.35	2004	13.5	204.1	10.5	8.7	739.0	63.5	70.2	62.5
Russia	2008	12.1	14.7	8.5	−2.6	1.51	2008	24.0	203.0	16.9 <sup>5</sup>	20.2 <sup>5</sup>	833.0	55.0	63.0	165.0
Rwanda	2008	42.4	14.5	62.0	27.9	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts and Nevis	2008	17.7	8.2	14.3	9.5	2.28	2005	28.3	89.1	77.0	26.3	269.4	38.5	28.4	28.4
St. Lucia	2008	13.7	7.6	25.2	6.1	2.20	2005	47.9	109.8	77.4 <sup>5</sup>	13.9 <sup>24</sup>	228.8	63.7	17.7 <sup>24</sup>	51.6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2007	16.0	6.9	16.1	9.1	2.06	2003	49.0	114.2	115.2	7.1	252.4	42.2	20.4	34.5
Samoa	2006	27.3	4.0	20.4	23.3	4.2	2002	89.0	22.3 <sup>38</sup>	24.9 <sup>3, 38</sup>	8.0	56.3 <sup>38</sup>	43.0	29.0	21.7 <sup>38</sup>
San Marino	2009	11.2	6.1	2.9 <sup>12</sup>	5.1	1.50	2009	...	251.0	...	...	346.4	22.2 <sup>39</sup>	6.3 <sup>40</sup>	22.2
Sao Tome and Principe	2008	31.8	7.4	43.9 <sup>2</sup>	24.4	5.62 <sup>2</sup>	2002	253.7	69.0	...	...	198.6	...	...	74.3
Saudi Arabia	2008	24.1	3.9	17.9 <sup>10</sup>	20.2	3.10	2002	...	44.0	20.0	...	144.0	...	...	...
Senegal	2008	38.9	11.5	61.4 <sup>2</sup>	27.4	5.0	2002	c. 385	...	...	...	c. 119 <sup>41</sup>	c. 165	...	c. 81
Serbia <sup>42</sup>	2008	9.4	14.0	6.7	−4.6	1.40 <sup>10</sup>	2006	6.1	284.9 <sup>12</sup>	35.6	15.4	780.2 <sup>12</sup>	53.6 <sup>12</sup>	44.5	49.2
Seychelles	2009	18.1	7.8	10.8	10.3	2.38	2007	60.0	136.4	30.6 <sup>3</sup>	15.3	222.3	89.4	47.0	249.3
Sierra Leone	2008	45.8	21.8	163.0 <sup>17</sup>	24.0	6.49 <sup>17</sup>	2002	1,343.0	75.6	...	...	180.5	...	...	215.2
Singapore <sup>43</sup>	2008	10.2	4.4	2.1	5.8	1.28	2008	5.9	105.0	11.4	1.5	119.7	61.8	7.8	20.8
Slovakia	2008	10.6	9.8	5.9	0.8	1.33	2005	4.3	220.3	14.2	12.7	540.5	57.8	51.7	58.1
Slovenia	2008	10.8	9.1	2.4	1.7	1.53	2008	7.1	284.9	15.6	13.8	357.8	56.6	58.8	74.9
Solomon Islands	2008	28.5	3.8	19.7	24.7	3.65	2002	...	43.0	...	...	157.0	45.0	...	...
Somalia	2005	45.0	16.0	110.1	29.0	6.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	2005	23.2	14.2	45.7 <sup>44</sup>	9.0	2.38 <sup>44</sup>	2005	300.6	72.7	56.7	33.7	167.7	167.3	34.4	113.3
Spain	2008	11.3	8.4	4.0	2.9	1.46	2007	17.2	228.2	17.1	36.9	274.1	97.2	43.4	35.1
Sri Lanka	2008	18.8	5.9	11.0 <sup>2</sup>	12.9	1.88	2002	...	101.0	...	...	252.0	82.0	...	81.0
Sudan	2006	35.3	15.2	96.8	20.1	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	2006	17.6	5.5	20.8	12.1	2.05	2002	172.0	87.0	32.0 <sup>3</sup>	...	265.0	...	...	76.0
Swaziland	2008	29.1	14.9	72.6	14.2	3.45	2002	c. 1,846	c. 71	...	...	...	c. 126	...	...
Sweden	2008	11.8	9.9	2.5	1.9	1.91	2001	12.4	247.5 <sup>10</sup>	25.3	24.0	415.2 <sup>10</sup>	62.3 <sup>10</sup>	33.0	53.3
Switzerland	2008	10.1	8.0	4.0	2.1	1.48	2007	8.4	211.0	23.0 <sup>17</sup>	37.1 <sup>17</sup>	297.8	49.2	32.3 <sup>17</sup>	49.8
Syria	2008	25.6	3.7	17.3	21.9	3.23	2002	...	56.0	...	...	156.0	...	...	38.0
Taiwan	2009	8.3	6.2	5.9 <sup>17</sup>	2.1	1.05 <sup>12</sup>	2008	...	168.9	34.9 <sup>3</sup>	...	129.8	60.9	21.3	48.6
Tajikistan	2007	27.3	7.0	43.6	20.3	3.09	2004 <sup>47</sup>	30.5 <sup>24</sup>	58.2	6.8 <sup>24</sup>	7.8 <sup>24</sup>	363.7	78.7	35.9	37.0
Tanzania	2008	38.3	12.6	73.0 <sup>2</sup>	25.7	4.93 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2008	13.6	7.1	18.1	6.5	1.64	2000	c. 170 <sup>5</sup>	c. 97 <sup>5</sup>	13.0	17.3	c. 135 <sup>5, 41</sup>	34.1	14.6	c. 52 <sup>5</sup>
Togo	2008	36.7	9.1	58.2	27.6	4.85	2002	c. 572	...	...	...	...	c. 180	...	...
Tonga	2008	25.3	5.7	20.0 <sup>2</sup>	19.6	3.76	2004 <sup>15</sup>	26.7	71.3	51.5	9.9	149.6	39.6	19.8	34.7
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	14.1	7.7	32.2 <sup>10</sup>	6.4 <sup>10</sup>	1.73 <sup>10</sup>	2002	52.8	99.9	109.0	15.0	278.7	36.5	30.9	52.9
Tunisia	2008	17.7	5.8	18.4	11.9	2.06	2002	...	57.0	...	...	267.0	...	...	62.0
Turkey	2008	17.7	3.0	17.0	14.7	2.10	2008	5.9	46.4	4.5	0.2	143.4	3.2	3.3	8.3
Turkmenistan	2008	21.8	8.2	55.2 <sup>2</sup>	13.6	2.48	1998	65.6 <sup>5</sup>	60.9 <sup>5</sup>	9.2	5.8	462.15, 41	77.6 <sup>5</sup>	30.2	59.3
Tuvalu	2008	21.8	9.5	19.5 <sup>10</sup>	12.3	3.70	2007	...	...	51.8 <sup>3</sup>	...	35.0	7.0	...	...
Uganda	2008	48.2	12.3	66.0	35.9	6.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2008	11.1	16.3	10.0	−5.2	1.30 <sup>10</sup>	2005	36.6	193.2	7.2	14.1	1,037.6	59.4	67.3	32.2
United Arab Emirates	2007	16.1	2.2	7.8	13.9	2.43	2002	17.6	34.1	...	...	119.6	...	...	61.9
United Kingdom	2008	12.9	9.4	4.7	3.5	1.94	2007	8.6 <sup>7</sup>	255.8	10.4 <sup>3</sup>	28.1 <sup>7</sup>	319.7	128.5	48.8	22.4
United States	2008	14.0	8.1	6.5	5.9	2.09 <sup>10</sup>	2007	20.9 <sup>11</sup>	185.7	23.5 <sup>3</sup>	32.2 <sup>11</sup>	266.4 <sup>41</sup>	77.0	29.8 <sup>11</sup>	38.8
Uruguay	2008	14.6	9.4	12.0 <sup>10</sup>	5.2	2.02 <sup>10</sup>	2004	20.2	221.2	31.3	40.0	319.5	93.5	35.3	53.4
Uzbekistan	2009	23.3	4.7	11.9	18.6	2.91 <sup>2</sup>	2005	15.2 <sup>6</sup>	35.6	29.5 <sup>6</sup>	12.3 <sup>6</sup>	297.5	41.5	31.7	37.0
Vanuatu	2008	31.1	5.5	55.2 <sup>17</sup>	25.6	4.40	2002	112.6	50.3	...	...	194.5	65.3	26.1	...
Venezuela	2007	21.5	5.1	23.0 <sup>2</sup>	16.4	2.58	2005	21.6	67.9	31.4	6.7	132.5	28.2	18.2	63.9
Vietnam	2008	18.1	6.0	23.0	12.1	2.02	2002	93.6	80.4	...	...	200.7	64.3	...	60.8
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2007	12.6	6.4	7.9	6.2	1.91	2002	27.5	114.6	25.6	19.3 <sup>11</sup>	15	19.3 <sup>11</sup>	24.9 <sup>11</sup>	31.6
West Bank															

expectation of life at birth (latest year)		nuptiality, family, and family planning															country
		marriages			age at marriage (latest)						families (F), households (H) (latest)						
		year	total number	rate per 1,000 population	groom (percent)			bride (percent)			families (households)		children		induced abortions		
19 and under	20–29				30 and over	19 and under	20–29	30 and over	total ('000)	size	number under age 15	percent within marriage	number	ratio per 100 live births			
61.6	67.8	2004	11,200	4.4	3.8	73.1	23.1	9.5	73.8	16.7	H 607	H 4.2	...	82.2	12,870	25.9	Mongolia
71.2	76.1	2008	3,445	5.5	1.1	52.9	46.0	11.3	64.9	23.8	H 184	H 3.3	...	...	1,699	20.5	Montenegro
71.4	73.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 6,234	H 5.0	H 2.5	...	...	...	Morocco
41.2	40.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F 4,270	F 4.2	F 2.0	73.1	...	...	Mozambique
60.7	65.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 8,550	H 5.0	...	...	...	...	Myanmar (Burma)
44.5	42.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 396	H 4.9	...	...	...	...	Namibia
52.5	58.2	1995	57	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2	H 6.5	H 2.6	...	...	...	Nauru
63.6	64.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 4,600	H 5.4	H 2.3	...	...	...	Nepal
78.4	82.4	2008	75,800	4.6	0.2	30.5	69.3	1.8	46.2	52.0	H 7,242	H 2.2	H 0.4	58.9	29,450	14.6	Netherlands
72.8	79.9	2006	1,104	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 76	H 2.6	H 2.1	51.6	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
71.8	80.3	2007	884	3.6	0.1	30.2	69.7	2.7	45.9	51.4	H 62	H 3.6	...	30.8	1,466	33.7	New Caledonia
78.4	82.4	2009	21,628	5.0	1.0	39.1	59.9	2.8	48.3	48.9	H 1,550	H 2.8	H 0.7	51.9	17,531	30.4	New Zealand
69.1	73.4	2003	20,411	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,044	H 4.9	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
51.0	53.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,883	H 6.2	...	...	...	...	Niger
46.4	47.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 24,554	H 4.9	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
73.9	79.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 19	H 4.1	H 1.5	40.2	...	...	Northern Mariana Islands
78.3	83.0	2008	25,125	5.2	0.4	28.1	71.5	2.0	44.6	53.4	H 2,143	H 2.2	...	45.0	16,054	26.5	Norway
73.2	75.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 343	H 6.8	...	...	...	...	Oman
63.6	68.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 21,350	H 6.5	...	...	...	...	Pakistan
66.3	72.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 5	H 3.9	...	...	44	...	Palau
73.7	79.5	2008	11,508	3.4	1.2	41.0	57.8	6.1	49.8	44.1	H 770	H 4.1	H 1.5	17.3	11	0.02	Panama
55.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,138	H 4.8	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
69.6	73.8	2007	19,726	3.2	3.1	61.0	35.8	20.7	57.0	22.1	H 1,368	H 4.3	H 1.9	40.0	4,020	...	Paraguay
68.3	72.0	2003	51,500	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 6,754	H 4.3	...	57.8	...	...	Peru
67.0	72.9	2006	492,666	5.7	3.3	63.6	33.1	13.5	65.4	21.1	F 15,967	H 4.8	F 2.4	93.9	2,315	...	Philippines
71.3	80.0	2008	257,700	6.8	1.3	73.3	25.4	7.2	77.6	15.2	H 13,337	H 2.8	...	80.1	199	0.06	Poland
75.5	81.7	2008	43,228	4.1	1.4	60.2	38.4	6.9	65.3	27.8	H 3,474	H 3.0	H 0.8	63.8	906	0.8	Portugal
74.8	82.3	2003	25,236	6.5	5.1	50.1	44.8	13.1	50.0	36.9	H 1,278	H 3.2	H 1.0	59.6	...	...	Puerto Rico
74.4	75.8	2008	3,235	2.2	1.7	62.3	36.0	14.8	66.7	18.4	H 100	H 7.4	...	...	172	1.3	Qatar
73.2	80.9	2003	3,212	4.2	0.5	39.9	59.6	4.5	53.1	42.4	H 250	H 3.0	...	32.0	4,385	29.7	Réunion
69.5	76.7	2008	149,400	6.9	1.1	66.8	32.1	15.3	65.2	19.5	H 7,320	H 2.8	...	72.6	224,807	106	Romania
61.7	74.2	2008	1,178,700	8.3	6.5	64.5	29.0	28.5	47.7	23.8	H 51,209	H 2.8	H 0.8	73.1	1,797,567	120	Russia
54.6	57.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,286	H 4.3	H 2.3	94.9	...	...	Rwanda
70.1	78.0	2004	325	7.1	9.8	42.5	47.7	15.6	50.8	33.6	H 23	H 2.9	H 1.4	19.2	...	...	St. Kitts and Nevis
72.0	75.8	2001	459	2.8	0.2	29.2	70.6	2.5	41.3	56.2	H 49	H 3.2	H 2.0	14.0	...	...	St. Lucia
71.4	75.0	2003	491	4.7	1.0	37.0	62.0	4.8	46.3	48.9	H 27	H 3.9	H 2.0	15.6	...	...	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
71.5	74.2	2001	821	4.6	1.2	45.3	53.5	8.6	56.3	35.1	H 25	H 7.2	...	43.5	...	...	Samoa
80.1	85.7	2009	238	7.2	—	24.4	75.2	0.4	27.3	35.2	H 14	H 2.3	H 0.4	74.8	...	...	San Marino
63.5	68.5	2003	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 26	H 5.5	...	...	...	...	Sao Tome and Principe
70.9	75.3	2003	98,343	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 4,208	H 6.0	...	100.0	526	...	Saudi Arabia
55.0	57.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1,157	H 8.7	...	...	...	...	Senegal
71.1	76.3	2008	38,285	5.2	1.1	52.3	46.4	8.9	62.1	28.5	H 2,521	H 3.0	...	76.7	26,645	34.1	Serbia <sup>42</sup>
68.4	78.0	2009 <sup>20</sup>	450	5.2	0.9	38.7	60.4	3.8	48.0	48.2	H 23	H 3.7	H 1.9	20.3	446	29.8	Seychelles
40.1	43.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 860	H 6.0	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
78.4	83.2	2008	24,596	5.1	0.5	43.4	56.1	2.3	63.9	33.8	H 1,156	H 3.5	H 1.3	...	12,070	32.5	Singapore <sup>43</sup>
70.9	78.7	2005	26,149	4.9	2.6	64.8	32.6	8.4	73.4	18.2	H 2,100	H 2.9	...	69.9	15,307	28.5	Slovakia
75.4	82.3	2008	6,703	3.3	0.4	41.1	58.5	2.0	58.5	39.5	H 685	H 2.6	...	47.1	6,403	35.3	Slovenia
70.9	76.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 67	H 6.2	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
48.0	51.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 5.8	...	...	...	...	Somalia
53.5	57.2	2008	186,522	3.8	0.2	33.2	66.6	2.0	49.9	48.1	H 11,400	H 4.0	...	75.9	82,686	10.8	South Africa
79.1	85.2	2008	194,022	4.2	0.2	33.5	66.3	0.9	47.5	51.6	H 15,600	H 2.7	...	67.9	84,985	18.7	Spain
68.8	76.3	2008	198,578	9.8	1.3	64.3	34.4	16.7	67.1	16.2	H 4,450	H 4.1 <sup>45</sup>	...	96.3	...	...	Sri Lanka
47.1	48.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 6,300	H 6.2	...	...	...	...	Sudan
70.3	75.8	2004	1,951	4.0	1.1	48.0	50.9	19.4	46.3	34.3	H 109	H 4.0	...	...	...	...	Suriname
47.8	48.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 169	H 4.6	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
79.1	83.2	2008	50,332	5.4	0.1	20.0	79.9	1.8	34.2	64.0	H 4,320	H 2.0	H 0.5	45.4	38,053	34.8	Sweden
79.7	84.4	2008	41,534	5.4	0.1	20.0	79.9	1.8	34.2	64.0	H 3,362	H 2.2	H 0.4	82.9	11,792	16.3	Switzerland
71.6	76.4	2008 <sup>46</sup>	379,319	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 3,460	H 5.2	F 2.4	...	...	...	Syria
75.6	82.3	2009	117,099	5.1	1.5	62.3	36.2	6.0	77.7	16.3	H 7,806	H 3.0	H 1.0	95.6	42,282	14.9	Taiwan
61.6	67.8	2005	52,352	7.6	8.6	80.0	11.4	39.2	56.0	4.8	H 1,265	H 5.2	H 2.7	90.8	18,822	10.6	Tajikistan
48.5	50.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 7,150	H 4.8	H 2.3	...	...	...	Tanzania
70.5	75.3	2006	356,187	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 17,853	H 3.5	...	...	...	...	Thailand
57.0	61.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 812	H 6.0	...	...	...	...	Togo
72.4	74.4	2002	697	6.9	8.3	63.5	28.2	22.6	59.0	18.4	F 18	H 5.8	F 2.7	80.6	...	...	Tonga
67.6	73.5	2003	7,434	5.8	1.5	46.6	51.9	10.5	53.9	35.6	H 347	H 3.8	H 1.3	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
72.4	76.3	2008	78,748	5.2	0.3	33.5	64.7	7.2	63.9	28.6	H 2,210	H 4.3	H 1.9	99.8	19,000	10.6	Tunisia
71.4	75.8	2008	641,973	9.0	2.8	71.5	24.9	24.6	59.8	13.1	H 15,071	H 4.1	...	...	...	...	Turkey
59.1	67.4	1998	25,000	5.4	3.0	87.4	9.6	16.1	77.1	6.8	H 850	H 5.7	H 2.4	96.2	32,000	28.8	Turkmenistan
66.4	71.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 1.8	H 5.3	H 2.2	92.1	...	...	Tuvalu
51.3	53.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 5,255	H 5.2	...	...	...	...	Uganda
62.5	74.2	2008	321,992	7.0	3.7	64.9	31.4	20.0	57.6	22.4	H 18,250	H 2.6	H 0.8	79.1	289,065	67.7	Ukraine
73.2	78.3	2004	12,794	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 661	H 5.1	...	...	66 <sup>26</sup>	...	United Arab Emirates
77.6	81.7	2004	311,180	5.2	0.7	35.3	64.0	2.6	45.9	51.5	H 24,200	H 2.4	H 1.7	54.6	197,913	29.6	United Kingdom
75.2	80.4	2005	2,230,000	7.5	4.3	51.8	43.9	10.9	55.8	35.3	H 114,384	H 2.6	F 1.0	64.2	1,293,000	31.9	United States
72.4	79.7	2007	12,771	3.8	2.6	51.5	45.9	11.1	55.4	33.5	H 1,090	H 2.9	H 0.9	42.9	...	...	Uruguay
61.2	68.1	2009	277,600	10.0	5.2	84.9	9.9	36.7	57.8	5.5	H 4,640	H 5.6	H 2.4	95.8	54,900	10.4	Uzbekistan
65.6	69.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 46	H 5.3	...	...	113	2.4	Vanuatu
70.7	76.6	2004	74,103	2.8	5.8	56.2	38.0	19.3	55.4	25.3	H 6,080	H 4.5	H 2.2	47.0	...	...	Venezuela
69.0	74.2	2002	964,701	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 18,590	H 4.4	H 1.9	...	1,000,000	59.0	Vietnam
75.8	82.0	2001 <sup>19</sup>	4,087	37.4	0.4	33.6	66.0	1.9	45.9	52.2	H 43	H 2.5	H 1.0	30.2	...	...	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
71.3	74.9	2004 <sup>48</sup>	27,634	...	7.8	73.8	18.4	53.8	40.5	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	West Bank
48.7	51.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Sahara
60.7	64.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 3,108	H 7.1	...	...	...	...	Yemen
38.0	38.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H 2,116	H 5.1	H 2.1	...	...	...	Zambia
45.1	43.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

2005–06, comprising 515,507 people in 109,041 households. <sup>33</sup>Albanian population only. <sup>34</sup>2003–07; based on 2007 Republic of Nauru Demographic and Health Survey. <sup>35</sup>Includes Aruba. <sup>36</sup>HIV/AIDS. <sup>37</sup>Natural causes of death: 177.7 per 100,000 population. <sup>38</sup>2005–06. <sup>39</sup>Pneumonia only. <sup>40</sup>Liver disease only. <sup>41</sup>Cardiovascular disease only. <sup>42</sup>Excludes Kosovo. <sup>43</sup>Based on de jure population. <sup>44</sup>2009. <sup>45</sup>Excludes 7 districts in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. <sup>46</sup>Syrian Arabs only. <sup>47</sup>Projected rates based on about 56% of total deaths. <sup>48</sup>Includes Gaza Strip.

















## Employment and labour

This table provides international comparisons of the world's national labour forces—giving their size; composition by demographic component and employment status; and structure by industry.

The table focuses on the concept of “economically active population,” which the International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines as persons of all ages who are either employed or looking for work. In general, the economically active population does not include students, persons occupied solely in domestic duties, retired persons, persons living entirely on their own means, and persons wholly dependent on others. Persons engaged in illegal economic activities—smugglers, prostitutes, drug dealers, bootleggers, black marketeers, and others—also fall outside the purview of the ILO definition. Countries differ markedly in their treatment, as part of the labour force, of such groups as members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, the unemployed (both persons seeking their first job and those previously employed), seasonal and international migrant workers, and persons engaged in informal, subsistence, or part-time economic activities. Some countries include all or most of these groups among the economically active, while others may treat the same groups as inactive.

Three principal structural comparisons of the economically active total are given in the first part of the table: (1) participation rate, or the proportion of the economically active who possess some particular character-

istic, is given for women and for those of working age (usually ages 15 to 64), (2) activity rate, the proportion of the total population who are economically active, is given for both sexes and as a total, and (3) employment status, grouped as employers and self-employed; employees; family workers (usually unpaid); and others (excluding unemployed).

Each of these measures indicates certain characteristics in a given national labour market; none should be interpreted in isolation, however, as the meaning of each is influenced by a variety of factors—demographic structure and change, social or religious customs, educational opportunity, sexual differentiation in employment patterns, degree of technological development, and the like. Participation and activity rates, for example, may be high in a particular country because it possesses an older population with few children, hence a higher proportion of working age, or because, despite a young population with many below working age, the economy attracts eligible immigrant workers, themselves almost exclusively of working age. At the same time, low activity and participation rates might be characteristic of a country having a young population with poor employment possibilities or of a country with a good job market distorted by the presence of large numbers of “guest” or contract workers who are not part of the domestic labour force. An illiterate woman in a strongly sex-differentiated labour force is likely to begin and end as a family or

### Employment and labour

country	year	economically active population										distribution by economic sector			
		total ( <sup>000</sup> )	participation rate (%)		activity rate (%)			employment status (%)				agriculture, forestry, fishing		manufacturing; mining, quarrying; public utilities	
			female	ages 15–64	total	male	female	employers, self- employed	employees	unpaid family workers	other	number ( <sup>000</sup> )	% of econ. active	number ( <sup>000</sup> )	% of econ. active
Afghanistan	1994	5,557	9.0	49.1 <sup>1</sup>	29.4	54.2 <sup>1</sup>	4.9 <sup>1</sup>	52.2 <sup>1</sup>	33.8 <sup>1</sup>	14.0 <sup>1</sup>	—	4,276 <sup>2</sup>	76.9 <sup>2</sup>	299 <sup>2</sup>	5.4 <sup>2</sup>
Albania	2002	1,318	43.7	65.9	42.4	48.8	36.2	...	...	...	...	767 <sup>4, 5</sup>	72.2 <sup>4, 5</sup>	56 <sup>4, 5</sup>	5.3 <sup>4, 5</sup>
Algeria	2000	8,154	12.2	48.46 <sup>7</sup>	27.0	47.0	6.6	16.8 <sup>8</sup>	61.7 <sup>8</sup>	2.6 <sup>8</sup>	18.9 <sup>8</sup>	898	11.0	721	8.8
American Samoa	2000	17.7	41.5	52.0 <sup>10</sup>	30.8	35.3	26.2	3.4	96.4	0.2	—	0.5	2.9	5.9	33.4
Andorra	2000	34	45.6 <sup>11</sup>	72.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.4	1.0	3.0
Angola	1996	4,581	37.3	65.1 <sup>12</sup>	40.0	50.8	29.5	...	...	...	...	3,170	69.2	528 <sup>13</sup>	11.5 <sup>13</sup>
Antigua and Barbuda	1991	26.8	45.6	69.7	45.1	50.9	39.6	12.1	82.8	0.7	4.4	1.0	3.9	1.9	7.3
Argentina	2001	15,265	40.9	57.2 <sup>16</sup>	42.1	51.1	33.5	21.3	68.6	2.4	1.4	911	6.0	1,374	9.0
Armenia	2003	1,232	49.5	72.1 <sup>5</sup>	49.5 <sup>5</sup>	54.5 <sup>5</sup>	44.9 <sup>5</sup>	5.0	84.9	...	15.2	509	41.3	139 <sup>17</sup>	11.3 <sup>17</sup>
Aruba	2000	45.0	46.6	70.9	49.8	55.4	44.6	2.6 <sup>20</sup>	96.8 <sup>20</sup>	0.5 <sup>20</sup>	0.1 <sup>20</sup>	0.2	0.5	3.0	6.7
Australia	2003	10,067	44.8	74.2	50.6	56.3	45.0	13.1	86.5	0.4	...	395	3.9	1,282	12.7
Austria	2003	3,967	44.6	71.8	49.2	56.2	42.6	10.6	87.3	2.1	—	215	5.4	808	20.4
Azerbaijan	2003	3,801	47.8	...	46.0	48.9	43.2	...	...	...	...	1,500	39.5	252	6.6
Bahamas, The	2000	154	47.5	76.6	50.9	54.8	47.1	11.6 <sup>22</sup>	85.1 <sup>22</sup>	0.3 <sup>22</sup>	3.0 <sup>22</sup>	5.1	3.3	8.3	5.4
Bahrain	2001	308	21.7	65.7 <sup>23</sup>	47.4	64.6	24.1	3.6	96.3	0.1	—	4	1.5	55	18.0
Bangladesh	1999–2000	60,291	37.8	73.8	47.3	56.3	37.5	35.3	12.6	33.7	18.4	36,217	60.1	4,799	8.0
Barbados	2002 <sup>24</sup>	143	48.5	68.2 <sup>23</sup>	52.7	56.5	49.2	14.0	85.6	0.1	0.5	5.2	3.6	10.9	7.6
Belarus	2003	4,446	53.4	69.7 <sup>25</sup>	45.5	45.2	45.7	...	...	...	...	493	11.1	987	22.2
Belgium	2002	4,402	43.0	64.8	42.6	49.6	35.9	14.7 <sup>25</sup>	82.1 <sup>25</sup>	3.2 <sup>25</sup>	...	72	1.6	823	18.7
Belize	2002	94.2	32.8	57.3	35.9	48.4	23.4	31.5 <sup>25</sup>	65.0 <sup>25</sup>	3.4 <sup>25</sup>	0.1 <sup>25</sup>	19.1	20.3	7.5	8.0
Benin	1992 <sup>26</sup>	2,085	42.6	73.4	43.0	50.6	35.7	58.4	5.3	30.5	5.8	1,148	55.0	162	7.8
Bermuda	2000	37.9	48.3	84.8 <sup>27</sup>	61.0	65.8	56.7	10.0	89.6	0.2	0.3	0.6 <sup>28</sup>	1.5 <sup>28</sup>	1.6 <sup>29</sup>	4.2 <sup>29</sup>
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	2000	3,637	44.6	71.8	46.2	52.1	40.5	42.2	49.6	7.8	0.4	1,415	38.9	436	12.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	1,038	...	...	57.6	71.8	43.1	...	...	...	...	21 <sup>25</sup>	2.0 <sup>25</sup>	224 <sup>25</sup>	21.6 <sup>25</sup>
Botswana	2001 <sup>24</sup>	588	43.8	57.6	35.0	40.6	29.7	15.9	82.7	1.3	0.1	55	9.9	56	10.0
Brazil	2000	77,467	39.9	69.1 <sup>7</sup>	45.6	55.7	35.8	26.3 <sup>32</sup>	62.3 <sup>32</sup>	7.7 <sup>32</sup>	3.7 <sup>32</sup>	12,119	15.6	9,320	12.0
Brunei	2001	158	41.2	66.6 <sup>30</sup>	45.2	52.5	37.7	4.6 <sup>30</sup>	95.0 <sup>30</sup>	0.4 <sup>30</sup>	...	2.0	1.3	19.0	12.1
Bulgaria	2003 <sup>24, 31</sup>	3,283	46.8	60.9	47.0	52.0	42.4	13.1	84.7	1.9	0.3	286	8.7	778	23.7
Burkina Faso	1996	5,076	48.2	70.0 <sup>32</sup>	49.2	52.9	46.0	2.6 <sup>20</sup>	96.8 <sup>20</sup>	0.5 <sup>20</sup>	0.1 <sup>20</sup>	4,514	88.9	78	1.5
Burundi	1990	2,780	52.6	91.4	52.5	51.2	53.8	62.8	5.1	30.3	1.8	2,574	92.6	37	1.3
Cambodia	1998	5,119	51.6	79.0	44.8	44.9	44.6	41.2 <sup>33</sup>	12.9 <sup>33</sup>	45.7 <sup>33</sup>	0.2 <sup>33</sup>	4,480 <sup>34</sup>	70.0 <sup>34</sup>	572 <sup>34</sup>	8.9 <sup>34</sup>
Cameroon	1991	4,740	33.2	58.9 <sup>12</sup>	40.0	53.9	26.3	60.2 <sup>22</sup>	14.6 <sup>22</sup>	18.0 <sup>22</sup>	7.1 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	...
Canada	2004	17,269	46.6	65.9 <sup>23</sup>	54.1	58.3	49.9	15.1 <sup>35</sup>	84.7 <sup>35</sup>	0.2 <sup>35</sup>	...	334	1.9	2,712	15.7
Cape Verde	2000	175	39.0	75.7 <sup>36</sup>	40.6	42.6	38.9	24.7 <sup>22</sup>	53.7 <sup>22</sup>	2.0 <sup>22</sup>	19.6 <sup>22</sup>	29.9 <sup>22</sup>	24.8 <sup>22</sup>	6.8 <sup>22</sup>	5.7 <sup>22</sup>
Central African Republic	1988	1,187	46.8	78.3	48.2	52.2	44.3	75.3	8.0	8.1	8.6	881	74.2	31	2.6
Chad	1993	2,294	48.4	71.1 <sup>23</sup>	37.0	39.5	34.7	...	...	...	...	1,903	83.0	37	1.6
Chile	2003 <sup>24</sup>	6,128	34.3	58.8	38.7	51.3	26.3	29.7	68.2	2.0	—	796	13.0	966	15.8
China	2002	753,600	37.8 <sup>5</sup>	77.7 <sup>5, 10</sup>	58.5	61.8 <sup>22</sup>	53.7 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	...	324,870	43.1	91,550	12.1
Colombia	2003 <sup>24</sup>	20,408	42.6	48.1 <sup>38</sup>	47.2	56.1	38.9	43.9	49.8	6.0	0.3	3,941 <sup>39</sup>	19.4 <sup>39</sup>	2,924 <sup>39</sup>	14.4 <sup>39</sup>
Comoros	1996	252	38.9	59.2	37.2	44.8	29.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1996	14,082	35.0	47.9 <sup>12</sup>	31.1	40.9	21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo, Rep. of the	1984	563	45.6	54.0	29.5	33.0	26.2	64.3	31.4	1.2	3.1	294	52.2	50	8.8
Costa Rica	2003	1,758	35.4	59.4 <sup>40</sup>	43.0	56.3	30.1	27.9	69.5	2.6	—	261	14.8	270	15.3
Côte d'Ivoire	1988	4,263	32.3	66.6	39.4	52.2	26.0	...	...	...	...	2,628	61.6	100	2.3
Croatia	2004	1,836	45.3	58.9	40.8	46.5	35.6	20.5 <sup>35</sup>	75.9 <sup>35</sup>	3.6 <sup>35</sup>	—	269	14.7	339	18.5
Cuba	2002 <sup>4</sup>	4,024	37.7	45.4 <sup>23</sup>	35.8	44.7	27.0	...	...	...	...	1,065	26.5	644	16.0
Cyprus <sup>41</sup>	2003	341	44.7	70.6	49.6	56.7	42.9	20.2	76.3	3.5	—	17	5.0	40	11.7
Czech Republic	2004	5,138	44.1	70.9 <sup>34</sup>	50.3	57.7	43.3	16.1	82.7	0.7	0.5	208	4.0	1,413	27.5
Denmark	2002	2,893	46.9	77.8 <sup>42</sup>	53.9	57.9	49.9	8.2	91.0	0.8	—	102	3.5	468	16.2
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	1997	33.4	45.8	65.6 <sup>23</sup>	45.8	49.4	42.1	31.9	65.6	1.9	0.6	6.1	18.3	2.5	7.6
Dominican Republic	2002	3,702	38.7	55.1 <sup>2</sup>	43.1	52.0	33.9	42.9 <sup>33</sup>	55.2 <sup>33</sup>	1.9 <sup>33</sup>	— <sup>33</sup>	512	13.8	562	15.2
East Timor	2001	250 <sup>4, 23</sup>	31.6 <sup>4, 23</sup>	56.0 <sup>4, 23</sup>	31.4 <sup>4, 23</sup>	42.7 <sup>4, 23</sup>	20.0 <sup>4, 23</sup>	61.0	17.4	21.2	0.4	...	73.2 <sup>4</sup>	...	4.8 <sup>4, 43</sup>
Ecuador	2003 <sup>44</sup>	3,992	41.1	70.4	46.6	55.4	37.9	34.3	61.3	4.4	—	349	8.7	578	14.5
Egypt	2001 <sup>24</sup>	19,253	21.9	46.9	30.0	45.8	13.5	29.4 <sup>34</sup>	60.2 <sup>34</sup>	10.4 <sup>34</sup>	— <sup>34</sup>	4,922 <sup>34</sup>	24.8 <sup>34</sup>	2,377 <sup>34</sup>	12.0 <sup>34</sup>
El Salvador	2003	2,707	40.3	64.4	40.8	51.1	31.4	32.6	53.5	8.7	5.2	516	19.1	477	17.6
Equatorial Guinea	1983	103	35.7	66.7	39.2	52.5	26.9	29.0	16.0	29.9	25.1	59.4	57.9	1.8	1.8
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	2003	661	49.0	69.8	48.7	53.9	44.3	8.5	91.1	0.4	—	37	5.6	150	22.7









**Employment and labour** (continued)

country	year	economically active population										distribution by economic sector			
		total ( <sup>000</sup> )	participation rate (%)		activity rate (%)			employment status (%)				agriculture, forestry, fishing		manufacturing; mining, quarrying; public utilities	
			female	ages 15–64	total	male	female	employers, self- employed	employees	unpaid family workers	other	number ( <sup>000</sup> )	% of econ. active	number ( <sup>000</sup> )	% of econ. active
New Zealand	2003 <sup>24</sup>	2,015	45.7	74.5	50.3	55.5	45.2	18.6	80.7	0.7	—	157	7.8	290	14.4
Nicaragua	2001	1,900	30.8	61.7 <sup>25</sup>	36.5	50.8	22.4	...	...	...	...	596 <sup>35</sup>	28.1 <sup>35</sup>	277 <sup>35</sup>	13.1 <sup>35</sup>
Niger	1988 <sup>90</sup>	2,316	20.4	55.2	31.9	51.1	13.0	51.4	5.0	40.3	3.3	1,764	76.2	73	3.1
Nigeria	1986 <sup>24</sup>	30,766	33.3	58.8	31.1	41.1	20.9	64.6	18.8	10.7	5.9	13,259	43.1	1,401	4.6
Northern Mariana Islands	2000	44.5	54.2	84.1 <sup>10</sup>	64.2	63.7	64.7	1.0	98.9	0.1	—	0.6	1.4	17.4 <sup>55</sup>	39.1 <sup>55</sup>
Norway	2003	2,373	47.0	79.3	52.0	55.6	48.4	7.0	92.5	0.3	0.2	83	3.5	327	13.8
Oman	2003 <sup>4</sup>	737	15.4	...	31.5	47.4	11.1	11.4 <sup>54, 91</sup>	87.8 <sup>54, 91</sup>	...	0.8 <sup>54, 91</sup>	58	7.9	84	11.4
Pakistan	2001–02 <sup>24</sup>	42,388	16.1	51.6	29.6	48.0	9.9	39.3	39.9	20.8	—	16,366	38.6	5,719	13.5
Palau	2000	9.6	38.1	67.5 <sup>10</sup>	50.2	56.9	42.2	1.1	98.5	0.4	—	0.7 <sup>28</sup>	7.0 <sup>28</sup>	0.1 <sup>17, 29</sup>	0.7 <sup>17, 29</sup>
Panama	2003 <sup>92</sup>	1,251	37.1	67.1	40.1 <sup>53</sup>	50.0 <sup>53</sup>	30.1 <sup>53</sup>	31.7	64.9	3.4	—	189	15.1	106	8.5
Papua New Guinea	2000 <sup>93</sup>	2,413	47.9	73.2	46.5	46.7	46.3	...	...	...	...	1,696	70.3	37	1.5
Paraguay	2002	1,980	32.1	61.4	38.4	51.7	24.8	44.6	47.6	5.4	1.4	532	26.8	224	11.3
Peru	2002	12,892 <sup>53</sup>	42.0 <sup>53</sup>	72.6 <sup>53</sup>	48.2 <sup>53</sup>	56.2 <sup>53</sup>	40.2 <sup>53</sup>	38.8 <sup>35, 94, 95</sup>	51.1 <sup>35, 94, 95</sup>	3.8 <sup>35, 94, 95</sup>	6.3 <sup>35, 94, 95</sup>	2,693 <sup>77</sup>	32.5 <sup>77</sup>	1,091 <sup>77</sup>	13.2 <sup>77</sup>
Philippines	2004	35,830	37.4 <sup>53</sup>	67.1 <sup>23</sup>	41.5 <sup>53</sup>	52.0 <sup>53</sup>	31.0 <sup>53</sup>	36.0	52.8	11.2	—	11,444	31.9	3,280	9.2
Poland	2003	16,945	46.0	64.4	44.4	49.5	39.6	21.7	73.0	5.3	—	2,508	14.8	3,089	18.2
Portugal	2003 <sup>24</sup>	5,470	45.9	73.0	52.4	58.5	46.6	24.9	73.1	1.6	0.4	642	11.7	1,069	19.5
Puerto Rico	2002	1,356	42.6	54.3 <sup>27</sup>	35.1 <sup>53</sup>	42.0 <sup>53</sup>	28.8 <sup>53</sup>	14.3	85.1	0.6	—	23	1.7	152	11.2
Qatar	1997	280	13.5	73.6	53.7	70.8	21.0	1.2	98.7	—	0.1	7.1 <sup>5</sup>	2.2 <sup>5</sup>	59.1 <sup>5</sup>	18.3 <sup>5</sup>
Réunion	1999	298	44.8	63.9	42.2	47.3	37.2	...	...	...	...	10	3.2	13 <sup>17</sup>	4.5 <sup>17</sup>
Romania	2003	9,914	44.9	62.4	45.6	51.5	40.0	22.5	62.5	14.8	0.2	3,292	33.2	2,324	23.4
Russia	2003	72,212	48.6	69.6	50.1	55.3	45.5	6.9	92.6	0.1	0.4	6,651	9.2	16,468	22.8
Rwanda	2002	3,418	55.2	52.1 <sup>96</sup>	42.0	39.4	44.4	75.6	7.4	14.9	2.1	2,951	86.3	51	1.5
St. Kitts and Nevis	1991	16.9 <sup>4</sup>	44.4 <sup>4</sup>	70.5 <sup>4</sup>	41.6 <sup>4</sup>	47.1 <sup>4</sup>	36.3 <sup>4</sup>	14.8 <sup>4</sup>	81.9 <sup>4</sup>	1.0 <sup>4</sup>	2.3 <sup>4</sup>	2.4 <sup>4, 45</sup>	14.7 <sup>4, 45</sup>	1.7 <sup>4, 45</sup>	10.5 <sup>4, 45</sup>
St. Lucia	2000	76.0	47.2	74.0 <sup>53</sup>	48.6 <sup>53</sup>	52.3 <sup>53</sup>	45.1 <sup>53</sup>	33.1	64.1	0.9	1.9	13.2	17.4	6.9	9.1
St. Vincent	1991	41.7	35.9	67.5	39.1	50.3	28.0	18.2	59.6	2.1	20.1	8.4	20.1	3.5	8.4
Samoa	2001	52.9	30.6	50.7 <sup>23</sup>	30.0	39.9	19.1	...	...	...	...	26.8 <sup>4, 30</sup>	63.0 <sup>4, 30</sup>	1.9 <sup>4, 30</sup>	4.5 <sup>4, 30</sup>
San Marino	2003	20.0 <sup>99</sup>	41.6	78.3 <sup>25</sup>	66.2	79.2	53.8	11.5	88.5	—	—	0.1	0.4	6.3	31.5
São Tomé and Príncipe	2001	42.9 <sup>4</sup>	33.8	43.7 <sup>32</sup>	31.2	41.7	20.9	47.5	49.3	2.2	1.0	13.5	31.5	2.9	6.7
Saudi Arabia	2003	7,437	...	54.3	32.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	7.8	860	11.6
Senegal	1995	3,508	38.3	62.1 <sup>12</sup>	42.2	52.0	32	...	...	...	...	2,719	77.5	259 <sup>13</sup>	7.4 <sup>13</sup>
Serbia <sup>85, 100</sup>	2002	2,241 <sup>4</sup>	41.8	33.8 <sup>10</sup>	27.8	33.2	22.6	...	...	...	...	160	7.1	684	30.5
Seychelles	1997	37.4	47.6	77.8 <sup>52</sup>	49.3	52.2	46.5	13.7	79.1	3.1	4.1	1.9	5.0	3.4	9.2
Sierra Leone	1995	1,648	31.7	54.1 <sup>12</sup>	36.5	50.9	22.7	...	...	...	...	964	58.5	319 <sup>13</sup>	19.4 <sup>13</sup>
Singapore	2000	2,192	39.6	73.4	54.6	60.8 <sup>6</sup>	42.6 <sup>6</sup>	12.8 <sup>35, 101</sup>	86.5 <sup>35, 101</sup>	0.7 <sup>35, 101</sup>	— <sup>35, 101</sup>	535 <sup>101</sup>	0.2 <sup>35, 101</sup>	376 <sup>35, 101</sup>	17.5 <sup>35, 101</sup>
Slovakia	2003 <sup>24</sup>	2,629	45.8	69.9	48.7	54.2	43.4	9.6	90.0	0.1	0.3	125	4.8	634	24.2
Slovenia	2003	959	45.9	66.9	48.1	53.2	43.1	9.8	86.0	4.2	—	75	7.8	279	29.1
Solomon Islands	1999	57.5 <sup>102</sup>	27.1 <sup>102</sup>	23.0 <sup>16, 102</sup>	14.1 <sup>102</sup>	19.8 <sup>102</sup>	7.9 <sup>102</sup>	—	33.9 <sup>103</sup>	66.1 <sup>104</sup>	—	7.4 <sup>77, 105</sup>	21.8 <sup>77, 105</sup>	4.7 <sup>77, 105</sup>	13.9 <sup>77, 105</sup>
Somalia	2001–02	3,906	...	56.4	52.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,617 <sup>28</sup>	67.0 <sup>28</sup>	469 <sup>29, 106</sup>	12.0 <sup>29, 106</sup>
South Africa	2003	16,192	46.7	54.4	36.4 <sup>53</sup>	40.0 <sup>53</sup>	33.0 <sup>53</sup>	18.2	80.7	1.0	0.1	1,197	7.4	2,223	13.7
Spain	2003	18,815 <sup>24</sup>	40.5 <sup>24</sup>	68.5 <sup>24, 27</sup>	46.4 <sup>24</sup>	56.3 <sup>24</sup>	36.9 <sup>24</sup>	16.3 <sup>24</sup>	81.4 <sup>24</sup>	1.6 <sup>24</sup>	0.7 <sup>24</sup>	942	5.0	3,123	16.6
Sri Lanka	2000	6,709 <sup>107</sup>	33.8 <sup>107</sup>	60.6 <sup>7, 107</sup>	42.0 <sup>107</sup>	56.7 <sup>107</sup>	27.8 <sup>107</sup>	32.3 <sup>35</sup>	58.2 <sup>35</sup>	9.5 <sup>35</sup>	— <sup>35</sup>	2,381 <sup>35</sup>	31.2 <sup>35</sup>	1,227 <sup>35</sup>	16.1 <sup>35</sup>
Sudan, The	1996	7,983 <sup>108</sup>	30.6 <sup>108</sup>	51.4 <sup>108</sup>	33.7 <sup>108</sup>	47.2 <sup>108</sup>	20.4 <sup>108</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	1999 <sup>109</sup>	85.9	36.9	55.0 <sup>7</sup>	34.6	43.9	25.3	16.3 <sup>8</sup>	71.7 <sup>8</sup>	1.2 <sup>8</sup>	1.8 <sup>8</sup>	4.4	5.3	10.0	11.9
Swaziland	2001	392.0	39.3	60.5 <sup>12, 47</sup>	42.3 <sup>47</sup>	55.0 <sup>47</sup>	30.6 <sup>47</sup>	...	...	...	...	19.1	48.1 <sup>10</sup>	21.9	8.2
Sweden	2003	4,450	48.0	78.1 <sup>27</sup>	49.6	52.0	47.2	9.3	90.3	0.3	0.1	89	2.0	723	16.2
Switzerland	2002	4,180	44.5	81.3	56.2	62.9	49.7	15.1 <sup>35</sup>	82.5 <sup>35</sup>	2.4 <sup>35</sup>	— <sup>35</sup>	165 <sup>35</sup>	4.0 <sup>35</sup>	662 <sup>35</sup>	16.1 <sup>35</sup>
Syria	2002 <sup>24</sup>	5,460	21.4	54.9	31.9	48.9	14.0	27.7 <sup>54</sup>	55.5 <sup>54</sup>	16.8 <sup>54</sup>	— <sup>54</sup>	1,462	26.8	661	12.1
Taiwan	2003 <sup>24</sup>	10,076	41.4	63.9	44.8	51.5	37.8	20.7	72.1	7.2	—	696	6.9	2,633	26.1
Tajikistan	2003	1,932	46.5 <sup>47</sup>	51.7 <sup>112</sup>	29.1	32.5 <sup>47</sup>	28.2 <sup>47</sup>	...	...	...	...	1,275	66.0	115	6.0
Tanzania	2001	17,828	51.0	77.7 <sup>32</sup>	53.0 <sup>53</sup>	52.7 <sup>53</sup>	53.3 <sup>53</sup>	8.3	6.9	3.8	81.0	13,890	77.9	289	1.6
Thailand	2003	35,311	45.0	73.0 <sup>23</sup>	55.1	60.9	49.4	34.8	40.5	24.6	0.1	15,561 <sup>14, 113</sup>	44.9 <sup>14, 113</sup>	5,231 <sup>14, 113</sup>	15.1 <sup>14, 113</sup>
Togo	1995	1,575	35.4	57.1 <sup>12</sup>	38.1	49.7	26.7	...	...	...	...	1,059	67.2	183 <sup>13</sup>	11.6 <sup>13</sup>
Tonga	1996	33.9	36.0	60.4	35.3	44.6	25.8	33.7 <sup>22</sup>	45.4 <sup>22</sup>	16.8 <sup>22</sup>	4.1 <sup>22</sup>	10.0	29.3	7.3	21.4
Trinidad and Tobago	2002	586	39.1	66.9	45.3 <sup>53</sup>	55.8 <sup>53</sup>	35.1 <sup>53</sup>	20.8	77.3	1.0	0.9	36	6.2	80	13.7
Tunisia	2003	3,460	25.5	48.2 <sup>23</sup>	35.2	52.3	18.0	...	...	...	...	510 <sup>57</sup>	21.6 <sup>57</sup>	418 <sup>57</sup>	17.7 <sup>57</sup>
Turkey	2003	23,641	27.7	51.1	33.2 <sup>53</sup>	47.6 <sup>53</sup>	18.6 <sup>53</sup>	29.8	50.6	19.6	—	7,165	30.3	3,847	16.3
Turkmenistan	1996	1,680	40.0	71.9 <sup>114</sup>	36.1	43.9	28.5	...	...	...	...	892 <sup>4, 6</sup>	48.5 <sup>4, 6</sup>	227 <sup>4, 6</sup>	12.3 <sup>4, 6</sup>
Tuvalu	2002	3.2 <sup>115</sup>	42.4	53.0 <sup>23</sup>	33.9	39.4	28.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	1996	9,636	39.9	68.9 <sup>12</sup>	44.0	53.2	34.8	42.0 <sup>34</sup>	15.0 <sup>34</sup>	39.0 <sup>34</sup>	4.0 <sup>34</sup>	7,440	77.2	637 <sup>13</sup>	6.6 <sup>13</sup>
Ukraine	2003	22,614	48.9	65.8	47.4 <sup>53</sup>	52.5 <sup>53</sup>	43.1 <sup>53</sup>	10.9	87.6	1.5	—	3,883	17.2	5,101	22.6
United Arab Emirates	2003	2,191	17.1 <sup>11</sup>	72.6 <sup>23</sup>	54.2	73.4 <sup>11</sup>	19.4 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	168	7.7	364	16.6
United Kingdom	2003	29,595	45.5	78.8 <sup>68</sup>	49.7	55.5	44.2	11.9	87.5	0.3	0.3	420 <sup>116</sup>	1.4 <sup>116</sup>	3,857 <sup>116</sup>	12.8 <sup>116</sup>
United States	2003 <sup>24</sup>	146,510	46.6	74.6 <sup>27</sup>	50.4	54.7	46.2	7.5	92.4	0.1	—	2,275	1.6	18,620	12.7
Uruguay	2003 <sup>117</sup>	1,269	45.0	72.4 <sup>67</sup>	46.9	54.4	40.1	28.5 <sup>24</sup>	70.2 <sup>24</sup>	1.3 <sup>24</sup>	— <sup>24</sup>	472 <sup>4</sup>	3.8 <sup>24</sup>	152 <sup>24</sup>	12.3 <sup>24</sup>
Uzbekistan	2001	9,136	...	70.4 <sup>114</sup>	36.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,083	34.3	1,145	12.7
Vanuatu	1999	76.4	44.9	75.1	40.9	44.0	37.0	...	...	...	...	58.7 <sup>118</sup>	76.8 <sup>118</sup>	0.9	1.2
Venezuela	2002	11,674	39.6	72.1	46.4	55.7	37.7	28.0 <sup>5</sup>	68.0 <sup>5</sup>	0.5 <sup>5</sup>	3.5 <sup>5</sup>	949 <sup>24</sup>	8.2 <sup>24</sup>	1,249 <sup>24</sup>	10.8 <sup>24</sup>
Vietnam	2003	41,900	48.5 <sup>53</sup>	...	51.8	53.9	49.7	41.4	21.9	35.9	0.8	23,100	55.1	4,900	11.7
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2000	51.0	49.9	65.2 <sup>10</sup>	47.0	49.3	44.8	10.8	88.7	0.5	—	0.3	0.6	2.8 <sup>55</sup>	5.5 <sup>55</sup>
West Bank	2003	555	16.2 <sup>121</sup>	42.3 <sup>23</sup>	23.6	36.3 <sup>121</sup>	7.2 <sup>121</sup>	33.3	55.3	11.4	—	93 <sup>121</sup>	11.6 <sup>121</sup>	75 <sup>121</sup>	9.5 <sup>121</sup>
Western Sahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	1999	4,091	23.7	47.8	24.2 <sup>53</sup>	36.2 <sup>53</sup>	11.7 <sup>53</sup>	33.2	41.6	0.3	24.9	1,959	48.0	165	4.0
Zambia	1996	3,507	30.3	54.5	36.1										

1979. <sup>1</sup>1992-93. <sup>2</sup>Services includes finance, real estate and public administration, defense. <sup>3</sup>Employed persons only. <sup>4</sup>2001. <sup>5</sup>1998. <sup>6</sup>7ages 15-59. <sup>7</sup>1987. <sup>8</sup>Services includes transportation, communications; trade, hotels, restaurants; and finance, real estate. <sup>9</sup>Over age 15. <sup>10</sup>11995. <sup>11</sup>Over age 10. <sup>12</sup>Manufacturing; mining, quarrying; public utilities includes construction. <sup>13</sup>Services includes transportation, communications; trade, hotels, restaurants; finance, real estate; and public administration, defense. <sup>14</sup>Services includes public administration, defense. <sup>15</sup>Over age 13. <sup>16</sup>Excludes public utilities. <sup>17</sup>Includes public utilities. <sup>18</sup>Mostly unemployed. <sup>19</sup>2007. <sup>20</sup>Unemployed. <sup>21</sup>2000. <sup>22</sup>Over age 14. <sup>23</sup>Excludes some or all classes or elements of the military. <sup>24</sup>1999. <sup>25</sup>Based on census. <sup>26</sup>7ages 16-64. <sup>27</sup>Includes mining, quarrying. <sup>28</sup>Excludes mining, quarrying. <sup>29</sup>301991. <sup>30</sup>Based on July labour force survey. <sup>31</sup>Over age 9. <sup>32</sup>2004. <sup>33</sup>2002. <sup>34</sup>2003. <sup>35</sup>2003. <sup>36</sup>2003. <sup>37</sup>Unemployed, not previously employed. <sup>38</sup>2003. <sup>39</sup>Excludes ages 11 and under. <sup>40</sup>2003. <sup>41</sup>Republic of Cyprus only. <sup>42</sup>2003. <sup>43</sup>Manufacturing; mining, quarrying; public utilities includes construction. <sup>44</sup>Urban population only. <sup>45</sup>1994. <sup>46</sup>Employers, self-employed includes unpaid family workers. <sup>47</sup>1996. <sup>48</sup>Services includes public utilities. <sup>49</sup>Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. <sup>50</sup>2003. <sup>51</sup>2003. <sup>52</sup>2003. <sup>53</sup>2003. <sup>54</sup>2003. <sup>55</sup>2003. <sup>56</sup>2003. <sup>57</sup>2003. <sup>58</sup>2003. <sup>59</sup>2003. <sup>60</sup>2003. <sup>61</sup>2003. <sup>62</sup>2003. <sup>63</sup>2003. <sup>64</sup>2003. <sup>65</sup>2003. <sup>66</sup>2003. <sup>67</sup>2003. <sup>68</sup>2003. <sup>69</sup>2003. <sup>70</sup>2003. <sup>71</sup>2003. <sup>72</sup>2003. <sup>73</sup>2003. <sup>74</sup>2003. <sup>75</sup>2003. <sup>76</sup>2003. <sup>77</sup>2003. <sup>78</sup>2003. <sup>79</sup>2003. <sup>80</sup>2003. <sup>81</sup>2003. <sup>82</sup>2003. <sup>83</sup>2003. <sup>84</sup>2003. <sup>85</sup>2003. <sup>86</sup>2003. <sup>87</sup>2003. <sup>88</sup>2003. <sup>89</sup>2003. <sup>90</sup>2003. <sup>91</sup>2003. <sup>92</sup>2003. <sup>93</sup>2003. <sup>94</sup>2003. <sup>95</sup>2003. <sup>96</sup>2003. <sup>97</sup>2003. <sup>98</sup>2003. <sup>99</sup>2003. <sup>100</sup>2003. <sup>101</sup>2003. <sup>102</sup>2003. <sup>103</sup>2003. <sup>104</sup>2003. <sup>105</sup>2003. <sup>106</sup>2003. <sup>107</sup>2003. <sup>108</sup>2003. <sup>109</sup>2003. <sup>110</sup>2003. <sup>111</sup>2003. <sup>112</sup>2003. <sup>113</sup>2003. <sup>114</sup>2003. <sup>115</sup>2003. <sup>116</sup>2003. <sup>117</sup>2003. <sup>118</sup>2003. <sup>119</sup>2003. <sup>120</sup>2003. <sup>121</sup>2003. <sup>122</sup>2003. <sup>123</sup>2003. <sup>124</sup>2003. <sup>125</sup>2003. <sup>126</sup>2003. <sup>127</sup>2003. <sup>128</sup>2003. <sup>129</sup>2003. <sup>130</sup>2003. <sup>131</sup>2003. <sup>132</sup>2003. <sup>133</sup>2003. <sup>134</sup>2003. <sup>135</sup>2003. <sup>136</sup>2003. <sup>137</sup>2003. <sup>138</sup>2003. <sup>139</sup>2003. <sup>140</sup>2003. <sup>141</sup>2003. <sup>142</sup>2003. <sup>143</sup>2003. <sup>144</sup>2003. <sup>145</sup>2003. <sup>146</sup>2003. <sup>147</sup>2003. <sup>148</sup>2003. <sup>149</sup>2003. <sup>150</sup>2003. <sup>151</sup>2003. <sup>152</sup>2003. <sup>153</sup>2003. <sup>154</sup>2003. <sup>155</sup>2003. <sup>156</sup>2003. <sup>157</sup>2003. <sup>158</sup>2003. <sup>159</sup>2003. <sup>160</sup>2003. <sup>161</sup>2003. <sup>162</sup>2003. <sup>163</sup>2003. <sup>164</sup>2003. <sup>165</sup>2003. <sup>166</sup>2003. <sup>167</sup>2003. <sup>168</sup>2003. <sup>169</sup>2003. <sup>170</sup>2003. <sup>171</sup>2003. <sup>172</sup>2003. <sup>173</sup>2003. <sup>174</sup>2003. <sup>175</sup>2003. <sup>176</sup>2003. <sup>177</sup>2003. <sup>178</sup>2003. <sup>179</sup>2003. <sup>180</sup>2003. <sup>181</sup>2003. <sup>182</sup>2003. <sup>183</sup>2003. <sup>184</sup>2003. <sup>185</sup>2003. <sup>186</sup>2003. <sup>187</sup>2003. <sup>188</sup>2003. <sup>189</sup>2003. <sup>190</sup>2003. <sup>191</sup>2003. <sup>192</sup>2003. <sup>193</sup>2003. <sup>194</sup>2003. <sup>195</sup>2003. <sup>196</sup>2003. <sup>197</sup>2003. <sup>198</sup>2003. <sup>199</sup>2003. <sup>200</sup>2003. <sup>201</sup>2003. <sup>202</sup>2003. <sup>203</sup>2003. <sup>204</sup>2003. <sup>205</sup>2003. <sup>206</sup>2003. <sup>207</sup>2003. <sup>208</sup>2003. <sup>209</sup>2003. <sup>210</sup>2003. <sup>211</sup>2003. <sup>212</sup>2003. <sup>213</sup>2003. <sup>214</sup>2003. <sup>215</sup>2003. <sup>216</sup>2003. <sup>217</sup>2003. <sup>218</sup>2003. <sup>219</sup>2003. <sup>220</sup>2003. <sup>221</sup>2003. <sup>222</sup>2003. <sup>223</sup>2003. <sup>224</sup>2003. <sup>225</sup>2003. <sup>226</sup>2003. <sup>227</sup>2003. <sup>228</sup>2003. <sup>229</sup>2003. <sup>230</sup>2003. <sup>231</sup>2003. <sup>232</sup>2003. <sup>233</sup>2003. <sup>234</sup>2003. <sup>235</sup>2003. <sup>236</sup>2003. <sup>237</sup>2003. <sup>238</sup>2003. <sup>239</sup>2003. <sup>240</sup>2003. <sup>241</sup>2003. <sup>242</sup>2003. <sup>243</sup>2003. <sup>244</sup>2003. <sup>245</sup>2003. <sup>246</sup>2003. <sup>247</sup>2003. <sup>248</sup>2003. <sup>249</sup>2003. <sup>250</sup>2003. <sup>251</sup>2003. <sup>252</sup>2003. <sup>253</sup>2003. <sup>254</sup>2003. <sup>255</sup>2003. <sup>256</sup>2003. <sup>257</sup>2003. <sup>258</sup>2003. <sup>259</sup>2003. <sup>260</sup>2003. <sup>261</sup>2003. <sup>262</sup>2003. <sup>263</sup>2003. <sup>264</sup>2003. <sup>265</sup>2003. <sup>266</sup>2003. <sup>267</sup>2003. <sup>268</sup>2003. <sup>269</sup>2003. <sup>270</sup>2003. <sup>271</sup>2003. <sup>272</sup>2003. <sup>273</sup>2003. <sup>274</sup>2003. <sup>275</sup>2003. <sup>276</sup>2003. <sup>277</sup>2003. <sup>278</sup>2003. <sup>279</sup>2003. <sup>280</sup>2003. <sup>281</sup>2003. <sup>282</sup>2003. <sup>283</sup>2003. <sup>284</sup>2003. <sup>285</sup>2003. <sup>286</sup>2003. <sup>287</sup>2003. <sup>288</sup>2003. <sup>289</sup>2003. <sup>290</sup>2003. <sup>291</sup>2003. <sup>292</sup>2003. <sup>293</sup>200

	construction		transportation, communications		trade, hotels, restaurants		finance, real estate		public administration, defense		services		other		country
	number ('000)	% of econ. active	number ('000)	% of econ. active	number ('000)	% of econ. active	number ('000)	% of econ. active	number ('000)	% of econ. active	number ('000)	% of econ. active	number ('000)	% of econ. active	
	139	6.9	111	5.5	442	22.0	251	12.4	111	5.5	417	20.7	97 <sup>19</sup>	4.8 <sup>19</sup>	New Zealand
	74 <sup>35</sup>	3.5 <sup>35</sup>	75 <sup>35</sup>	3.5 <sup>35</sup>	457 <sup>35</sup>	21.6 <sup>35</sup>	52 <sup>35</sup>	2.5 <sup>35</sup>	15	15	422 <sup>15, 35</sup>	19.9 <sup>15, 35</sup>	165 <sup>21, 35</sup>	7.8 <sup>21, 35</sup>	Nicaragua
	14	0.6	15	0.6	209	9.0	2	0.1	15	15	123 <sup>15</sup>	5.3 <sup>15</sup>	117	5.0	Niger
	546	1.8	1,112	3.6	7,417	24.1	120	0.4	15	15	4,902 <sup>15</sup>	15.9 <sup>15</sup>	2,009 <sup>19</sup>	6.5 <sup>19</sup>	Nigeria
	2.8	6.3	1,455	3.3 <sup>55</sup>	9.6	21.5	1.0	2.3	2.6	5.8	7.3	16.5	1,719	3.9 <sup>19</sup>	Northern Mariana Islands
	159	6.7	149	6.3	407	17.2	272	11.5	149	6.3	720	30.3	107	4.5	Norway
	118	16.0	28	3.8	109	14.8	25	3.4	163	22.1	137	18.6	14	2.0	Oman
	2,353	5.6	2,295	5.4	5,776	13.6	346	0.8	15	15	6,027 <sup>15</sup>	14.2 <sup>15</sup>	3,506 <sup>21</sup>	8.3 <sup>21</sup>	Pakistan
	1.2	12.8	0.5 <sup>18</sup>	5.2 <sup>18</sup>	2.9	29.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	12.1	2.5	26.3	0,221	2.3 <sup>21</sup>	Palau
	80	6.4	86	6.9	248	19.8	66	5.3	74	5.9	231	18.5	171 <sup>19</sup>	13.7 <sup>19</sup>	Panama
	48	2.0	25	1.0	358	14.8	31	1.3	32	1.3	86	3.6	100 <sup>19</sup>	4.1 <sup>19</sup>	Papua New Guinea
	142	7.2	86	4.3	417	21.1	68	3.4	87	4.4	370	18.7	55	2.8	Paraguay
	308 <sup>77</sup>	3.7 <sup>77</sup>	364 <sup>77</sup>	4.4 <sup>77</sup>	1,352 <sup>77</sup>	16.3 <sup>77</sup>	197 <sup>77</sup>	2.4 <sup>77</sup>	15	15	2,287 <sup>15, 77</sup>	27.6 <sup>15, 77</sup>	—	—	Peru
	1,654	4.6	2,464	6.9	6,706	18.7	1,039	2.9	1,414	3.9	3,621	10.1	4,209 <sup>19</sup>	11.8 <sup>19</sup>	Philippines
	803	4.7	823	4.9	2,191	12.9	975	5.8	853	5.0	2,373	14.0	3,329 <sup>21</sup>	19.6 <sup>21</sup>	Poland
	584	10.7	214	3.9	1,034	18.9	349	6.4	339	6.2	895	16.4	342 <sup>21</sup>	6.3 <sup>21</sup>	Portugal
	85	6.3	42	3.1	250 <sup>96</sup>	18.4 <sup>96</sup>	44	3.2	15	15	595 <sup>15, 97</sup>	43.9 <sup>15, 97</sup>	166 <sup>21</sup>	12.2 <sup>21</sup>	Puerto Rico
	59.3 <sup>5</sup>	18.4 <sup>5</sup>	9.9 <sup>5</sup>	3.1 <sup>5</sup>	42,6 <sup>5</sup>	13.2 <sup>5</sup>	10,1 <sup>5</sup>	3.1 <sup>5</sup>	43.8 <sup>5</sup>	13.6 <sup>5</sup>	76.1 <sup>5</sup>	23.6 <sup>5</sup>	14,95.19	4.6 <sup>5, 19</sup>	Qatar
	11 <sup>18</sup>	3.7 <sup>18</sup>	5	1.8	25	8.3	16	5.4	30	13.1	54	18.3	124 <sup>21</sup>	41.7 <sup>21</sup>	Réunion
	426	4.3	461	4.7	981	9.9	233	2.3	530	5.3	975	9.8	692 <sup>21</sup>	7.0 <sup>21</sup>	Romania
	4,316	6.0	5,957	8.3	11,024	15.3	4,530	6.3	4,622	6.4	12,915	17.9	5,729 <sup>19</sup>	7.9 <sup>19</sup>	Russia
	42	1.2	30	0.9	94	2.8	11	0.3	26	0.7	156	4.6	57 <sup>19</sup>	1.7 <sup>19</sup>	Rwanda
	1,74.45	10.5 <sup>4, 45</sup>	0.54.45	3.24.45	3,44.45	20.34.45	...	...	2,74.45	16.54.45	3,74.45	22.44.45	0,34.45	2.14.45	St. Kitts and Nevis
	6.0	7.9	4.1	5.4	17.9	23.6	2.3	3.0	7.5	9.9	4.7	6.2	13.4 <sup>19</sup>	17.6 <sup>19</sup>	St. Lucia
	3.5	8.5	2.3	5.5	6.5	15.7	1.4	3.4	15	15	7.7 <sup>15</sup>	18.5 <sup>15</sup>	8,321	20.0 <sup>21</sup>	St. Vincent
	2,04.30	4.84.30	1,94.30	4.54.30	1,94.30	4.44.30	1.4	3.2	15	15	6,64.15.30	15.64.15.30	—	—	Samoa
	1.7	8.4	0.5	2.4	3.2	16.1	0.7	3.4	2.1	10.6	4.8	24.0	0,721	3.2 <sup>21</sup>	San Marino
	4.4	10.2	0.8	1.8	8.8	20.5	...	...	3.3	7.7	9.2	21.5	—	—	São Tomé and Príncipe
	1,084	14.6	308	4.1	1,064	14.3	367	4.9	929	12.5	2,248	30.2	—	—	Saudi Arabia
	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	530 <sup>14</sup>	15.1 <sup>14</sup>	—	—	Senegal
	140	6.3	138	6.2	418	18.7	72	3.2	184	8.2	426	19.0	18	0.8	Serbia <sup>85, 100</sup>
	2.4	6.4	3.6	9.5	6.0	16.0	1.0	2.6	15	15	12,815	34.3 <sup>15</sup>	6,4 <sup>19</sup>	17.0 <sup>19</sup>	Seychelles
	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	365 <sup>14</sup>	22.1 <sup>14</sup>	—	—	Sierra Leone
	115 <sup>35, 101</sup>	5.3 <sup>35, 101</sup>	216 <sup>35, 101</sup>	10.0 <sup>35, 101</sup>	425 <sup>35, 101</sup>	19.8 <sup>35, 101</sup>	348 <sup>35, 101</sup>	16.2 <sup>35, 101</sup>	148 <sup>35, 101</sup>	6.9 <sup>35, 101</sup>	400 <sup>35, 101</sup>	18.6 <sup>35, 101</sup>	116 <sup>19, 35, 101</sup>	5.4 <sup>19, 35, 101</sup>	Singapore
	195	7.4	149	5.7	349	13.3	152	5.8	160	6.1	397	15.1	462 <sup>19</sup>	17.6 <sup>19</sup>	Slovakia
	52	5.4	59	6.2	154	16.1	75	7.8	50	5.2	146	15.2	69 <sup>19</sup>	7.2 <sup>19</sup>	Slovenia
	1,277.105	3.577.105	1,277.105	5.577.105	4,677.105	13.677.105	1,277.105	3.577.105	4,377.105	12.577.105	8,877.105	25.777.105	—	—	Solomon Islands
	626	3.9	563	3.5	2,451	15.1	1,079	6.7	15	15	820 <sup>14</sup>	21.0 <sup>14</sup>	—	—	Somalia
	1,985	10.5	1,027	5.5	3,681	19.6	1,769	9.4	1,097	5.8	3,469 <sup>15</sup>	21.4 <sup>15</sup>	4,581 <sup>19</sup>	28.3 <sup>19</sup>	South Africa
	397 <sup>35</sup>	5.2 <sup>35</sup>	376 <sup>35</sup>	4.9 <sup>35</sup>	988 <sup>35</sup>	12.9 <sup>35</sup>	217 <sup>35</sup>	2.8 <sup>35</sup>	560 <sup>35</sup>	7.3 <sup>35</sup>	3,069	16.3	2,128 <sup>19</sup>	11.3 <sup>19</sup>	Spain
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544 <sup>35</sup>	7.1 <sup>35</sup>	954 <sup>19, 35</sup>	12.5 <sup>19, 35</sup>	Sri Lanka
	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.9	17.3	20.4	4.5	5.4	15	15	27,315	32.3 <sup>15</sup>	14,7 <sup>19</sup>	17.4 <sup>19</sup>	Sudan, The
	5.8	1.5	111	111	12,5 <sup>111</sup>	3.2 <sup>111</sup>	7.5	1.9	15	15	25,315	6.5 <sup>15</sup>	123.9	31.6	Suriname
	239	5.4	111	111	802 <sup>111</sup>	18.0 <sup>111</sup>	593	13.3	243	5.5	1,541	34.6	221	5.0	Swaziland
	247 <sup>35</sup>	6.0 <sup>35</sup>	241 <sup>35</sup>	5.9 <sup>35</sup>	718 <sup>35</sup>	17.4 <sup>35</sup>	675 <sup>35</sup>	16.4 <sup>35</sup>	218 <sup>35</sup>	5.3 <sup>35</sup>	1,019 <sup>35</sup>	24.7 <sup>35</sup>	175 <sup>35</sup>	4.2 <sup>35</sup>	Sweden
	634	11.6	265	4.9	724	13.3	61	1.1	15	15	1,014 <sup>15</sup>	18.6 <sup>15</sup>	638 <sup>21</sup>	11.7 <sup>21</sup>	Switzerland
	702	7.0	484	4.8	2,283	22.7	727	7.2	369	3.7	1,680	16.7	503 <sup>21</sup>	5.0 <sup>21</sup>	Syria
	31	1.6	45	2.3	88	4.6	...	...	28	1.4	296	15.3	54 <sup>19</sup>	2.8 <sup>19</sup>	Taiwan
	152	0.9	112	0.6	1,263	7.1	26	0.1	15	15	1,183 <sup>15</sup>	6.6 <sup>15</sup>	913 <sup>21</sup>	5.1 <sup>21</sup>	Tajikistan
	1,614 <sup>14, 113</sup>	4.74.113	988 <sup>14, 113</sup>	2.84.113	7,160 <sup>14, 113</sup>	20.64.113	846 <sup>14, 113</sup>	2.44.113	903 <sup>14, 113</sup>	2.64.113	2,351 <sup>14, 113</sup>	6.84.113	234.113	0.14.113	Tanzania
	0.5	1.5 <sup>1</sup>	1.2	3.6	2.5	7.4	0.7	1.9	3.7	10.9	331 <sup>14</sup>	21.0 <sup>14</sup>	—	—	Thailand
	69	11.8	42	7.1	95	16.1	44	7.5	15	15	3.6	10.7	4.5	13.3	Togo
	248 <sup>57</sup>	10.5 <sup>57</sup>	96 <sup>57</sup>	4.1 <sup>57</sup>	217 <sup>57</sup>	9.2 <sup>57</sup>	155 <sup>7</sup>	0.7 <sup>57</sup>	15	15	158 <sup>15</sup>	27.0 <sup>15</sup>	62 <sup>19</sup>	10.6 <sup>19</sup>	Tonga
	965	4.1	1,022	4.3	4,052	17.1	738	3.1	1,177	5.0	444 <sup>15, 57</sup>	18.8 <sup>15, 57</sup>	412 <sup>19, 57</sup>	17.5 <sup>19, 57</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago
	1084.6	5.94.6	914.6	4.94.6	1164.6	6.34.6	134.6	0.74.6	294.6	1.64.6	2,181	9.2	2,496 <sup>19</sup>	10.6 <sup>19</sup>	Tunisia
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3344.6	18.24.6	29	1.6	Turkey
	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	1,559 <sup>14</sup>	16.2 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	Turkmenistan
	1,047	4.6	1,494	6.6	3,071	13.6	855	3.8	1,188	5.3	3,915	17.3	2,060	9.1	Tuvalu
	362	16.5	134	6.1	528	24.1	89	4.1	248	11.3	298	13.6	—	—	Uganda
	2,111 <sup>116</sup>	7.0 <sup>116</sup>	1,813 <sup>116</sup>	6.0 <sup>116</sup>	7,040 <sup>116</sup>	23.2 <sup>116</sup>	5,828 <sup>116</sup>	19.2 <sup>116</sup>	15	15	9,255 <sup>15, 116</sup>	30.5 <sup>15, 116</sup>	—	—	United Arab Emirates
	10,138	6.9	9,445	6.4	29,727	20.3	23,627	16.1	6,243	4.3	37,662	25.7	8,774 <sup>21</sup>	6.0 <sup>21</sup>	United Kingdom
	70 <sup>24</sup>	5.6 <sup>24</sup>	61 <sup>24</sup>	4.9 <sup>24</sup>	225 <sup>24</sup>	18.2 <sup>24</sup>	91 <sup>24</sup>	7.3 <sup>24</sup>	91 <sup>24</sup>	7.4 <sup>24</sup>	296 <sup>24</sup>	23.7 <sup>24</sup>	209 <sup>21, 24</sup>	16.8 <sup>21, 24</sup>	United States
	676	7.5	382	4.3	754	8.4	3	3	3	3	2,042 <sup>3</sup>	22.7 <sup>3</sup>	901	10.0	Uruguay
	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.1	4.1	5.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	3.3	5.1	6.7	1,321	1.6 <sup>21</sup>	Uzbekistan
	776 <sup>24</sup>	6.7 <sup>24</sup>	704 <sup>24</sup>	6.1 <sup>24</sup>	2,585 <sup>24</sup>	22.4 <sup>24</sup>	482 <sup>24</sup>	4.2 <sup>24</sup>	15	15	2,933 <sup>15, 24</sup>	25.5 <sup>15, 24</sup>	1,844 <sup>19, 24</sup>	16.0 <sup>19, 24</sup>	Vanuatu
	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	13,200 <sup>119</sup>	31.5 <sup>119</sup>	700 <sup>21</sup>	1.7 <sup>21</sup>	Venezuela
	4.9	9.6	4,255	8.3 <sup>55</sup>	120	120	2.3	4.6	4.9	9.7	27,1120	53.0 <sup>120</sup>	4,519	8.8 <sup>19</sup>	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
	78 <sup>121</sup>	9.8 <sup>121</sup>	341 <sup>121</sup>	4.3 <sup>121</sup>	119 <sup>121</sup>	14.9 <sup>121</sup>	13 <sup>121</sup>	1.7 <sup>121</sup>	71 <sup>121</sup>	9.0 <sup>121</sup>	101 <sup>121</sup>	12.8 <sup>121</sup>	210 <sup>19, 121</sup>	26.4 <sup>19, 121</sup>	West Bank
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Sahara
	238	5.8	123	3.0	437	10.7	30	0.7	358	8.7	310	7.6	470 <sup>19</sup>	11.5 <sup>19</sup>	Yemen
	43	43	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	757 <sup>14</sup>	21.6 <sup>14</sup>	—	—	Zambia
	106	2.1	102	2.1	333	6.7	121	2.4	15	15	579 <sup>15</sup>	11.7 <sup>15</sup>	485 <sup>19</sup>	9.8 <sup>19</sup>	Zimbabwe

agriculture). <sup>70</sup>Unspecified. <sup>71</sup>1986. <sup>72</sup>Includes not adequately defined, military personnel, and unemployed not previously employed. <sup>73</sup>Employed within Liechtenstein only, excluding inward commuters. <sup>74</sup>Employed within Liechtenstein only, including inward commuters. <sup>75</sup>Includes resident foreigners; excludes workers from neighbouring countries. <sup>76</sup>Includes resident foreigners and workers from neighbouring countries. <sup>77</sup>1993. <sup>78</sup>Self-employed and unpaid family workers. <sup>79</sup>Includes employers. <sup>80</sup>Excludes 123,000 unemployed, not previously employed. <sup>81</sup>Includes resident foreign workers; excludes c. 25,00



Crops and livestock

This table provides comparative data for selected categories of agricultural production for the countries of the world. The data are taken mainly from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO's) annual *Production Yearbook* and the online FAOSTAT statistics database (<http://apps.fao.org/default.htm>).

The FAO depends largely on questionnaires supplied to each country for its statistics, but, where no official or semiofficial responses are returned, the FAO makes estimates, using incomplete, unofficial, or other similarly limited data. And, although the FAO provides standardized guidelines upon which many nations have organized their data collection systems and methods, persistent, often traditional, variations in standards of coverage, methodology, and reporting periods reduce the comparability of statistics that *can* be supplied on such forms. FAO data are based on calendar-year periods; that is, data for any particular crop refer to the calendar year in which the harvest (or the bulk of the harvest) occurred.

In spite of the often tragic food shortages in a number of countries in recent years, worldwide agricultural production is probably more often underreported than overreported. Many countries do not report complete

domestic production. Some countries, for example, report only crops that are sold commercially and ignore subsistence crops produced for family or communal consumption, or barter; others may limit reporting to production for export only, to holdings above a certain size, or represent a sampling only.

Methodological problems attach to much smaller elements of the agricultural whole, however. The FAO's cereals statistics relate, ideally, to weight or volume of crops harvested for dry grain (excluding cereal crops used for grazing, harvested for hay, or harvested green for food, feed, or silage). Some countries, however, collect the basic data they report to the FAO on sown or cultivated areas instead and calculate production statistics from estimates of yield. Millet and sorghum, which in many European and North American countries are used primarily as livestock or poultry feed, may be reportable by such countries as animal fodder only, while elsewhere many nations use the same grains for human consumption and report them as cereals. Statistics for tropical fruits are frequently not compiled by producing countries, and coverage is not uniform, with some countries reporting only commercial fruits and others including those consumed for

Crops and livestock

country	crops															
	cereals				roots and tubers <sup>a</sup>				pulses <sup>b</sup>				fruit <sup>c</sup>		vegetables <sup>d</sup>	
	production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		production ('000 metric tons)	
	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007
Afghanistan	2,339	4,840	1,938	1,921	233	...	15,697	15,000	50	42	1,351	1,071	...	514	...	693
Albania	522	494	3,001	3,731	162	165	14,402	18,890	27	23	925	1,062	145	207	627	723
Algeria	1,872	4,133	1,020	1,391	1,057	1,900	15,556	21,111	33	50	513	731	1,490	2,030	2,781	3,761
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	2	10	3,361	3,575	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.5	2
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	555	731	606	490	4,596	1,012	7,503	9,868	77	110	381	289	440	418	259	271
Antigua and Barbuda	...	0.1	1,602	1,625	...	0.4	4,650	4,588	...	...	...	...	10	2	3	3
Argentina	36,570	41,961	3,336	4,270	3,001	2,465	22,681	22,511	354	376	1,113	1,341	7,413	8,096	3,160	3,177
Armenia	298	267	1,588	1,490	356	540	11,086	16,364	4	4	1,331	1,839	222	386	492	808
Aruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	36,455	22,145	2,107	1,179	1,265	1,165	30,006	35,743	2,581	1,216	1,187	867	3,157	3,341	1,940	1,865
Austria	4,708	4,595	5,746	5,664	700	614	30,002	27,057	81	74	2,439	2,055	1,052	1,150	522	547
Azerbaijan	1,514	1,978	2,353	2,719	490	1,178	10,098	17,557	15	23	2,318	2,209	556	607	1,042	1,632
Bahamas, The	—	0.4	2,017	2,222	1	1	4,117	3,849	...	0.1	677	675	28	26	20	26
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	10,444	20,000	...	0.01	1,091	1,010	22	17	10	9
Bangladesh	37,985	44,669	3,263	3,828	3,343	4,627	11,681	13,373	379	302	772	807	1,369	1,413	1,794	2,491
Barbados	—	0.3	2,604	2,590	5	4	12,650	13,771	1	1	1,183	1,788	3	1	12	16
Belarus	4,283	7,016	1,819	2,890	7,992	8,744	12,245	21,198	268	202	1,309	1,249	268	542	1,370	2,160
Belgium	8161	2,519	2,7091	7,887	1,0021	2,878	15,0451	42,253	51	5	1,5511	3,419	420	604	1,124	1,801
Belize	56	56	2,776	2,568	3	4	9,723	11,351	8	7	1,277	954	357	445	9	10
Benin	970	1,221	1,111	1,258	4,153	4,821	10,779	12,629	97	91	710	848	206	120	332	373
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	1	1	20,088	22,222	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	3	3
Bhutan	150	196	1,483	2,338	56	79	10,750	8,876	2	8	800	2,012	56	79	7	26
Bolivia	1,221	1,332	1,579	1,754	1,417	1,233	7,041	6,101	33	56	1,008	1,225	1,238	818	538	328
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,146	1,001	3,169	3,223	374	387	8,107	9,378	17	21	1,162	1,516	83	275	700	759
Botswana	22	48	146	555	13	93	7,193	7,750	16	18	502	522	10	600	17	16
Brazil	50,148	68,832	2,843	3,518	25,743	31,475	13,674	14,558	2,788	3,347	696	848	35,602	36,818	7,265	9,313
Brunei	—	1	1,613	1,200	2	2	4,279	4,411	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	10
Bulgaria	5,526	3,180	2,883	2,072	521	291	10,249	12,956	28	16	664	1,690	687	489	1,488	610
Burkina Faso	2,698	3,736	913	1,148	88	95	7,338	7,293	328	521	3,550	655	73	11	231	241
Burundi	261	279	1,288	1,289	1,518	1,643	6,943	7,030	255	255	904	880	1,609	1,600	240	250
Cambodia	4,201	6,375	2,053	2,404	227	2,078	9,344	19,099	16	60	629	784	321	249	471	487
Cameroon	1,313	1,567	1,863	1,338	3,524	3,840	9,062	5,942	254	295	1,034	1,068	2,000	2,215	1,259	1,349
Canada	49,476	48,773	2,782	2,988	4,352	4,971	27,086	31,278	3,747	4,175	1,771	1,804	819	564	2,340	2,386
Cape Verde	27	12	865	800	10	12	8,477	9,111	4	5	108	128	15	13	15	19
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	2,950	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	0.1
Central African Republic	184	201	1,086	1,092	1,038	1,008	3,711	3,570	31	27	968	900	258	244	65	64
Chad	1,161	3,083	609	1,211	654	697	6,983	7,283	92	122	624	589	113	51	95	99
Chile	2,624	3,694	4,453	6,409	1,072	1,455	17,190	22,305	85	108	1,428	2,046	4,007	5,309	2,607	2,873
China	420,306	460,353	4,835	5,433	187,063	180,312	17,472	17,813	4,841	6,198	1,401	1,762	66,086	94,418	321,830	448,983
Colombia	3,631	3,851	3,248	3,797	4,995	4,450	13,046	13,355	155	146	1,060	1,179	6,553	7,439	1,776	1,593
Comoros	21	21	1,324	1,313	72	77	5,142	5,390	13	14	992	992	63	65	6	4
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1,624	1,522	782	773	16,681	15,538	7,948	7,931	192	178	581	503	2,426	2,384	440	467
Congo, Rep. of the	8	10	782	798	884	974	8,846	8,992	8	9	773	769	219	198	40	98
Costa Rica	288	167	3,857	2,982	217	409	13,703	13,703	16	11	557	750	3,921	4,027	368	469
Côte d'Ivoire	2,019	1,396	1,460	1,710	5,041	7,415	5,549	6,719	8	9	668	692	2,026	2,252	585	643
Croatia	3,017	2,607	4,436	4,648	651	215	9,892	16,814	17	8	1,457	2,344	533	376	472	300
Cuba	841	895	2,720	2,881	1,224	1,356	7,001	7,330	94	71	932	922	2,304	1,932	2,217	2,793
Cyprus	101	70	1,788	1,102	136	138	21,254	24,510	1	0.9	1,377	1,065	277	220	147	138
Czech Republic	6,914	7,066	4,256	4,526	1,338	785	20,597	24,589	99	64	2,341	2,378	486	446	476	298
Denmark	9,211	8,220	6,058	5,676	1,563	1,626	40,807	39,456	148	25	3,378	3,192	42	69	258	257
Djibouti	1,625	0.01	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	273	3	2	24	26
Dominica	—	0.2	1,308	1,448	26	27	9,197	9,291	...	0.1	417	421	66	64	6	7
Dominican Republic	662	750	4,146	4,310	266	236	7,709	7,488	53	54	840	910	1,129	1,450	443	542
East Timor	137	105	1,941	1,103	117	111	4,457	4,054	4	5	826	750	6	7	17	18
Ecuador	1,800	2,226	2,086	2,698	504	482	6,690	5,872	37	49	518	461	7,763	7,198	303	373
Egypt	19,605	22,059	7,277	7,663	2,148	3,041	23,923	25,277	440	412	2,727	3,058	7,037	7,701	14,367	16,041
El Salvador	798	1,050	2,105	2,926	88	31	16,896	6,641	70	99	879	1,049	262	376	146	323
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	105	105	2,848	2,853	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...
Eritrea	216	177	594	454	127	101	3,211	2,623	51	36	587	455	4	2	28	23

subsistence as well. Figures on wild fruits and berries are seldom included in national reports at all. FAO vegetable statistics include vegetables and melons grown for human consumption only. Some countries do not make this distinction in their reports, and some exclude the production of kitchen gardens and small family plots, although in certain countries, such small-scale production may account for 20 to 40 percent of total output.

Livestock statistics may be distorted by the timing of country reports. Ireland, for example, takes a livestock enumeration in December that is reported the following year and that appears low against data for otherwise comparable countries because of the slaughter and export of animals at the close of the grazing season. It balances this, however, with a June enumeration, when numbers tend to be high. Milk production as defined by the FAO includes whole fresh milk, excluding milk sucked by young animals but including amounts fed by farmers or ranchers to livestock, but national practices vary. Certain countries do not distinguish between milk cows and other cattle, so that yield per dairy cow must be estimated. Some countries do not report egg production statistics (here given of metric tons), and external estimates must be based on the numbers of chickens

and reported or assumed egg-laying rates. Other countries report egg production by number, and this must be converted to weight, using conversion factors specific to the makeup by species of national poultry flocks.

Metric system units used in the table may be converted to English system units as follow:

metric tons  $\times$  1.1023 = short tons

kilograms  $\times$  2.2046 = pounds

kilograms per hectare  $\times$  0.8922 = pounds per acre.

The notes that follow, keyed by references in the table headings, provide further definitional information.

a. Includes such crops as potatoes and cassava.

b. Includes beans and peas harvested for dry grain only. Does not include green beans and green peas.

c. Excludes melons.

d. Includes melons, green beans, and green peas.

e. From cows only.

f. From chickens only.

	livestock												country		
	cattle		sheep		hogs		chickens		milke		eggs <sup>f</sup>				
	stock ('000 head)		stock ('000 head)		stock ('000 head)		stock ('000 head)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/animal)			production (metric tons)	
	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007		1999–2001 average	2007
	2,959	4,500	15,593	10,000	—	—	7,000	8,400	1,833	2,035	1,103	904	15,000	18,000	Afghanistan
	719	663	1,929	1,826	97	150	4,000	4,600	803	917	1,823	2,120	22,000	26,700	Albania
	1,596	1,588	17,634	19,500	6	6	108,000	124,000	1,173	1,243	1,300	1,300	101,000	170,000	Algeria
	—	0.1	—	—	10	11	—	40	—	22	800	733	—	0.03	American Samoa
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Andorra
	4,014	4,160	345	340	800	782	7,000	6,900	194	195	485	481	4,000	4,300	Angola
	13	15	18	19	5	3	—	110	5	5	964	973	—	0.3	Antigua and Barbuda
	48,861	50,750	13,588	12,450	4,200	2,270	109,000	96,000	10,212	11,000	4,139	4,773	316,000	480,000	Argentina
	478	620	501	587	75	153	4,000	3,870	446	613	1,730	1,996	21,000	29,960	Armenia
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aruba
	27,296	28,400	114,969	100,000	2,628	2,430	89,000	75,000	10,850	10,350	5,006	5,133	144,000	166,000	Australia
	2,166	1,998	357	312	3,556	3,213	13,000	15,000	3,330	3,145	5,029	5,955	88,000	90,000	Austria
	1,965	2,217	5,321	7,481	21	20	14,000	18,000	1,033	1,301	1,073	1,069	30,000	51,574	Azerbaijan
	1	0.8	6	7	5	5	3,000	3,000	1	0.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.9	Bahamas, The
	12	9	17	41	—	—	—	470	14	11	1,970	1,615	3,000	2,450	Bahrain
	23,884	25,300	1,132	1,560	—	—	140,000	142,000	777	818	206	205	133,000	134,500	Bangladesh
	20	11	13	11	19	20	3,000	3,500	8	7	1,766	1,792	1,000	2,050	Barbados
	4,411	3,989	96	52	3,565	3,642	30,000	27,900	4,688	5,882	2,479	3,907	182,000	179,000	Belarus
	1,132 <sup>1</sup>	2,640	53 <sup>1</sup>	156	2,544 <sup>1</sup>	6,270	16,000 <sup>1</sup>	30,370	1,216 <sup>1</sup>	3,000	1,791 <sup>1</sup>	5,981	75,000 <sup>1</sup>	223,620	Belgium
	56	59	4	6	25	22	1,000	1,600	1	4	627	1,014	2,000	2,850	Belize
	1,482	1,900	660	811	315	344	10,000	15,050	23	30	130	130	7,000	10,845	Benin
	1	0.6	—	—	1	600	—	45	1	1	3,787	3,857	—	280	Bermuda
	355	385	28	18	49	35	—	230	41	41	257	249	—	240	Bhutan
	6,579	7,515	8,743	8,990	2,786	2,490	78,000	80,600	211	320	1,579	1,616	40,000	59,300	Bolivia
	448	515	645	1,000	345	712	2,000	13,300	536	587,000	1,828	2,003	15,000	16,100	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1,570	3,100	370	300	6	8	4,000	4,000	100	102	350	352	3,000	3,150	Botswana
	170,295	207,170	14,608	15,600	31,669	34,080	843,000	999,100	20,396	25,327	1,144	1,224	1,505,000	1,690,000	Brazil
	2	1	2	3	1	2	10,000	15,500	—	0.4	—	412	5,000	7,350	Brunei
	664	628	2,536	1,635	1,459	1,013	15,000	18,000	1,341	1,148	3,170	3,280	84,000	99,000	Bulgaria
	4,767	8,764	6,722	7,321	621	2,763	22,000	27,150	169	193	176	110	18,000	47,530	Burkina Faso
	321	400	215	250	67	70	4,000	4,350	20	17	350	303	3,000	3,000	Burundi
	2,896	3,500	—	—	2,079	2,790	15,000	15,200	20	24	170	170	12,000	13,300	Cambodia
	5,761	6,000	3,734	3,800	1,232	1,350	28,000	31,000	125	130	500	500	13,000	13,400	Cameroon
	13,340	14,155	819	879	12,970	13,810	157,000	165,000	8,120	8,000	7,273	7,962	372,000	392,199	Canada
	22	24	9	11	195	217	—	505	5	6	647	631	2,000	1,950	Cape Verde
	—	1	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	5	Cayman Islands
	3,130	3,378	222	260	678	805	4,000	4,750	63	65	265	262	1,000	1,480	Central African Republic
	5,852	6,820	2,374	2,982	22	27	5,000	5,240	158	184	270	270	4,000	4,725	Chad
	4,061	4,350	4,117	3,420	2,479	3,480	76,000	98,000	2,077	2,450	1,380	1,369	110,000	124,500	Chile
	104,154	116,861	130,536	171,961	440,384	501,583	3,605,000	4,511,613	8,916	32,820	1,807	3,109	19,391,000	25,846,300	China
	24,412	26,000	2,247	3,400	2,147	1,800	104,000	150,000	5,791	6,800	1,016	1,007	339,000	500,000	Colombia
	51	45	20	21	—	—	—	500	5	5	500	500	1,000	776	Comoros
	823	758	925	900	1,050	957	21,000	19,800	5	5	825	833	7,000	6,000	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
	87	110	102	99	46	46	2,000	2,400	1	1	500	500	1,000	1,200	Congo, Rep. of the
	1,358	1,000	3	3	463	550	17,000	19,500	737	790	1,404	1,386	42,000	49,000	Costa Rica
	1,409	1,500	1,451	1,523	336	345	30,000	33,000	25	25	143	127	32,000	35,000	Côte d'Ivoire
	435	483	519	680	1,276	1,489	11,000	7,050	628	860	2,426	3,209	48,000	48,200	Croatia
	4,185	3,750	2,786	2,765	1,549	1,765	28,000	30,000	618	420	1,174	1,200	73,000	105,000	Cuba
	55	58	240	270	419	460	3,000	3,100	140	153	5,854	5,885	11,000	9,500	Cyprus
	1,604	1,390	87	150	3,761	2,741	19,000	14,500	2,797	2,700	5,447	6,470	194,000	87,000	Czech Republic
	1,887	1,579	147	210	12,052	13,599	20,000	16,500	4,643	4,600	7,333	8,288	78,000	78,000	Denmark
	297	297	466	466	—	—	—	—	8	8	350	349	—	—	Djibouti
	13	14	8	8	5	5	—	190	6	6	910	904	—	225	Dominica
	2,026	2,210	106	123	548	580	45,000	47,500	410	755	1,355	1,423	64,000	80,219	Dominican Republic
	174	171	26	25	331	346	1,000	2,200	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,600	East Timor
	4,750	5,050	2,214	1,050	2,801	1,300	125,000	110,000	2,124	2,600	1,916	2,600	67,000	77,500	Ecuador
	3,583	4,550	4,510	5,180	29	30	89,000	96,000	1,702	2,250	1,195	1,275	177,000	240,000	Egypt
	1,136	1,380	5	5	195	451	8,000	14,748	377	495	1,327	1,271	58,000	70,000	El Salvador
	5	5	37	38	6	6	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	190	Equatorial Guinea
	2,150	1,960	2,100	2,120	—	—	1,000	1,380	50	39	195	196	2,000	2,000	Eritrea

## Crops and livestock

(continued)

country	crops															
	cereals				roots and tubers <sup>a</sup>				pulses <sup>b</sup>				fruits <sup>c</sup>		vegetables <sup>d</sup>	
	production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		production ('000 metric tons)	
	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007
Estonia	552	860	1,801	3,029	406	176	14,590	23,840	5	9	1,510	1,898	23	6	58	62
Ethiopia	8,654	13,666	1,146	1,720	4,436	5,600	7,509	7,977	978	1,315	827	1,027	656	647	773	1,010
Faroe Islands	...	...	...	...	2	1	13,636	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	16	16	2,541	2,673	75	87	10,875	10,655	1	1	1,200	1,200	14	13	20	22
Finland	3,548	4,181	3,061	3,695	770	702	24,435	25,700	10	11	1,960	2,432	18	15	234	245
France	63,423	58,707	7,082	6,422	6,386	6,521	38,665	42,649	2,220	931	4,548	3,711	11,275	9,577	8,749	5,819
French Guiana	21	23	2,619	2,864	14	14	5,906	5,854	...	...	...	...	15	13	25	25
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	12	10	12,256	12,011	...	...	...	...	9	6	7	7
Gabon	29	34	1,651	1,663	442	457	5,712	5,811	...	0.2	667	733	292	290	35	35
Gambia, The	176	281	1,337	1,300	7	8	3,000	3,000	3	3	247	244	4	700	9	10
Gaza Strip <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	631	226	1,743	1,381	389	175	11,150	5,797	7	9	770	1,073	494	240	480	199
Germany	46,473	42,295	6,734	6,419	12,547	11,605	42,057	42,000	606	331	3,398	2,829	5,346	2,484	3,798	2,605
Ghana	1,674	1,852	1,264	1,328	13,456	14,953	10,713	10,490	15	15	116	83	2,454	3,592	656	647
Greece	4,692	3,808	3,681	3,601	898	838	19,244	23,343	42	41	1,708	1,630	4,219	3,474	4,302	3,595
Greenland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada	—	0.3	1,000	1,000	4	4	5,274	5,307	1	0.6	983	969	17	15	3	3
Guadeloupe	...	—	...	—	20	12	11,681	10,311	...	0.1	2,600	2,667	143	96	32	41
Guam	...	0.03	2,000	2,333	2	3	14,904	14,611	...	...	...	...	2	620	5	6
Guatemala	1,165	1,195	1,778	1,660	235	317	13,922	19,543	126	137	839	833	1,783	2,124	937	1,015
Guernsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea	1,015	2,601	1,369	1,437	1,204	1,410	5,735	6,472	58	62	853	873	1,008	1,087	479	507
Guinea-Bissau	161	203	1,052	1,472	98	116	7,731	7,607	2	2	622	640	74	63	25	28
Guyana	505	479	3,843	4,435	48	41	10,243	8,182	1	1	1,137	715	57	66	47	42
Haiti	423	380	909	874	756	750	3,924	3,849	74	66	665	641	992	940	214	200
Honduras	589	615	1,325	1,513	37	48	7,345	6,655	66	75	653	708	1,004	1,699	293	652
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	12,158	14,047	4,408	4,781	990	531	21,589	20,917	81	53	1,943	2,530	1,614	1,375	1,792	1,754
Iceland	...	...	...	...	10	13	13,846	18,571	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	4
India	238,070	252,121	2,374	2,523	31,438	34,860	18,719	17,868	13,161	14,500	608	622	43,371	51,142	73,993	72,545
Indonesia	60,484	69,430	3,989	4,446	19,536	22,803	11,989	15,141	286	321	896	1,029	8,638	11,615	6,765	8,678
Iran	14,002	23,097	1,937	2,580	3,526	5,240	20,854	24,952	530	1,066	515	604	12,341	12,102	11,893	15,993
Iraq	1,382	2,710	530	723	633	740	15,652	16,444	77	103	621	558	...	934	...	2,691
Ireland	2,117	1,969	7,547	7,076	497	455	33,024	36,976	12	12	4,891	4,920	25	18	220	225
Isle of Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	184	273	2,237	3,222	403	603	35,354	35,119	12	31	1,943	3,030	1,293	1,310	1,643	1,560
Italy	20,588	20,500	4,963	5,256	2,058	1,858	24,632	25,322	121	172	1,545	1,898	18,087	17,891	15,788	13,587
Jamaica	2	2	1,186	1,177	237	210	16,600	16,117	4	2	1,058	1,084	446	415	191	208
Japan	12,444	12,029	6,121	6,033	4,488	4,113	26,227	26,882	101	86	1,733	1,933	4,034	3,290	12,647	11,938
Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	44	81	2,042	1,298	98	170	26,417	34,000	4	4	1,273	1,000	232	293	828	1,301
Kazakhstan	13,887	20,495	1,155	1,332	1,857	2,415	11,601	15,579	25	56	1,166	1,037	201	224	1,985	2,865
Kenya	2,893	3,755	1,469	1,857	2,063	2,481	8,430	9,061	462	737	435	509	2,238	2,255	1,611	1,664
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	9	10	8,117	7,704	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6
Korea, North	3,554	4,244	2,754	3,355	2,237	2,190	10,396	10,092	290	265	853	757	1,360	880	3,756	3,756
Korea, South	7,606	6,269	6,455	6,106	1,011	885	23,211	22,692	30	13	1,091	1,245	2,608	2,578	11,938	11,222
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	3	4	2,260	2,690	25	24	31,873	27,647	...	...	...	...	11	15	170	205
Kyrgyzstan	1,653	1,419	2,674	2,500	1,057	1,374	15,309	15,701	20	72	1,749	1,576	165	185	832	909
Laos	2,321	3,320	3,000	3,551	204	331	7,869	9,324	15	18	979	1,034	191	168	539	782
Latvia	888	1,535	2,036	2,940	719	642	13,870	15,891	4	2	1,574	1,600	49	37	132	157
Lebanon	123	168	2,355	2,635	272	491	20,655	25,784	13	12	1,368	1,361	892	753	924	753
Lesotho	198	73	930	463	88	96	16,560	17,143	15	8	706	497	13	13	18	20
Liberia	175	155	1,224	1,290	488	613	6,797	5,713	3	4	591	617	161	178	76	89
Libya	217	209	643	637	174	196	21,497	19,600	20	20	1,401	1,397	321	366	862	906
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	...	...
Lithuania	2,350	3,017	2,433	3,007	1,518	576	13,604	10,911	63	56	1,540	1,386	132	55	326	250
Luxembourg	...	151	...	5,162	...	20	...	33,667	...	1	...	2,233	19	23	11	0.8
Macau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macedonia	559	364	2,596	2,365	167	193	12,677	14,051	28	24	1,977	2,344	361	360	535	530
Madagascar	2,756	4,109	1,958	2,511	3,472	3,695	6,662	7,203	96	118	952	1,056	883	769	348	344
Malawi	2,336	3,637	1,506	1,953	4,566	4,050	12,243	13,967	226	260	520	496	518	720	259	310
Malaysia	2,153	2,314	3,028	3,373	467	502	9,333	9,526	...	...	...	...	1,193	1,013	479	511
Maldives	...	0.4	933	3,917	8	8	4,475	4,442	...	0.1	778	750	14	13	30	29
Mali	2,596	3,510	1,056	1,114	103	427	11,174	19,234	126	88	423	373	31	370	303	531
Malta	11	11	4,015	4,500	32	25	18,056	35,714	1	2	2,556	2,612	7	9	61	59
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martinique	...	...	...	...	22	29	11,101	11,098	1	0.9	...	354	336	338	31	31
Mauritania	166															

	livestock												country		
	cattle		sheep		hogs		chickens		milk <sup>e</sup>		eggs <sup>f</sup>				
	stock ('000 head)		stock ('000 head)		stock ('000 head)		stock ('000 head)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/animal)			production (metric tons)	
	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	
	276	245	29	63	304	346	2,000	1,609	646	605	4,682	5,589	17,000	10,810	Estonia
	34,518	43,000	11,541	23,700	25	28	32,000	36,000	1,235	1,580	201	201	32,000	38,000	Ethiopia
	2	2	68	68	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faroe Islands
	335	315	7	6	139	145	4,000	4,300	56	58	1,990	1,966	3,000	3,600	Fiji
	1,060	929	101	110	1,303	1,435	6,000	5,400	2,436	2,300	6,702	7,706	58,000	57,000	Finland
	20,346	19,359	9,754	8,499	14,998	14,736	231,000	161,500	24,931	23,705	5,849	6,240	1,036,000	765,000	France
	9	9	3	3	10	11	...	190	—	270	583	587	...	460	French Guiana
	10	12	—	0.4	34	27	...	200	1	1	1,998	2,077	2,000	1,960	French Polynesia
	36	36	197	196	213	213	3,000	3,100	2	2	250	250	2,000	2,000	Gabon
	350	334	115	150	12	22	1,000	710	8	8	175	175	1,000	830	Gambia, The
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaza Strip <sup>2</sup>
	1,117	1,319	541	816	407	510	8,000	5,920	647	734	1,046	991	21,000	15,600	Georgia
	14,723	12,601	2,746	2,444	26,021	26,530	108,000	108,000	28,285	27,900	6,081	6,923	887,000	800,000	Germany
	1,302	1,427	2,724	3,420	323	239	20,000	31,000	34	37	130	130	21,000	26,370	Ghana
	588	625	9,050	8,803	969	950	29,000	31,200	780	780	3,247	3,647	114,000	100,000	Greece
	...	0.02	21	20	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenland
	4	4	13	13	6	3	...	270	1	0.5	800	800	1,000	920	Grenada
	85	73	3	3	19	30	...	475	—	0.07	500	500	2,000	1,650	Guadeloupe
	...	0.1	—	...	5	5	...	210	...	...	...	...	1,000	750	Guam
	2,500	2,800	270	265	732	212	24,000	27,000	263	292	712	749	81,000	85,000	Guatemala
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guernsey
	2,836	4,181	835	1,331	56	82	12,000	17,830	71	93	185	185	12,000	20,895	Guinea
	509	550	283	321	347	391	1,000	1,700	13	15	170	170	1,000	1,300	Guinea-Bissau
	117	110	130	130	15	14	11,000	21,500	30	30	1,000	1,000	1,000	465	Guyana
	1,390	1,450	147	153	934	1,000	5,000	5,500	40	45	250	250	4,000	4,450	Haiti
	1,790	2,510	14	15	494	490	17,000	19,000	576	1,800	1,001	3,482	42,000	41,000	Honduras
	2	...	—	...	100	...	1,000	...	—	...	2,273	...	...	...	Hong Kong
	845	702	991	1,298	5,216	3,987	29,000	30,303	2,131	1,800	5,740	6,691	178,000	164,000	Hungary
	72	65	477	450	44	42	...	210	106	115	3,893	4,600	2,000	2,800	Iceland
	217,773	177,840	57,900	64,269	17,000	14,000	553,000	505,000	33,733	42,140	943	1,109	1,767,000	2,670,000	India
	11,140	11,366	7,351	9,860	6,089	6,756	814,000	1,345,213	471	637	1,370	1,686	620,000	1,095,320	Indonesia
	8,273	9,776	53,900	52,220	—	—	250,000	420,000	4,676	6,450	1,248	1,500	577,000	880,000	Iran
	1,350	1,500	6,067	6,200	—	...	23,000	33,000	297	400	727	666	12,000	50,000	Iraq
	6,853	6,710	5,311	5,471	1,768	1,588	12,000	13,000	5,221	5,200	4,402	4,751	32,000	33,000	Ireland
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Isle of Man
	393	440	373	455	139	205	28,000	37,500	1,203	1,180	9,761	9,833	88,000	94,650	Israel
	7,010	6,110	10,074	8,227	8,538	9,281	102,000	100,000	11,827	11,000	5,534	6,064	713,000	670,000	Italy
	400	430	1	1	180	85	12,000	12,500	28	22	998	957	7,000	7,300	Jamaica
	4,592	4,398	11	10	9,824	9,759	295,000	288,511	8,419	8,140	6,737	7,454	2,530,000	2,525,000	Japan
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jersey
	66	70	1,666	2,100	—	...	23,000	25,000	155	205	3,461	5,857	49,000	45,100	Jordan
	4,021	5,660	8,785	13,047	984	1,305	18,000	28,100	3,686	5,007	1,958	1,949	94,000	147,700	Kazakhstan
	12,080	12,500	8,023	9,300	320	325	25,000	30,000	2,485	3,500	565	565	60,000	53,000	Kenya
	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	270	Kiribati
	575	577	186	173	3,076	3,300	15,000	22,000	89	90	2,311	2,195	108,490	142,000	Korea, North
	2,191	2,580	1	1	8,266	9,850	100,000	121,000	2,279	2,140	8,410	9,345	490,000	545,000	Korea, South
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kosovo
	21	28	574	900	—	...	30,000	32,500	35	40	5,414	5,333	21,000	22,000	Kuwait
	930	1,117	3,257	3,198	104	79	3,000	4,300	1,077	1,192	2,135	2,038	12,000	20,830	Kyrgyzstan
	1,106	1,337	—	...	1,390	2,260	13,000	21,900	6	7	200	200	10,000	12,800	Laos
	393	377	28	41	407	417	3,000	3,830	822	839	3,943	4,598	25,000	39,000	Latvia
	77	77	354	340	26	15	31,000	35,000	158	180	4,063	4,091	44,000	47,000	Lebanon
	557	695	879	1,025	64	66	2,000	1,850	24	25	250	245	1,000	1,600	Lesotho
	36	38	210	230	127	173	4,000	5,920	1	0.7	130	130	4,000	4,750	Liberia
	133	130	4,466	4,500	—	...	25,000	25,000	136	130	1,208	1,204	56,000	60,000	Libya
	6	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	12	12	4,444	4,259	...	...	Liechtenstein
	856	839	14	36	988	1,127	6,000	9,243	1,723	1,997	3,541	5,005	41,000	52,900	Lithuania
	...	192	...	9	...	97	...	79,150	...	313	...	6,914	...	1,230	Luxembourg
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Macau
	267	254	1,285	818	209	255	3,000	2,264	210	385	2,218	2,968	23,000	17,980	Macedonia
	10,406	9,600	602	715	1,517	1,610	22,000	25,000	533	520	281	306	15,000	14,900	Madagascar
	741	752	110	116	450	458	15,000	15,300	35	36	458	461	19,000	19,500	Malawi
	727	829	146	103	1,912	2,290	129,000	190,000	31	39	367	430	397,000	465,000	Malaysia
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
	6,580	7,917	6,563	8,595	66	71	24,000	33,000	162	194	245	245	12,000	10,500	Mali
	19	19	14	12	77	74	1,000	1,000	48	41	5,374	5,334	6,000	7,000	Malta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
	25	25	34	15	35	20	...	590	2	2	764	777	2,000	1,500	Martinique
	1,520	1,692	8,040	8,850	—	...	4,000	4,200	115	121	350	345	5,000	5,270	Mauritania
	27	29	12	12	11	13	8,000	10,000	5	4	1,201	1,000	5,000	5,250	Mauritius
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mayotte
	30,446	29,000	6,053	7,500	16,473	15,500	475,000	290,000	9,220	9,599	1,362	5,962	1,772,000	2,300,000	Mexico
	14	14	—	...	32	33	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	175	Micronesia
	423	299,105	929	835	646	532	13,000	22,390	561	573	2,221	2,774	32,000	39,300	Moldova
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
	3,549	2,168	14,587	14,815	17	7	...	31	378	335	390	386	—	520	Mongolia
	...	10	...	5	...										



## Crops and livestock

(continued)

country	crops															
	cereals								roots and tubers <sup>a</sup>				pulses <sup>b</sup>			
	production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		yield (kg/hectare)		production ('000 metric tons)		production ('000 metric tons)	
	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007
New Caledonia	4	7	3,732	4,121	21	22	5,739	6,729	...	0.023	644	719	3	1	4	7
New Zealand	888	945	6,309	6,841	517	524	40,468	38,778	52	38	3,036	2,880	1,016	1,002	985	1,176
Nicaragua	693	963	1,646	1,959	83	155	10,200	9,602	162	189	733	821	226	212	28	36
Niger	2,714	3,840	357	424	165	169	18,765	18,969	370	1,023	117	212	49	8	644	710
Nigeria	21,296	30,850	1,123	1,453	65,512	92,718	9,298	10,365	2,193	3,203	421	692	8,962	8,524	7,855	9,869
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1,234	1,250	3,751	3,919	351	380	23,218	27,143	...	...	...	...	27	29	145	169
Oman	6	14	2,300	3,131	16	6	29,573	27,500	...	...	...	...	343	300	185	207
Pakistan	28,421	35,553	2,286	2,756	2,227	3,122	16,625	19,190	931	1,189	588	728	5,120	6,137	4,693	5,509
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	303	364	2,262	1,976	69	95	9,652	10,096	8	9	395	365	837	642	111	274
Papua New Guinea	11	12	4,052	3,727	1,360	1,502	7,485	7,694	3	3	500	500	1,669	890	474	501
Paraguay	1,205	1,845	2,034	2,215	3,422	5,267	13,969	15,438	56	95	784	826	501	445	306	342
Peru	3,568	4,252	3,154	3,643	4,463	4,960	10,568	11,575	170	218	1,032	1,110	3,260	3,814	1,933	2,326
Philippines	16,917	22,730	2,571	3,261	2,576	2,713	6,625	7,179	57	58	737	786	10,694	10,340	4,895	5,879
Poland	25,017	27,365	2,850	3,256	21,179	11,221	17,107	19,700	264	239	1,975	1,972	2,682	1,682	5,695	5,567
Portugal	1,528	1,103	2,747	3,496	1,297	668	15,277	14,881	22	23	589	673	1,902	1,893	2,337	2,342
Puerto Rico	1	0.6	1,737	1,897	10	11	4,156	8,523	1	0.3	1,395	806	185	197	36	46
Qatar	6	7	3,722	3,562	...	0.05	8,667	9,000	...	...	...	...	17	22	50	25
Réunion	17	14	6,724	6,902	7	7	21,486	22,586	1	1	759	759	53	31	57	54
Romania	15,462	7,461	2,717	1,604	3,808	3,498	13,767	12,370	58	27	1,452	718	2,375	1,510	3,465	3,813
Russia	67,190	80,495	1,651	1,839	33,429	36,784	10,369	12,850	1,203	1,301	1,416	1,151	2,944	4,091	13,342	16,516
Rwanda	234	341	861	1,049	2,477	3,104	5,709	6,967	213	247	635	662	2,369	2,580	225	267
St. Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,864	2,809	...	0.2	1,000	1,000	1	1	0.7	0.8
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	11	7	3,987	3,939	...	0.05	2,000	2,000	127	38	1	1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0.1	3,000	3,190	12	14	5,584	5,777	...	0.4	1,000	1,000	52	61	4	4
Samoa	...	...	...	...	21	24	4,782	5,090	...	...	...	...	42	38	0.9	1
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
São Tomé and Príncipe	2	3	2,285	2,308	33	37	8,902	9,080	...	...	...	...	28	27	6	7
Saudi Arabia	2,343	3,089	3,635	4,526	376	570	25,980	23,750	8	8	1,835	1,822	1,184	1,277	1,604	2,103
Senegal	1,040	885	839	823	133	228	5,203	7,808	49	60	358	355	130	158	332	508
Serbia	...	6,125	...	3,218	...	743	...	9,133	...	99	...	2,897	...	1,603	...	1,124
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Sierra Leone	254	739	1,137	1,014	287	398	4,803	4,909	53	63	673	734	166	125	197	235
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21
Slovakia	2,814	2,950	3,555	3,736	376	382	14,047	20,986	53	23	2,280	1,484	238	79	449	329
Slovenia	490	532	4,919	5,358	176	131	19,859	22,847	1	5	2,237	2,005	241	271	67	66
Solomon Islands	5	6	3,999	3,931	138	159	16,760	16,772	4	4	1,301	1,250	17	0.33	7	8
Somalia	384	196	697	417	79	89	10,000	9,519	15	18	260	277	...	74	...	84
South Africa	11,737	9,547	2,512	2,796	1,700	1,947	23,964	26,490	121	91	1,186	1,061	4,912	5,765	2,229	2,033
Spain	20,198	24,135	3,043	3,896	3,173	2,537	25,454	27,882	318	356	677	935	15,571	15,293	12,277	12,676
Sri Lanka	2,839	3,193	3,318	3,822	340	346	8,438	10,066	23	19	907	965	833	668	567	714
Sudan, The	3,973	6,572	532	708	168	476	2,589	5,687	234	257	1,448	1,614	1,117	754	1,834	2,139
Suriname	179	195	3,807	3,749	5	5	13,816	12,929	...	0.2	727	720	76	75	21	22
Swaziland	97	69	1,347	1,146	8	54	1,921	4,936	4	3	591	455	102	108	11	11
Sweden	5,331	5,059	4,493	5,150	965	790	29,559	27,701	76	39	2,525	2,797	35	35	269	323
Switzerland	1,123	1,049	6,210	6,648	534	490	38,414	41,525	10	19	3,582	3,527	565	497	298	293
Syria	4,576	5,453	1,496	1,724	478	640	20,887	21,333	188	307	699	1,026	1,809	1,824	1,806	2,853
Taiwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	499	896	1,265	2,198	287	660	12,283	22,144	6	32	568	3,278	222	261	471	1,083
Tanzania	4,211	5,895	1,371	1,193	8,102	7,809	7,106	6,408	436	479	569	605	1,313	1,102	1,169	1,243
Thailand	30,130	31,702	2,661	2,752	18,199	26,676	16,560	22,758	292	193	840	865	7,785	7,426	3,090	3,339
Togo	737	820	1,043	1,187	1,302	1,417	6,796	6,698	49	55	327	297	49	33	132	142
Tonga	...	...	...	...	27	27	11,713	11,037	...	...	...	...	9	8	23	28
Trinidad and Tobago	7	5	2,785	2,659	6	10	9,504	9,813	2	2	2,252	1,652	61	31	23	19
Tunisia	1,425	2,020	1,329	1,434	313	350	15,378	14,257	67	116	738	1,121	983	1,003	2,008	2,504
Turkey	30,235	30,212	2,171	2,307	5,457	4,281	26,148	27,006	1,377	1,493	882	1,180	10,743	12,390	24,492	24,454
Turkmenistan	1,536	2,886	2,018	2,974	29	159	5,151	5,933	8	11	1,797	1,806	215	274	548	755
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Uganda	2,200	2,631	1,605	1,525	7,936	7,708	7,839	7,397	606	618	689	583	10,028	9,848	543	556
Ukraine	28,878	28,035	2,226	2,127	16,635	19,102	10,391	13,152	702	519	1,661	1,263	1,449	1,539	5,684	7,605
United Arab Emirates	...	0.04	4,730	2,000	11	8	20,033	25,484	...	...	...	...	723	779	1,597	483
United Kingdom	21,691	19,369	6,833	6,771	6,805	5,635	40,141	40,540	832	740	3,597	3,410	329	364	2,911	2,801
United States	334,614	414,066	5,826	6,683	22,235	18,493	39,435	37,312	1,540	2,124	1,897	1,908	30,331	24,962	37,802	38,075
Uruguay	1,949	2,565	3,528	4,275	191	180	12,666	15,385	7	7	978	968	525	524	153	187
Uzbekistan	4,084	6,372	2,603	4,046	708	890	14,016	17,626	17	12	1,704	1,156	1,208	1,539	3,180	4,068
Vanuatu	1	0.8	538	552	39	43	7,959	8,431	...	...	...	...	20	15	10	11,500
Venezuela	2,782	3,402	3,307	3,327	1,135	1,176	13,554	13,262	27	25	796	887	3,018	2,081	1,264	1,413
Vietnam	33,984	39,881	4,084	4,716	4,422	10,720	8,197	13,832	248	255	730	754	4,278	2,848	6,645	7,991
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bank <sup>2</sup>	61	62	1,855	1,930	63	48	29,880	29,166	6	6	906	977	246	176	541	599
Western Sahara	2	...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	689	774	1,087	977	210	232	12,355	12,664	64	83	1,233	1,770	597	826	588	712
Zambia	934	1,537	1,421	1,542	975	1,022	5,687	5,109	16	24	516	480	100	4	265	267
Zimbabwe	2,143	1,251	1,229	649	207	231	4,872	4,831	52	34	765	541	219	222	154	162

	livestock												country		
	cattle		sheep		hogs		chickens		milk <sup>e</sup>					eggs <sup>f</sup>	
	stock ( <sup>0</sup> 000 head)		stock ( <sup>0</sup> 000 head)		stock ( <sup>0</sup> 000 head)		stock ( <sup>0</sup> 000 head)		production ( <sup>0</sup> 000 metric tons)		yield (kg/animal)			production (metric tons)	
	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007	1999–2001 average	2007		1999–2001 average	2007
	110	115	3	2	26	29	1,000	600	4	0.8	600	593	2,000	2,000	New Caledonia
	9,025	9,650	42,153	40,000	364	360	13,000	18,000	12,079	15,842	3,532	3,817	43,000	51,500	New Zealand
	3,254	3,600	4	5	404	123	13,000	18,000	234	646	749	702	19,000	21,456	Nicaragua
	2,217	2,360	4,386	4,750	39	40	24,000	25,000	180	195	400	402	10,000	10,500	Niger
	15,118	16,259	21,000	23,994	5,259	6,730	121,000	166,500	409	468	241	240	425,000	552,800	Nigeria
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Mariana Islands
	1,001	930	2,367	2,400	425	830	3,000	3,350	1,657	1,550	5,461	5,962	49,000	50,500	Norway
	299	310	342	360	—	...	3,000	4,200	24	47	420	553	7,000	9,000	Oman
	22,007	29,600	24,067	26,500	—	...	151,000	182,000	8,040	11,000	1,157	1,200	340,000	452,000	Pakistan
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
	1,412	1,650	—	...	289	300	13,000	15,000	170	187	1,210	1,191	15,000	21,000	Panama
	87	94	6	7	1,600	1,800	4,000	4,000	—	0.2	100	99	4,000	4,800	Papua New Guinea
	9,758	10,000	402	500	2,917	1,600	15,000	17,000	369	375	2,401	2,344	61,000	100,000	Paraguay
	4,931	5,300	14,412	15,000	2,796	3,000	86,000	100,000	1,065	1,500	2,037	2,069	149,000	205,000	Peru
	2,467	2,650	30	30	10,724	13,250	115,000	136,000	10	13	2,305	1,923	443,000	530,000	Philippines
	6,124	5,696	366	332	17,588	18,129	49,000	125,000	12,019	11,800	4,190	4,327	429,000	537,500	Poland
	1,415	1,407	5,671	3,549	2,346	2,295	35,000	37,000	1,966	1,924	5,620	6,264	117,000	119,119	Portugal
	390	380	16	6	118	50	12,000	13,000	377	350	3,660	3,888	15,000	11,500	Puerto Rico
	15	8	192	120	—	...	4,000	4,500	10	5	1,448	1,378	4,000	4,200	Qatar
	28	33	2	1	77	82	12,000	13,500	21	24	951	970	6,000	6,000	Réunion
	3,021	2,934	8,062	7,678	5,946	6,815	70,000	84,991	4,373	5,441	2,608	3,260	276,000	320,932	Romania
	27,936	21,466	12,859	17,508	17,076	15,980	341,000	358,249	32,200	31,950	2,528	3,399	1,900,000	2,093,100	Russia
	766	950	264	470	172	180	1,000	1,800	133	120	725	504	2,000	2,300	Rwanda
	4	5	14	13	4	4	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	220	St. Kitts and Nevis
	12	12	12	13	15	15	...	280	1	1	1,336	1,400	1,000	1,100	St. Lucia
	6	5	13	12	9	9	...	130	1	1	1,371	1,383	1,000	650	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
	28	29	—	...	179	201	...	450	1	2	1,000	1,000	...	260	Samoa
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
	4	5	3	3	2	3	...	350	—	0.1	170	171	...	385	São Tomé and Príncipe
	291	372	7,848	7,000	—	...	117,000	145,000	684	993	8,189	8,898	130,000	174,000	Saudi Arabia
	2,991	3,181	4,572	5,131	263	327	45,000	31,700	102	101	342	3,530	33,000	31,500	Senegal
	...	1,106	...	1,556	...	3,999	...	16,595	...	1,700	...	2,521	...	72,800	Serbia
	2	1	—	...	18	19	1,000	575	—	0.3	564	564	2,000	2,200	Seychelles
	413	300	367	470	53	52	6,000	7,500	21	17	250	270	8,000	8,300	Sierra Leone
	—	0.2	—	—	283	260	2,000	2,700	...	...	...	...	16,000	21,300	Singapore
	671	508	341	333	1,548	1,105	6,000	13,038	1,126	1,000	4,522	5,407	63,000	70,000	Slovakia
	473	451	80	132	585	575	5,000	2,930	633	654	4,066	5,813	23,000	17,100	Slovenia
	13	14	—	...	63	54	...	235	1	1	650	636	...	510	Solomon Islands
	5,176	5,350	13,810	13,100	4	4	3,000	3,400	536	435	399	373	2,000	2,540	Somalia
	13,633	13,500	28,677	25,000	1,559	1,650	119,000	126,000	2,636	3,000	2,943	3,093	328,000	385,000	South Africa
	6,198	6,456	24,185	21,847	22,079	26,034	128,000	137,000	6,184	6,717	5,057	6,850	658,000	883,600	Spain
	1,442	1,223	12	16	71	94	10,000	13,779	222	143	661	601	52,000	51,910	Sri Lanka
	37,081	39,500	45,980	49,000	—	...	37,000	35,000	3,120	5,300	480	384	45,000	47,000	Sudan, The
	128	137	8	8	22	25	3,000	3,800	10	9	1,966	1,700	3,000	2,500	Suriname
	577	585	25	28	30	30	3,000	3,200	36	39	292	289	1,000	1,050	Swaziland
	1,683	1,561	440	505	1,975	1,695	8,000	6,500	3,295	3,000	7,642	8,162	102,000	102,000	Sweden
	1,603	1,565	421	450	1,499	1,650	7,000	8,000	3,898	4,000	5,417	5,692	37,000	39,000	Switzerland
	933	1,150	13,288	21,000	—	—	21,000	24,500	1,111	1,300	2,488	2,600	128,000	170,000	Syria
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taiwan
	1,045	1,480	1,481	1,922	1	0.6	1,000	2,500	286	529	564	710	1,000	6,180	Tajikistan
	17,000	18,000	3,499	3,550	450	455	28,000	30,000	737	850	174	173	34,000	35,100	Tanzania
	4,666	6,481	40	52	6,539	8,381	223,000	209,105	516	684	2,531	2,973	505,000	531,537	Thailand
	277	282	1,528	1,950	289	340	8,000	11,000	9	10	225	225	6,000	8,050	Togo
	11	11	—	...	81	81	...	330	—	0.4	1,484	1,480	...	30	Tonga
	32	30	4	4	48	45	20,000	28,500	10	11	715	629	3,000	3,850	Trinidad and Tobago
	760	710	6,788	7,618	6	6	62,000	64,000	869	982	1,600	1,637	83,000	82,000	Tunisia
	10,949	10,871	29,394	25,400	4	1	245,000	344,820	8,729	11,000	1,647	2,529	636,000	744,000	Turkey
	863	1,948	5,750	15,500	46	30	4,000	7,000	842	1,333	2,075	3,507	15,000	33,900	Turkmenistan
	...	...	—	...	13	14	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	22	Tuvalu
	5,976	7,182	1,102	1,697	1,579	2,000	26,000	23,750	510	795	350	331	20,000	21,000	Uganda
	10,591	6,175	1,074	925	9,270	8,055	118,000	145,600	12,915	12,300	2,475	3,675	511,000	779,600	Ukraine
	96	125	496	615	—	...	12,000	15,500	10	12	192	207	15,000	17,200	United Arab Emirates
	11,052	9,988	41,211	33,582	6,537	4,882	159,000	157,265	14,736	14,450	6,296	7,187	606,000	590,000	United Kingdom
	98,197	97,003	7,071	6,165	60,229	61,860	1,848,000	2,050,000	74,936	84,189	8,108	9,219	4,998,000	5,308,000	United States
	10,446	12,000	13,257	11,000	312	255	13,000	14,000	1,465	1,650	1,739	1,787	35,000	43,000	Uruguay
	5,279	7,043	7,980	10,450	83	92	14,000	24,220	3,614	5,121	1,558	1,737	70,000	37,500	Uzbekistan
	144	156	—	...	62	63	...	360	3	3	206	219	...	370	Vanuatu
	14,445	16,700	779	536	2,823	3,305	128,000	120,000	1,375	1,390	1,315	1,103	150,000	160,000	Venezuela
	4,030	6,840	—	...	20,293	26,500	138,000	150,000	53	243	821	1,666	186,000	225,000	Vietnam
	8	8	3	3	3	3	...	40	2	2	2,703	...	...	160	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
	27	32	647	812	—	...	7,000	12,700	79	95	3,450	3,340	34,000	41,480	West Bank <sup>2</sup>
	—	...	33	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Sahara
	1,284	1,480	4,833	8,420	—	...	31,000	51,000	182	232	601	600	31,000	51,600	Yemen
	2,709	2,610	137	152	324	340	29,000	30,000	63	65	300	302	46,000	46,900	Zambia
	5,840	5,400	623	610	444	630	18,000	23,000	307	250	308	313	21,000	22,000	Zimbabwe

<sup>1</sup>Belgium includes Luxembourg. <sup>2</sup>West Bank includes Gaza Strip.









	natural gas				crude petroleum								country	
	published proven reserves, 2007 ('000,000-000 cu m)	production		consumption		reserves		production, 2004 ('000,000 barrels)	consumption, 2004 ('000,000 barrels)	consumption per capita (barrels)	refining capacity, 2007 ('000 barrels per day)	pipelines (2006) length (km)		
		natural gas, 2004 ('000,000 cu m)	manufactured gas, 2004 ('000,000 cu m)	natural gas, 2004 ('000,000 cu m)	natural gas per capita (cu m)	published proven, 2007 ('000,000 barrels)	years to exhaust proven reserves, 2004					petro-leum		gas
...	...	...	117	923	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	Estonia
25	...	...	3.5	4.7	...	0.4	...	...	5.6	0.1	—	—	—	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Faroe Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji
—	—	1,533	...	4,769	940	...	...	...	78	15.2	252	—	694	Finland
9.7	1,374 <sup>7</sup>	8,847 <sup>7</sup>	...	49,845 <sup>7</sup>	804 <sup>7</sup>	122	15	8.3	632 <sup>7</sup>	10.2 <sup>7</sup>	1,979	7,913 <sup>7</sup>	14,588 <sup>7</sup>	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	French Guiana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	French Polynesia
28	126	32	...	126	92.4	2,000	32	78	5.3	3.9	17	1,354	272	Gabon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Gambia, The
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Gaza Strip
8.5	12	—	...	1,077	207	35	51	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	1,010	1,349	Georgia
255	22,564	19,596	...	120,583	1,461	367	17	25	811	9.8	2,428	7,373	25,072	Germany
23	...	122	...	...	...	15	...	...	13	0.6	45	13	316	Ghana
1.0	34	1,300	...	2,658	241	5.0	8	0.8	134	12.1	413	94	1,166	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Greenland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Grenada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Guadeloupe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Guam
3.1	—	—	—	—	—	83	79	7.3	2.2	0.2	...	480	—	Guatemala
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Guernsey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Hong Kong
8.1	3,035	992	...	15,021	1,485	127	12	7.2	43	4.2	161	1,325	4,397	Hungary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iceland
1,075	26,764	9,482	...	26,764	24.8	5,625	20	259	983	0.9	2,255	12,652	7,185	India
2,769	72,710	3,938	...	33,142	152	4,300	9	412	382	1.8	993	9,051	10,254	Indonesia
27,581	81,259	5,049	...	83,865	1,252	136,270	61	1,430	539	8.0	1,451	16,329	18,138	Iran
3,172	2,600	1,636	...	2,600	95.8	115,000	157	729	173	6.4	598	7,143	3,146	Iraq
9.9	805	184	...	4,263	1,058	—	—	—	21	5.3	71	—	1,728	Ireland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Isle of Man
36	1,125	621	...	1,125	164	2.0	—	—	79	11.5	220	703	193	Israel
164	12,966	7,964	...	80,638 <sup>11</sup>	1,393 <sup>11</sup>	600	16	37	629 <sup>11</sup>	10.8 <sup>11</sup>	2,324	1,136	17,589	Italy
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	2.0	36	—	—	Jamaica
40	5,228	34,398	...	81,950	642	59	14	2.1	1,466	11.5	4,672	170	8,015	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Jersey
6.0	267	180	...	267	47.3	1.0	...	—	30	5.3	90	49	426	Jordan
2,832	22,104	2,683	...	16,472	1,099	30,000	21	374	90	6.0	345	11,433	11,677	Kazakhstan
...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0.4	86	894	—	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	0.2	71	154	—	Korea, North
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Korea, South
...	...	29,269	...	29,611	616	...	...	...	828	17.2	2,577	827	1,482	Kosovo
1,557	9,700	5,787	...	9,700	3,626	101,500	106	855	321	120	889	597	269	Kuwait
5.7	29	...	...	798	157	40	68	0.5	0.7	0.1	10	16	254	Kyrgyzstan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	540	—	Laos
...	...	7	...	1,588	685	40	...	—	—	—	—	497	1,097	Latvia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	43	Lebanon
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
1,491	6,817	954	...	5,746	895	41,464	61	566	126	20	380	6,916	4,363	Libya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liechtenstein
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	—	—	20	Lithuania
...	...	935	...	2,828	821	12	212	2.2	64	18.5	190	349	1,696	Luxembourg
...	...	5	...	1,399	3,099	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	155	Macau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Macedonia
...	...	23	...	2,731	647	...	...	...	6.0	0.3	50	120	268	Madagascar
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	0.2	15	—	—	Malawi
2,124	55,889	1,714	...	30,045	1,277	3,000	11	280	201	8.5	545	1,829	5,654	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Marshall Islands
...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	10.2	17	—	—	Martinique
28	...	48	...	...	...	100	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Mauritania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	Mayotte
412	37,311	3,720	...	45,948	439	12,352	12	1,242	506	4.8	1,684	15,208	24,580	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	Micronesia
...	...	...	...	2,408	571	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	606	Moldova
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—	Monaco
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	Mongolia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro <sup>15</sup>
1.6	45	23	...	45	1.5	1.0	20	0.8	47	1.5	155	285	715	Morocco
127	1,182	...	...	2.8	0.1	...	...	...	—	—	—	294	918	Mozambique
283	7,184	57	...	1,455	29.1	50	7	7.1	7.5	0.1	57	558	2,224	Myanmar (Burma)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namibia
62	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	Nauru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Nepal
...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands, The
1,416	90,520	15,231	...	54,009	3,332	100	5	14	348	21.4	1,222	1,294	7,310	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	366	320	—	—	

## Energy (continued)

country	electricity											coal			
	installed capacity, 2004 ('000 kW)	production		power source, 2004			trade, 2004		consumption				reserves, 2005 ('000,000 metric tons)	pro-duction, 2004 ('000 metric tons)	con-sump-tion, 2004 ('000 metric tons)
		capacity, 2002 ('000,000 kW-hr)	amount, 2004 ('000,000 kW-hr)	fossil fuel (%)	hydro-power (%)	nuclear fuel (%)	exports ('000,000 kW-hr)	imports ('000,000 kW-hr)	amount, 2004 ('000,000 kW-hr)	per capita, 2004 (kW-hr)	resi-dential, latest (%)	non-resi-dential, latest (%)			
New Caledonia	348	2,900	1,678	79.9	20.1	—	—	—	1,678	7,271	...	...	1.8	...	281
New Zealand	8,642	73,873	41,813	28.0	64.6	7.4 <sup>6</sup>	—	—	41,813	10,238	...	...	571	5,156	3,774
Nicaragua	693	5,615	2,822	79.6	19.4	1.0 <sup>6</sup>	22	23	2,823	525	70.7	29.3	...	...	...
Niger	105	920	247	100.0	—	—	—	220	467	40	56	44	70	178	178
Nigeria	5,898	51,518	20,224	65.8	34.2	—	—	—	20,224	157	...	...	244	3	3
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	26,637	245,674	110,598	1.0	98.8	0.2 <sup>6</sup>	15,254	3,828	122,024	26,657	...	...	5.4	2,904	904
Oman	3,336	24,966	11,499	100.0	—	—	—	—	11,499	5,079	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	20,360	152,923	85,699	66.8	30.0	3.2	—	—	85,699	564	72.3	27.7	3,055	4,587	7,894
Palau	62	543	171	85.4	14.6	—	—	—	171	8,543	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	1,555	11,817	5,860	35.5	64.5	—	207	78	5,731	1,807	79.5	20.5	...	—	—
Papua New Guinea	544	4,135	1,399	33.7	66.3	—	—	—	1,399	258	27.9	72.1	...	...	...
Paraguay	7,416	64,964	51,921	0.1	99.9	—	44,997	—	6,925	1,141	79	21	...	...	...
Peru	5,970	51,798	25,547	23.2	76.8	—	—	—	25,547	927	67.74	32.34	1,060	16	963
Philippines	15,125	110,849	55,957	66.2	15.4	18.4 <sup>6</sup>	—	—	55,957	686	65.34	34.74	236	2,485	9,461
Poland	30,041	268,038	154,159	97.5	2.5	—	14,605	5,312	144,866	3,793	41.84	58.24	14,000	162,428	145,091
Portugal	11,024	98,480	45,105	75.5	22.5	2.0 <sup>6</sup>	2,131	8,612	51,586	4,925	...	...	36	—	5,514
Puerto Rico	5,358	42,933	24,130	99.4	0.6	—	—	—	24,130	6,195	...	...	...	...	176
Qatar	2,670	19,771	13,233	100.0	—	—	—	—	13,233	19,840	74.9	25.1	...	...	...
Réunion	440	3,846	1,620	64.2	35.8	—	—	—	1,620	2,114	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	20,073	191,879	56,503	61.0	29.2	9.8	3,766	2,584	56,321	2,548	27.1	72.9	495	31,792	35,099
Russia	215,277	1,863,848	931,865	65.3	19.2	15.5	19,800	12,179	924,244	6,425	36.1	63.9	157,010	262,344	220,438
Rwanda	35	377	173	2.9	97.1	—	10	120	283	31	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts and Nevis	20	175	130	100.0	—	—	—	—	130	3,333	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lucia	57	613	309	100.0	—	—	—	—	309	1,879	...	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	24	201	110	72.7	27.3	—	—	—	110	939	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	29	210	110	63.6	36.4	—	—	—	110	619	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	11	...
São Tomé and Príncipe	10	53	18	44.4	55.6	—	—	—	18	99	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	29,119	211,116	156,506	100.0	—	—	—	—	156,506	6,902	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	239	2,094	2,351	87.5	12.5	—	—	—	2,351	206	16.7	83.3	...	...	...
Serbia <sup>15</sup>	9,315	103,184	38,489	69.0	31.0	—	1,318	1,032	38,203	3,530	...	...	16,591	41,157	41,441
Seychelles	95	815	220	100.0	—	—	—	—	220	2,716	24.3	75.7	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	132	1,139	85	100.0	—	—	—	—	85	15	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	7,368	77,508	36,810	100.0	—	—	—	—	36,810	8,682	...	...	...	...	1
Slovakia	7,273	76,151	30,567	30.5	13.8	55.7	10,593	8,731	28,705	5,335	...	...	172	2,952	8,740
Slovenia	2,985	22,277	15,279	37.4	26.8	35.8	7,094	6,314	14,499	7,262	...	...	275	4,809	5,374
Solomon Islands	12	105	33	100.0	—	—	—	—	33	63	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	80	701	286	100.0	—	—	—	—	286	29	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	40,481	346,992 <sup>2</sup>	247,777 <sup>2</sup>	92.0 <sup>2</sup>	2.8 <sup>2</sup>	5.2 <sup>2</sup>	13,329 <sup>2</sup>	13,232 <sup>2</sup>	247,680 <sup>2</sup>	4,818 <sup>2</sup>	28.5	71.5	48,750	244,062	180,287
Spain	60,978	529,157	280,007	59.4	12.3	28.3 <sup>16</sup>	11,139	8,111	276,979	6,412	...	...	530	20,487	45,804
Sri Lanka	2,958	24,248	8,158	63.7	36.3	—	—	—	8,158	420	62.7	37.3	...	...	95
Sudan, The	755	6,631	3,883	72.8	27.2	—	—	—	3,883	116	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	389	3,408	1,509	9.1	90.9	—	—	—	1,509	3,437	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	128	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	208	2	2
Sweden	33,317	294,765	151,727	8.7	40.0	50.7 <sup>17</sup>	17,750	15,646	149,623	16,670	...	...	0.9	—	3,329
Switzerland	17,468 <sup>13</sup>	157,408 <sup>13</sup>	65,299 <sup>13</sup>	4.3 <sup>13</sup>	54.3 <sup>13</sup>	41.4 <sup>13</sup>	27,759 <sup>13</sup>	27,056 <sup>13</sup>	64,596 <sup>13</sup>	8,669 <sup>13</sup>	...	...	...	...	177 <sup>13</sup>
Syria	6,470	56,502	32,077	86.8	13.2	—	—	—	32,077	1,784	...	...	...	...	...
Taiwan	33,290	34,598	181,245	75.5	3.6	20.9	—	—	167,478	7,406	32.4	67.6	0.9	...	...
Tajikistan	4,443	38,921	17,277	2.3	97.7	—	4,714	4,400	16,963	2,638	...	...	...	51	154
Tanzania	881	4,757	2,478	4.9	95.1	—	...	—	2,591	69	...	...	200	85	85
Thailand	24,805	258,481	125,727	95.2	4.8	—	372	3,388	128,743	2,020	58.3	41.7	1,354	20,060	28,085
Togo	28	333	262	38.9	61.1	—	—	348	810	102	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	8	70	36	100.0	—	—	—	—	36	327	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	1,416	12,413	6,430	100.0	—	—	—	—	6,430	4,921	35.3	64.7	...	...	...
Tunisia	2,932	21,331	13,067	98.8	1.2	—	28	—	13,039	1,313	54.1	45.9	...	...	1
Turkey	35,587	279,032	150,698	69.3	30.7	— <sup>1</sup>	1,144	463	150,017	2,122	...	...	4,186	46,379	64,450
Turkmenistan	3,106	34,427	11,470	100.0	—	—	1,654	—	9,816	2,060	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	303	2,356	1,896	—	100	—	170	—	1,726	63	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	52,408	462,659	182,167	45.7	6.5	47.8	7,529	2,203	186,831	3,727	...	...	34,153	59,670	65,179
United Arab Emirates	5,880	51,509	52,417	100.0	—	—	—	—	52,417	12,000	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	76,187	674,730	395,853	77.4	1.9	20.7 <sup>12</sup>	2,294	9,784	403,343	6,756	...	...	220	25,097	33,353
United States	942,178	8,040,594	4,174,481	79.1	8.2	12.7 <sup>3</sup>	22,898	34,210	4,185,793	14,240	21.4	78.6	242,721	1,008,880	1,000,482
Uruguay	2,171	19,027	5,936	19.5	80.5	—	19	2,348	8,265	2,408	76	34	...	...	1
Uzbekistan	11,751	102,571	51,030	87.2	12.8	—	11,929	11,843	50,944	1,944	...	...	4,000	2,699	2,699
Vanuatu	12	105	44	100.0	—	—	—	—	44	206	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	20,577	180,255	98,482	29.0	71.0	—	—	—	98,482	3,770	23.8	76.2	479	6,748	—
Vietnam	9,029	44,054	46,029	38.3	59.9	1.8 <sup>6</sup>	—	—	46,029	560	...	...	150	25,500	14,900
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	323	2,829	1,050	100.0	—	—	—	—	1,050	9,633	...	...	...	...	290
West Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	1,929	513	...	...	...	...	1
Western Sahara	58	508	90	100.0	—	—	—	—	90	336	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	997	7,096	4,337	100.0	—	—	—	—	4,337	208	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	1,778	19,798	8,512	0.6	99.4	—	231	—	8,251	721	33	67	10	233	153
Zimbabwe	2,099	17,616	9,908	44.3	55.7	—	—	2,040	11,948	924	42.6	57.4	502	3,398	3,435

<sup>1</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 0.1%. <sup>2</sup>South Africa includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland. <sup>3</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 2.1%. <sup>4</sup>Includes 173,936,000,000 of Canadian oil sands.

<sup>5</sup>2005. <sup>6</sup>Geothermal. <sup>7</sup>France includes Monaco. <sup>8</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 4.2%. <sup>9</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 0.7%. <sup>10</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 0.2%. <sup>11</sup>Italy includes San Marino.

	natural gas					crude petroleum							pipelines (2006) length (km)		country
	published proven reserves, 2007 ('000,000- 000 cu m)	production		consumption		reserves		produc- tion, 2004 ('000,000 barrels)	consump- tion, 2004 ('000,000 barrels)	consump- tion per capita (barrels)	refining capacity, 2007 ('000 barrels per day)				
		natural gas, 2004 ('000,000 cu m)	manufac- tured gas, 2004 ('000,000 cu m)	natural gas, 2004 ('000,000 cu m)	natural gas per capita (cu m)	published proven, 2007 ('000,000 barrels)	years to exhaust proven reserves, 2004					petro- leum	gas		
	25	3,776	438	3,776	925	53	7	7.4	38	9.3	104	568	1,962	New Caledonia	
	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	1.2	20	54	—	New Zealand	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nicaragua	
	5,151	22,388	167	9,668	75	36,220	33	899	38	0.3	439	7,795	3,063	Niger	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nigeria	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Northern Mariana Islands	
	2,328	81,278	7,760	5,106	1,115	7,849	8	1,130	108	23.7	310	2,557	6,418	Norway	
	850	18,096	139	8,019	3,542	5,506	20	285	27	12.0	85	3,405	4,072	Oman	
	793	32,153	967	32,162	212	289	11	24	85	0.6	269	2,001	10,257	Pakistan	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Palau	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Panama	
	345	85	—	85	15.7	240	12	18	0.5	0.1	33	264	—	Papua New Guinea	
	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.1	8	—	—	Paraguay	
	247	1,409	1,328	1,409	51.2	930	8	34	60	2.2	193	1,767	1,667	Peru	
	99	2,479	559	2,479	30.4	139	22	0.1	75	0.9	333	240	565	Philippines	
	165	5,821	6,045	17,616	461	96	18	6.6	134	3.5	467	2,161	13,552	Poland	
	—	—	431	3,938	376	—	—	—	93	8.9	304	182	1,099	Portugal	
	—	—	101	679	175	—	—	0.3	85	21.7	110	—	—	Puerto Rico	
	25,783	41,155	2,865	16,872	25,296	15,207	47	269	34	50	200	844	1,639	Qatar	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Réunion	
	63	12,114	2,474	16,269	749	600	18	41	94	4.3	517	2,427	3,508	Romania	
	47,573	514,548	28,480	350,223	2,435	60,000	18	3,199	1,372	9.5	5,341	85,941	156,407	Russia	
	57	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rwanda	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Kitts and Nevis	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Lucia	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Samoa	
	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	San Marino	
	6,796	65,679	37,145	65,679	2,897	262,300	74	3,264	610	27	2,095	5,681	3,275	São Tomé and Príncipe	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saudi Arabia	
	—	13	20	13	1.1	—	—	—	8.6	0.8	27	—	43	Senegal	
	48	306	111	2,342	216	78	34	4.8	29	2.7	215	393	3,177	Serbia <sup>15</sup>	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Seychelles	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	0.3	10	—	—	Sierra Leone	
	—	—	1,721	6,303	1,487	—	—	—	324	76	1,337	8	139	Singapore	
	14	169	1,625	6,555	1,218	9.0	24	0.3	42	7.8	115	416	6,769	Slovakia	
	5.7	5.2	7.0	1,071	537	7.0	—	—	—	—	14	11	2,526	Slovenia	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Solomon Islands	
	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Somalia	
	2.8	1,978	4,000	1,978	38.5	15	1	34	207	4.0	505	2,320	1,162	South Africa	
	2.5	356	4,359	28,942	670	150	8	1.9	449	10.4	1,272	4,069	7,962	Spain	
	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.8	50	—	—	Sri Lanka	
	85	—	353	—	—	5,000	5	110	28	0.8	122	5,543	156	Sudan, The	
	—	—	—	—	—	111	42	3.8	3.2	7.4	7	51	—	Suriname	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Swaziland	
	—	—	1,836	1,054	117	—	—	—	150	16.8	434	—	798	Sweden	
	—	—	571 <sup>13</sup>	3,310 <sup>13</sup>	444 <sup>13</sup>	—	—	—	371 <sup>13</sup>	5.0 <sup>13</sup>	132	101	1,831	Switzerland	
	241	6,860	334	6,860	382	2,500	18	159	85	4.7	240	2,000	2,764	Syria	
	84	850	—	850	37.6	4.0	4	2.8	352	15.3	1,220	—	686	Taiwan	
	5.7	32	—	563	87.6	12	111	0.1	0.1	—	—	38	549	Tajikistan	
	6.5	127	—	127	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	15	872	254	Tanzania	
	418	18,819	7,027	27,295	428	290	8	29	315	5.0	703	379	3,760	Thailand	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Togo	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tonga	
	733	26,303	1,032	12,527	9,588	728	13	45	48	36.6	175	571	1,531	Trinidad and Tobago	
	65	2,070	76	3,278	330	400	12	25	12	1.2	34	1,578	2,945	Tunisia	
	8.5	708	3,174	23,373	331	300	17	16	186	2.8	714	3,543	4,621	Turkey	
	2,832	57,288	443	13,691	2,873	600	7	69	47	10	237	1,361	6,441	Turkmenistan	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuvalu	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Uganda	
	1,104	20,479	5,476	78,531	1,655	395	48	22	178	3.7	880	8,725	19,951	Ukraine	
	6,071	45,800	9,142	38,753	8,872	97,800	96	878	68	16	781	3,106	3,400	United Arab Emirates	
	481	113,935	14,275	115,230	1,930	3,875	6	653	616	10.3	1,877	9,538	22,205	United Kingdom	
	5,788	529,874	121,163	622,433	2,117	21,757	11	1,965	5,869	20	17,339	244,620 <sup>18</sup>	548,665 <sup>18</sup>	United States	
	—	—	161	111	32.3	—	—	—	15.4	4.5	50	160	257	Uruguay	
	1,841	57,288	285	54,369	2,074	594	11	32	32	1.2	222	868	9,594	Uzbekistan	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vanuatu	
	4,315	24,964	5,849	24,964	956	80,012	70	1,022	373	14	1,282	10,280	5,369	Venezuela	
	193	5,501	391	5,501	67.0	600	16	144	—	—	—	256	595	Vietnam	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	42	380	495	—	—	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Bank	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western Sahara	
	479	—	104	—	—	3,000	26	148	29	1.4	130	1,284	93	Yemen	
	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.3	24	771	—	Zambia	
	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	—	Zimbabwe	

<sup>12</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 0.5%.<sup>17</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 0.6%.<sup>13</sup>Switzerland includes Liechtenstein.<sup>18</sup>2003.<sup>14</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 1.9%.<sup>15</sup>Serbia includes Montenegro.<sup>16</sup>In addition, geothermal equals 5.6%.



## Communications

Virtually all the states of the world have a variety of communications media and services available to their citizens: book, periodical, and newspaper publishing (although only daily papers are included in this table); postal services; and telecommunications systems, that is, television broadcasting, telephones (fixed and mobile), personal computers (PCs), and access to the Internet (including broadband). Unfortunately, the availability of information about these services often runs behind the capabilities of the services themselves. Certain countries publish no official information; others publish data analyzed according to a variety of fiscal, calendar, religious, or other years; still others, while they possess such data almost simultaneously with the end of the business or calendar year, may not see them published except in company or parastatal reports of limited distribution. Even when such data are published in national statistical summaries, it may be only after a delay of up to several years.

The data also differ in their completeness and reliability. Book production data generally include all works published in separate bindings except advertising works, timetables, telephone directories, price lists, catalogs of busi-

nesses or exhibitions, musical scores, maps, atlases, and the like. The figures include government publications, school texts, theses, offprints, series works, and illustrated works, even those consisting principally of illustrations. Figures refer to works actually published during the year of survey, usually by a registered publisher, and deposited for copyright. A book is defined as a work of 49 or more pages; a work published simultaneously in more than one country is counted as having been published in each. A periodical is a publication issued at regular or stated intervals and, in UNESCO's usage, directed to the general public. Newspaper statistics are especially difficult to collect and compare. Newspapers continually are founded, cease publication, merge, or change frequency of publication. Data on circulation are often incomplete, slow to be aggregated at the national level, or regarded as proprietary. In some countries no daily newspaper exists.

Post office statistics are compiled mainly from the Universal Postal Union's annual summary *Statistique des services postaux*. Postal services, unlike the other media discussed earlier, tend most often to be operated by a single national service, to cover a country completely, and to record traf-

## Communications

country	publishing (latest)						postal services				telecommunications		
	books		periodicals		daily newspapers		post offices, 2004				television (latest)		
	number of titles	number of copies ('000)	number of titles	number of copies ('000)	number	average circulation ('000)	circulation per 1,000 adult persons	number	persons per office	pieces of mail handled ('000,000)	pieces handled per person	receivers (all types; '000)	receivers per 1,000 persons
Afghanistan	2,795	3,741	...	...	12	32	1.7	410	69,693	2.4	0.03	312	14
Albania	381	5,710	143	3,477	21	70	25	563	5,527	7.6	1.8	989	318
Algeria	670	...	48	803	24	2,600	102	3,287	9,844	234	11	3,633	114
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	2	6	140	...	...	...	...	13	211
Andorra	57	...	...	...	2	27	380	...	...	...	...	36	461
Angola	22	419	...	...	5	42	5.8	55	281,637	0.7	0.05	582	52
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	2	9	143	13	6,194	6.0	32	34	449
Argentina	9,850	39,663	...	...	182	1,129	37	5,689	6,745	393	9	12,500	323
Armenia	396 <sup>3</sup>	20,212 <sup>3</sup>	44	541	12	42	16	907	3,298	3.6	0.6	687	229
Aruba	...	...	...	...	13	54	651	4	17,100	12	94	20	218
Australia	10,835	...	...	...	49	2,482	143	3,844	5,188	5,727	261	14,371	722
Austria	25,358	...	2,792	...	16	2,305	325	1,999	4,088	2,054	252	2,570	315
Azerbaijan	542	2,643	49	801	24	120	19	1,311	6,373	7	1.2	2,570	315
Bahamas, The	...	...	...	...	4	39	170	62	5,141	26	46	77	247
Bahrain	40 <sup>3</sup>	...	26	73	6	189	350	13	55,063	48	54	273	386
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	37	1,500	15	9,995	13,928	290	2.1	11,531	85
Barbados	...	...	...	...	2	48	209	18	14,938	45	156	78	291
Belarus	3,809	59,073	155	3,765	10	1,796	119	3,784	2,593	876	51	3,809	386
Belgium	13,913	...	13,706	...	29	1,382	157	1,369	7,597	3,713 <sup>5</sup>	346 <sup>5</sup>	5,800	557
Belize	70	—	...	...	10	23.5	0.5	134 <sup>6</sup>	1,720 <sup>6</sup>	4.0 <sup>6</sup>	12 <sup>6</sup>	52	190
Benin	84 <sup>3</sup>	42 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	8	50	10	178	45,939	12	1.0	431	59
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	1	16	286	...	...	...	...	68	1,077
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	110	19,235	1.4	1.9	25	33
Bolivia	...	...	...	...	19	155	25	78	84,300	9.9 <sup>5</sup>	0.7 <sup>5</sup>	1,210	134
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	7	190	48	245	15,957	29	13	950	248
Botswana	158 <sup>3</sup>	...	14	177	2	11	805	181	9,773	39	22	78	44
Brazil	21,574 <sup>7</sup>	104,397 <sup>7</sup>	...	...	532	8,193	57	12,367	14,871	8,318	44	65,949	369
Brunei	45 <sup>3</sup>	56 <sup>3</sup>	15	132	2	41	144	32	11,428	10	26	215	648
Bulgaria	4,840	20,317	772	1,740	62	870	133	3,008	2,587	131	17	3,620	453
Burkina Faso	12 <sup>3</sup>	14 <sup>3</sup>	37	24	5	36	4.3	73	175,640	3.5	0.5	156	12
Burundi	...	...	...	...	1	20	4.1	32	227,557	16 <sup>1</sup>	1.3 <sup>1</sup>	280	37
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	6	58	5.9	79	174,660	3.7	0.2	103	8.0
Cameroon	...	...	...	...	3	75	6.7	377 <sup>6</sup>	37,000 <sup>6</sup>	6.16, 8	0.46, 8	720	43
Canada	19,900	...	1,400	37,108	100	4,117	147	...	...	...	...	22,384	707
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	54 <sup>5</sup>	7,780 <sup>5</sup>	1.6 <sup>5</sup>	2.1 <sup>5</sup>	48	105
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	18	462	...	...	...	...	23	639
Central African Republic	...	...	...	...	6	5.0	1.9	24	166,082	...	...	24	6.1
Chad	...	...	...	...	1	2.0	0.2	42	224,951	10	0.6	55	5.9
Chile	2,469	4,095	417	3,450	59	581	44	710 <sup>5</sup>	20,870 <sup>5</sup>	343 <sup>5</sup>	23 <sup>5</sup>	4,305	268
China	130,613	7,240 <sup>9</sup>	7,999	250,400	1,035	109,000 <sup>10</sup>	99 <sup>10</sup>	66,393	19,700	25,163	19	493,902	381
Colombia	1,481	11,314	...	...	24	1,200	37	1,996	22,500	97	2.0	11,358	268
Comoros	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	37 <sup>5</sup>	17,800 <sup>5</sup>	0.4 <sup>5</sup>	0.3 <sup>5</sup>	13	23
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	64 <sup>3</sup>	535 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	8	50	1.4	497 <sup>5</sup>	98,870 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	146	2.7
Congo, Rep. of the	...	...	3	34	6	8	3.7	...	...	...	...	40	12
Costa Rica	963	...	...	...	7	272	81	149	28,544	26	6.2	1,068	257
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	20	200	16	197	90,720	40	2.1	880	52
Croatia	1,718	...	352	6,357	12	535	141	1,158	3,920	367	65	1,401	315
Cuba	932	4,610	14	285	16	1,800	192	1,855 <sup>5</sup>	5,990 <sup>5</sup>	12 <sup>5</sup>	1.1 <sup>5</sup>	3,000	267
Cyprus	930	1,776	39	338	8	100	155	1,111	743	71	69	278	384
Czech Republic	10,244	...	1,168	81,387	81	1,365	152	3,419	2,992	3,364	303	5,488	538
Denmark	12,352	...	157	6,930	34	1,058	235	996	5,436	1,389	257	5,264	977
Djibouti	...	...	7	6.0	—	—	—	11	70,828	0.9	0.4	53	114
Dominica	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	16	220
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	11	245	37	278	31,539	6.6	0.6	1,950	209
East Timor	...	...	...	...	2	3	4.1	5	177,367	0.1	0.1	...	...
Ecuador	12 <sup>3</sup>	19 <sup>3</sup>	199	...	36	705	70	315 <sup>5</sup>	38,600 <sup>5</sup>	13 <sup>5</sup>	0.4 <sup>5</sup>	3,298	253
Egypt	2,215	92,353	258	2,373	17	4,018	71	5,615	12,937	312	3.2	17,500	253
El Salvador	...	...	45	774	5	280	60	317	21,333	9	0.8	1,560	233
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24,612	...	...	55	116
Eritrea	106	420	...	...	—	—	—	66	64,114	2.8	0.4	250	58

fic data according to broadly similar schemes (although the details of *classes* of mail handled may differ). Some countries do not enumerate domestic traffic or may record only international traffic requiring handling charges. Data on mail traffic includes the number of copies of newspapers and excludes advertising material and ordinary money orders.

Data for some kinds of telecommunications apparatus are relatively easy to collect; telephones, for example, must be installed, and service recorded so that it may be charged. But in most countries the other types of apparatus mentioned above may be purchased by anyone and used whenever desired. As a result, data on distribution and use of these types of apparatus may be collected in a variety of ways—on the basis of numbers of subscribers, licenses issued, periodic sample surveys, trade data, census or housing surveys, or private consumer surveys. Data on telephones refer to “main lines,” or the lines connecting a subscriber’s apparatus (fixed or mobile) to the public, switched net. The information provided for the number of PCs is estimated only. “Users” refers to the number of people with access to computers connected to the Internet.

The *Statistical Yearbook* of UNESCO contains extensive data on book, periodical, and newspaper publishing, and on television broadcasting that have been collected from standardized questionnaires. The quality and recency of its data, however, depend on the completion and timely return of each questionnaire by national authorities. The commercially published annual *World Radio TV Handbook* (Andrew G. Sennitt, editor) is a valuable source of information on broadcast media and has complete and timely coverage. It depends on data received from broadcasters, but, because some do not respond, local correspondents and monitors are used in many countries, and some unconfirmed or unofficial data are included as estimates. The statistics on telecommunications apparatus and computers are derived mainly from the UN-affiliated International Telecommunication Union’s *World Telecommunication Development Report* (annual).

... Not available.

— None, nil, or not applicable.

										country
telephones, 2009		cellular phones, 2009		personal computers, 2005		Internet users, 2009		broadband, 2009		
main lines		cellular subscriptions ('000)	subscriptions per 1,000 persons	units ('000)	units per 1,000 persons	number ('000)	users per 1,000 persons	subscriptions ('000)	subscriptions per 1,000 persons	
('000)	per 1,000 persons									
129	4.6	12,000	426	...	...	1,000	36	1.0	—	Afghanistan
363	115	4,162	1,319	36 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	1,300	412	90	29	Albania
2,487	74	32,730	938	350	11	4,700	135	818	23	Algeria
10	154	2,2 <sup>1</sup>	38 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	American Samoa
38	443	65	755	...	...	67	785	23	268	Andorra
114 <sup>2</sup>	6.3 <sup>2</sup>	8,109	438	27 <sup>1</sup>	1.9 <sup>1</sup>	607	33	20	1.1	Angola
37	426	135	1,540	...	...	65	742	15	170	Antigua and Barbuda
9,764	242	51,891	1,288	3,000 <sup>1</sup>	82 <sup>1</sup>	12,244	304	3,543	88	Argentina
630	204	2,620	850	200 <sup>4</sup>	66 <sup>4</sup>	208	68	6.0	1.9	Armenia
38	360	128	1,202	...	...	24	225	22	207	Aruba
9,020	424	24,220	1,138	13,720 <sup>4</sup>	689 <sup>4</sup>	15,757	740	5,400	254	Australia
3,253	389	11,773	1,408	4,996	611	6,144	735	1,878	225	Austria
1,397	158	7,757	878	195	23	3,689	417	100	11	Azerbaijan
129	377	359	1,050	...	...	116	339	32	92	Bahamas, The
238	301	1,578	1,994	121 <sup>4</sup>	164 <sup>4</sup>	649	820	165	209	Bahrain
1,523	9.4	50,400	311	1,650 <sup>4</sup>	11 <sup>4</sup>	617	3.8	50	0.3	Bangladesh
136	530	337	1,317	40	149	188	737	57	224	Barbados
3,969	412	9,686	1,006	109 <sup>4</sup>	11 <sup>4</sup>	4,437	461	1,092	113	Belarus
4,255	400	12,419	1,167	3,627 <sup>4</sup>	351 <sup>4</sup>	8,113	762	3,134	294	Belgium
31	102	162	527	35 <sup>4</sup>	127 <sup>4</sup>	36	117	8.0	26	Belize
127	14	5,033	563	32	4.3	200	22	1.8	0.2	Benin
58	890	85	1,311	34 <sup>4</sup>	535 <sup>4</sup>	54	833	40	617	Bermuda
26	38	327	469	13	17	50	72	3.1	4.4	Bhutan
810	82	7,148	725	190 <sup>4</sup>	23 <sup>4</sup>	1,103	112	282	29	Bolivia
999	265	3,257	865	...	...	1,422	377	292	76	Bosnia and Herzegovina
144	74	1,874	961	80 <sup>4</sup>	45 <sup>4</sup>	120	62	15	7.7	Botswana
41,497	214	173,959	898	19,350 <sup>4</sup>	107 <sup>4</sup>	75,943	392	14,541	75	Brazil
81	202	426	1,066	31 <sup>4</sup>	85 <sup>4</sup>	319	798	20	50	Brunei
2,164	287	10,617	1,407	461 <sup>4</sup>	59 <sup>4</sup>	3,395	450	979	130	Bulgaria
167	11	3,299	209	31	2.4	178	11	6.0	0.4	Burkina Faso
32	3.8	838	101	34 <sup>4</sup>	4.8 <sup>4</sup>	65	7.8	0.2	—	Burundi
54	3.7	5,593	378	38 <sup>4</sup>	2.6 <sup>4</sup>	78	5.3	30	2.0	Cambodia
324	17	7,397	379	160 <sup>4</sup>	9.8 <sup>4</sup>	750	38	0.9	—	Cameroon
18,251	544	23,081	688	22,390 <sup>4</sup>	705 <sup>4</sup>	26,225	781	9,971	297	Canada
72	143	392	775	48 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	150	297	7.0	14	Cape Verde
38	677	...	...	...	...	24	428	...	...	Cayman Islands
12	27	168	38	11 <sup>4</sup>	2.8 <sup>4</sup>	23	5.1	...	...	Central African Republic
13	1.2	2,686	240	15 <sup>4</sup>	1.7 <sup>4</sup>	188	17	...	...	Chad
3,575	211	16,450	969	2,300	148	5,767	340	1,665	98	Chile
313,680	233	747,000	555	52,990 <sup>4</sup>	40 <sup>4</sup>	384,000	285	103,641	77	China
7,500	164	42,160	923	1,892	42	20,789	455	2,118	46	Colombia
25	38	100	148	5.0 <sup>4</sup>	6.3 <sup>4</sup>	24	36	...	...	Comoros
40	6.0	10,163	154	...	...	365	5.5	...	...	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
24	6.6	2,171	589	17 <sup>4</sup>	4.5 <sup>4</sup>	245	67	...	...	Congo, Rep. of the
1,493	326	1,950	426	1,014 <sup>4</sup>	239 <sup>4</sup>	1,579	345	275	60	Costa Rica
282	13	13,346	633	262 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>4</sup>	968	46	10	0.5	Côte d'Ivoire
1,859	421	6,035	1,367	842 <sup>4</sup>	191 <sup>4</sup>	2,234	506	685	155	Croatia
1,168	104	443	40	377	34	1,605	143	2.0	0.2	Cuba
415	476	978	1,122	249 <sup>4</sup>	309 <sup>4</sup>	434	498	176	202	Cyprus
2,092	202	14,258	1,375	2,450 <sup>4</sup>	240 <sup>4</sup>	6,681	644	2,020	195	Czech Republic
2,062	377	7,406	1,354	3,543 <sup>4</sup>	659 <sup>4</sup>	4,751	868	2,071	379	Denmark
17	20	129	149	21 <sup>4</sup>	31 <sup>4</sup>	26	30	5.3	6.1	Djibouti
18	263	106	1,591	9.0 <sup>4</sup>	127 <sup>4</sup>	28	420	16	240	Dominica
965	96	8,630	855	...	...	2,701	268	396	39	Dominican Republic
2.4	2.1	116	102	...	...	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	East Timor
2,004	147	13,635	1,001	514	39	2,052	151	242	18	Ecuador
10,312	124	55,352	667	2,800	38	16,636	200	1,078	13	Egypt
1,099	178	7,566	1,228	350	51	889	144	149	24	El Salvador
10	15	445	658	7.0 <sup>4</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>	14	21	0.2	0.3	Equatorial Guinea
49	9.6	141	28	35	8.0	250	49	—	—	Eritrea

**Communications** (continued)

country	publishing (latest)							postal services				telecommunications	
	books		periodicals		daily newspapers			post offices, 2004				television (latest)	
	number of titles	number of copies ('000)	number of titles	number of copies ('000)	number	average circulation ('000)	circulation per 1,000 adult persons	number	persons per office	pieces of mail handled ('000,000)	pieces handled per person	receivers (all types; '000)	receivers per 1,000 persons
Estonia	2,628	6,662	517	2,323	11	227	199	545	2,450	110	54	686	507
Ethiopia	240	674	...	...	5	92	2.0	650	116,307	29	0.3	547	7.9
Faroe Islands	...	...	...	...	1	17	436	33	1,416	11	271	47	1,022
Fiji	401	2,256	...	...	3	40	61	169	4,975	30	31	98	118
Finland	13,104	...	5,711	...	53	2,049	462	1,311	3,993	1,859	506	3,540	679
France	34,766	1,041	2,672	120,018	85	7,362	146	16,947	3,556	19,658	326	23,723	391
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	1	15	106	...	...	...	...	37	202
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	2	20	92	97 <sup>5</sup>	2,370 <sup>5</sup>	28 <sup>5</sup>	102 <sup>5</sup>	56	223
Gabon	...	...	...	...	1	20	23	60	22,706	6.6	3.7	220	173
Gambia, The	141 <sup>1</sup>	101 <sup>1</sup>	10	885	2	4	4.0	19	77,772	7.8	2.0	20	13
Gaza Strip <sup>12</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	581 <sup>3</sup>	834 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	9	43	11	998	4,527	3,241	716	1,627	357
Germany	71,515	...	9,010	395,036	371	19,746	279	13,019	6,348	23,869	289	55,758	675
Ghana	28	648	121	774	7	200	13	721	30,048	125 <sup>13</sup>	2.5 <sup>13</sup>	1,114	53
Greece	4,225	...	...	...	32	1,100	116	2,200	5,045	734	54	6,152	558
Greenland	103	...	...	...	—	—	—	75	757	7.9	85	22 <sup>6</sup>	393 <sup>6</sup>
Grenada	...	...	4	89	—	—	—	53	1,929	8.9	51	38	375
Guadeloupe	...	...	...	...	1	2	5.8	...	...	...	...	125	289
Guam	...	...	...	...	1	20	155	...	...	...	...	106	646
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	6	490	61	436	28,199	34	2.1	2,000	167
Guernsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5,000	56	642	...	...
Guinea	...	...	3	5.0	2	25	4.4	40	94,800	7.9 <sup>5</sup>	0.4 <sup>5</sup>	140	16
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20	76,986	...	...	47	36
Guyana	42 <sup>3</sup>	508 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	3	30	52	71	10,567	15	13	125	169
Haiti	...	...	...	...	3	20	3.6	55	152,853	1.7	0.3	60	7.2
Honduras	22	80	...	...	6	190	39	...	...	...	...	1,000	143
Hong Kong	...	...	598	...	30	2,200	355	131	53,152	1,254 <sup>5</sup>	175 <sup>5</sup>	3,467	507
Hungary	9,193	53,194	1,203	14,927	32	1,239	125	2,824	3,585	2,202	135	4,810	475
Iceland	1,527	...	938	384	3	50	199	94	3,106	68	355	101	345
India	11,903	...	...	...	410	109,900	143	153,021 <sup>5</sup>	6,240 <sup>5</sup>	16,394 <sup>5</sup>	16 <sup>5</sup>	88,876	83
Indonesia	4,018 <sup>11</sup>	8,103 <sup>11</sup>	115	4,173	218	5,728	33	19,632	11,210	1,076	4.5	33,255	153
Iran	15,073	87,861	318	6,166	32	1,600	31	6,511	10,567	267	4.0	11,566	173
Iraq	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	278	100,924	69 <sup>5</sup>	2.1 <sup>5</sup>	472	19
Ireland	1,527	...	...	...	7	767	218	1,604	2,543	749	184	2,707	694
Isle of Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,475	49	651	29	355
Israel	2,310 <sup>15</sup>	9,368 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	34	700	134	661	9,986	764	116	2,136	335
Italy	35,236	278,821	9,951	80,469	94	4,842	94	13,855	4,189	6,661	115	28,153	494
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	3	115	61	603	4,377	71	26	1,006	374
Japan	56,221 <sup>3</sup>	400,013 <sup>3</sup>	2,926	...	107	50,353	458	24,678	5,184	28,016	219	107,527	842
Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4,190	62 <sup>6</sup>	468 <sup>6</sup>	...	...
Jordan	511	2,673 <sup>3</sup>	31	43	4	313	72	392	12,941	24	4.8	1,065	198
Kazakhstan	1,226	21,014	...	...	4	320	27	3,733	3,975	153	10.1	5,106	338
Kenya	300 <sup>3</sup>	452	...	...	5	310	14	865	38,691	136	4.1	758	25
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	25 <sup>6</sup>	3,200 <sup>6</sup>	1.9 <sup>6</sup>	1.2 <sup>6</sup>	4	44
Korea, North	...	...	...	...	3	4,500	252	...	...	...	...	3,563	160
Korea, South	30,487 <sup>3</sup>	142,804 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	136	12,800	317	3,692	12,905	4,952	103	22,915	477
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	196 <sup>18</sup>	6,107 <sup>18</sup>	...	...	7	961	485	59	44,177	32	12	1,040	392
Kyrgyzstan	351	1,980	...	...	3	65	17	922	5,644	28	5.6	955	185
Laos	88 <sup>3</sup>	995 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	4	10	2.5	234	24,751	1.1	0.2	321	59
Latvia	1,965	7,734	213	1,660	22	220	113	968	2,395	116	50	1,992	857
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	15	259	87	200	17,701	13	3.4	1,269	320
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	6	14	8.0	153	11,751	2.6	1.1	80	41
Liberia	...	...	...	...	3	50	26	34 <sup>19</sup>	8,260 <sup>19</sup>	...	...	69	25
Libya	26	2,645	...	...	5	100	24	360	15,945	50	8.8	717	133
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	2	20	690	12	2,850	34	977	17	510
Lithuania	3,645	14,915	269	...	19	574	202	955	3,606	175	51	1,785	519
Luxembourg	681	...	508	...	6	113	282	105	4,211	220	485	70	156
Macau	67	99	16	...	10	190	404	18	25,401	27	58	130	292
Macedonia	892	2,496	74	347	13	160	96	320	6,345	28	14	507	250
Madagascar	119	296	55	108	9	115	10	617	29,356	26 <sup>5</sup>	1.5 <sup>5</sup>	410	25
Malawi	117 <sup>3</sup> , <sup>21</sup>	9,174 <sup>3</sup> , <sup>21</sup>	...	...	2	22	2.8	325	38,795	44 <sup>5</sup>	3.4 <sup>5</sup>	65	5.2
Malaysia	5,843	29,040	25	996	35	2,595	147	1,202	20,711	1,238	49	5,480	222
Maldives	...	...	...	...	3	21	68	216	1,487	1.4	4.8	41	144
Mali	14 <sup>3</sup>	28 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	4	40	6.1	124 <sup>5</sup>	86,200 <sup>5</sup>	3.4 <sup>5</sup>	0.2 <sup>5</sup>	400	36
Malta	404	...	359	...	4	100	295	51	7,839	57	143	222	553
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martinique	...	...	...	...	1	65	192	...	...	...	...	66	169
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	3	9	4.9	26	114,629	0.3	0.1	123	44
Mauritius	80	163	62	...	2	105	106	125	9,865	74	60	290	230
Mayotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5 <sup>19</sup>	30 <sup>19</sup>
Mexico	...	...	158	13,097	299	4,800	61	8,002	13,209	698	6.6	29,400	282
Micronesia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	2.8	26
Moldova	921	2,779	76	196	6	400	110	1,146	3,681	99	24	1,300	327
Monaco	41	722	3	38	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	25	758
Mongolia	285 <sup>3</sup>	959 <sup>3</sup>	45	6,361	6	49	22	385	6,790	20	8.1	220	88
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	62	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	918	1,836	...	...	20	340	14	1,653	18,766	284	9.5	5,010	164
Mozambique	...	3,490	...	...	6	18	1.5	299	64,963	8.9	0.5	391	20
Myanmar (Burma)	3,660	4,038	...	...	8	420	12	1,331	37,569	...	...	373	8.1
Namibia	106	...	...	...	5	55	41	118	17,028	79	39	509	259
Nauru	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	10,100	...	...	0.8	77
Nepal	...	...	...	...	29	700	39	4,156 <sup>5</sup>	5,260 <sup>5</sup>	74	2.8	249	9.6
Netherlands	34,067	...	367	19,283	36	3,530	260	3,188	5,090	5,303 <sup>22</sup>	326 <sup>22</sup>	10,514	648
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	3	30	171	15	12,058	24	132	71	390

										country
telephones, 2009		cellular phones, 2009		personal computers, 2005		Internet users, 2009		broadband, 2009		
main lines		cellular subscriptions ('000)	subscriptions per 1,000 persons	units ('000)	units per 1,000 persons	number ('000)	users per 1,000 persons	subscriptions ('000)	subscriptions per 1,000 persons	
('000)	per 1,000 persons									
493	368	2,720	2,030	650	489	970	724	339	253	Estonia
915	11	4,052	49	225 <sup>4</sup>	3.1 <sup>4</sup>	445	5.4	3.5	—	Ethiopia
21	420	57	1,143	...	...	38	752	17	341	Faroe Islands
137	161	640	754	...	44 <sup>4</sup>	114	135	21	25	Fiji
1,430	269	7,700	1,446	2,515 <sup>4</sup>	482 <sup>4</sup>	4,481	841	1,566	294	Finland
35,500	569	59,543	955	35,000	579	44,625	716	19,398	311	France
48	213	218	965	...	...	58	257	...	...	French Guiana
54	202	208	774	78 <sup>4</sup>	315 <sup>4</sup>	120	446	30	112	French Polynesia
27	18	1,373	931	45	33	99	67	3.0	2.0	Gabon
49	29	1,433	931	23 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>4</sup>	130	76	0.3	0.2	Gambia, The
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaza Strip <sup>12</sup>
620	146	2,837	666	192 <sup>4</sup>	38 <sup>4</sup>	1,300	305	150	35	Georgia
48,700	593	105,000	1,278	46,300 <sup>4</sup>	561 <sup>4</sup>	65,124	793	25,000	304	Germany
267	11	15,109	634	112 <sup>4</sup>	5.2 <sup>4</sup>	1,297	54	27	1.1	Ghana
5,930	531	13,295	1,191	986 <sup>4</sup>	90 <sup>4</sup>	4,971	445	1,917	172	Greece
22	385	54	933	...	...	36	628	12	213	Greenland
29	275	64	616	16 <sup>4</sup>	155 <sup>4</sup>	25	241	14	135	Grenada
251	539	350 <sup>4</sup>	790 <sup>4</sup>	100 <sup>4</sup>	217 <sup>4</sup>	109	234	...	...	Guadeloupe
66	369	33 <sup>1</sup>	207 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	90	506	3.0	17	Guam
1,413	101	17,308	1,234	231 <sup>4</sup>	18 <sup>4</sup>	2,280	163	110	7.8	Guatemala
45	...	32 <sup>1</sup>	500 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	48	...	...	...	Guernsey
22	2.2	5,607	557	44 <sup>4</sup>	55 <sup>4</sup>	95	9.4	...	...	Guinea
4.8	3.0	560	348	...	...	37	23	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
130	171	281 <sup>14</sup>	375 <sup>14</sup>	29	39	220	289	2.0	2.6	Guyana
108	11	3,648	364	...	...	1,000	100	...	...	Haiti
830	111	7,714	1,033	110 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>4</sup>	732	98	...	...	Honduras
4,188	597	12,207	1,738	4,172	593	4,300	612	2,061	293	Hong Kong
3,069	307	11,793	1,118	1,476 <sup>4</sup>	150 <sup>4</sup>	6,176	618	1,880	188	Hungary
185	574	349	1,082	142	483	302	935	107	332	Iceland
37,060	31	525,090	438	17,000	15	61,300	51	7,746	6.5	India
33,958	148	159,248	693	3,022 <sup>4</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>	20,000	87	1,700	7.4	Indonesia
25,804	348	52,555	708	7,347 <sup>4</sup>	105 <sup>4</sup>	27,915	376	400	5.4	Iran
1,108	36	19,722	641	...	...	325	11	0.1	—	Iraq
2,080	461	4,871	1,079	2,011 <sup>4</sup>	503 <sup>4</sup>	3,043	674	976	216	Ireland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Isle of Man
3,250	453	9,022	1,258	5,037 <sup>4</sup>	734 <sup>4</sup>	3,700	516	1,850	258	Israel
21,300	356	90,613	1,514	18,150 <sup>4</sup>	317 <sup>4</sup>	29,236	488	11,800	197	Italy
302	111	2,971	1,093	166 <sup>4</sup>	62 <sup>4</sup>	1,581	582	112	41	Jamaica
44,364	349	114,917	904	69,200 <sup>4</sup>	542 <sup>4</sup>	99,144	768	31,709	249	Japan
74	...	61 <sup>16</sup>	706 <sup>16</sup>	...	...	30	...	...	...	Jersey
501	79	6,014	952	300 <sup>4</sup>	53 <sup>4</sup>	1,742	276	204	32	Jordan
3,763	241	14,995	959	...	...	5,300	339	1,368	88	Kazakhstan
664	17	19,365	487	441 <sup>4</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>	3,996	100	8.3	0.2	Kenya
4.0	41	1.0	10	2.0 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>	2.0	20	...	...	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Korea, North
19,289	399	47,944	992	26,201 <sup>4</sup>	545 <sup>4</sup>	39,440	816	16,349	338	Korea, South
135 <sup>17</sup>	65 <sup>17</sup>	540 <sup>17</sup>	259 <sup>17</sup>	...	...	50 <sup>17</sup>	241 <sup>17</sup>	4.7 <sup>14</sup>	2.3 <sup>14</sup>	Kosovo
554	185	2,907	996	600	223	1,100	369	45	15	Kuwait
498	91	4,487	819	100	19	2,194	400	5.2	1.0	Kyrgyzstan
132	21	3,235	512	100	17	300	48	8.4	1.3	Laos
644	286	2,243	997	501 <sup>4</sup>	219 <sup>4</sup>	1,503	668	259	115	Latvia
750	178	1,526	361	409	115	1,000	237	222	53	Lebanon
40	19	661	320	...	...	77	37	0.4	0.2	Lesotho
2.0	0.5	842	213	...	...	20	5.1	...	...	Liberia
1,101	172	5,004	779	130 <sup>4</sup>	23 <sup>4</sup>	354	55	10	1.6	Libya
20	546	35	975	...	...	23	641	27	752	Liechtenstein
747	227	4,962	1,510	533 <sup>4</sup>	155 <sup>4</sup>	1,964	598	634	193	Lithuania
274	563	719	1,479	290	624	425	873	160	329	Luxembourg
171	317	1,037	1,928	130 <sup>4</sup>	278 <sup>4</sup>	281	522	126	234	Macau
442	217	1,943 <sup>20</sup>	951 <sup>20</sup>	160	79	1,057	518	216	106	Macedonia
181	9.2	5,997	306	91 <sup>4</sup>	5.1 <sup>4</sup>	320	16	4.2	0.2	Madagascar
175	12	2,400	157	25	1.9	716	47	3.4	0.2	Malawi
4,312	157	30,379	1,106	4,900 <sup>4</sup>	197 <sup>4</sup>	15,824	576	1,672	6.1	Malaysia
49	158	458	1,479	36 <sup>4</sup>	109 <sup>4</sup>	88	284	18	5.8	Maldives
81	6.2	3,742	288	45	4.0	250	19	9.0	0.7	Mali
253	618	422	1,033	67	166	241	589	100	244	Malta
4.4	71	1.0	16	5.0 <sup>4</sup>	88 <sup>4</sup>	2.2	36	...	...	Marshall Islands
172	425	349 <sup>4</sup>	884 <sup>4</sup>	52 <sup>1</sup>	130 <sup>1</sup>	170	420	6.0	15	Martinique
75	23	2,182	663	42 <sup>4</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>	75	23	9.0	2.7	Mauritania
379	294	1,087	844	344 <sup>4</sup>	279 <sup>4</sup>	290	225	93	72	Mauritius
10	52	22 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mayotte
19,425	177	83,528	762	14,000	131	28,439	260	9,921	91	Mexico
8.7	79	38	343	...	...	17	154	—	—	Micronesia
1,139	316	2,785	773	112 <sup>4</sup>	26 <sup>4</sup>	1,295	359	187	52	Moldova
35	1,079	23	701	...	...	23	701	15	457	Monaco
189	71	2,249	842	340	128	350	131	24	9.1	Mongolia
367	587	...	...	...	...	280	449	88	141	Montenegro
3,516	110	25,311	791	740	24	10,300	322	476	15	Morocco
82	3.6	5,971	261	112 <sup>4</sup>	5.9 <sup>4</sup>	613	27	13	0.5	Mozambique
812	16	448	9.0	400	8.5	110	2.2	15	0.3	Myanmar (Burma)
142	65	1,217	561	220 <sup>4</sup>	109 <sup>4</sup>	128	59	0.4	0.2	Namibia
1.9	186	1.5 <sup>1</sup>	130 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	0.3 <sup>1</sup>	26 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	Nauru
821	28	7,618	260	118 <sup>4</sup>	4.6 <sup>4</sup>	626	21	75	2.6	Nepal
7,320	441	21,182	1,277	11,110 <sup>4</sup>	685 <sup>4</sup>	14,872	896	5,902	356	Netherlands
89	449	200 <sup>4</sup>	1,106 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	2.0 <sup>4</sup>	9.3 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	Netherlands Antilles



**Communications** (continued)

country	publishing (latest)						postal services				telecommunications		
	books		periodicals		daily newspapers			post offices, 2004				television (latest)	
	number of titles	number of copies ('000)	number of titles	number of copies ('000)	number	average circulation ('000)	circulation per 1,000 adult persons	number	persons per office	pieces of mail handled ('000,000)	pieces handled per person	receivers (all types; '000)	receivers per 1,000 persons
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	1	26	156	54	4,308	14	61	115	498
New Zealand	...	...	126	3,991	23	632	187	1,021	3,907	...	...	2,338	576
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	6	170	44	183 <sup>5</sup>	26,300 <sup>5</sup>	8.3 <sup>5</sup>	1.2 <sup>5</sup>	648	123
Niger	5 <sup>3</sup>	11 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	1	4	0.5	52	259,952	1.9	0.2	150	13
Nigeria	1,314	18,800	...	...	25	480	5.5	5,342	24,094	391 <sup>1</sup>	2.0 <sup>1</sup>	8,393	84
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	6	81	...	...	...	...	4.1	59
Norway	6,900 <sup>15</sup>	...	8,017	...	78	2,061	538	1,504	3,057	2,570	560	7,110	1,567
Oman	7 <sup>3</sup>	21 <sup>3</sup>	15	...	6	274	140	644	3,935	32	7.6	1,557	633
Pakistan	124	714	...	...	204	6,100	55	12,107	12,785	604	4.0	7,972	51
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	606
Panama	...	...	...	...	7	230	97	125	25,403	17	5.5	572	194
Papua New Guinea	122	...	...	...	2	53	14	...	...	...	...	130	22
Paraguay	152	...	...	...	4	115	26	264	22,792	4.6 <sup>5</sup>	0.5 <sup>5</sup>	1,300	224
Peru	612	1,836	...	...	73	4,250	154	1,947	14,156	21	0.7	4,592	172
Philippines	1,507 <sup>3</sup>	14,718 <sup>3</sup>	1,570	9,468	42	3,800 <sup>25</sup>	60 <sup>25</sup>	2,441	33,436	357	4.3	14,700	182
Poland	14,104	80,306	5,260	75,358	48	3,168	98	10,923	3,530	1,890	50	7,091	186
Portugal	7,868 <sup>7</sup>	26,942 <sup>7</sup>	984	10,208	16	533	60	3,026	3,451	1,950	186	4,312	413
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	5	456	143	...	...	...	...	1,290	338
Qatar	209 <sup>11</sup>	2,205 <sup>11</sup>	11	47	5	120	184	37	20,998	23	31	315	412
Réunion	69	...	...	...	3	70	127	...	...	...	...	138	185
Romania	7,199	38,374	987	...	51	1,241	66	6,821	3,195	402	19	8,340	381
Russia	36,237	421,387	2,751	387,832	485	15,300	105	40,140	3,585	4,634	34	50,599	351
Rwanda	...	...	15	101	1	10	1.7	19	467,493	2.5	0.3	70	7.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	...	...	10	44	1	2	69	7	6,027	3.1	66	11	239
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	46	3,467	5.2	33	46	291
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	2	5.0	36	41 <sup>6</sup>	2,680 <sup>6</sup>	...	...	50	446
Samoa	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	38 <sup>1</sup>	4,470 <sup>1</sup>	0.9 <sup>1</sup>	3.0 <sup>1</sup>	27	152
San Marino	...	...	15	9	2	6.0	240	10 <sup>19</sup>	3,000 <sup>19</sup>	...	...	25	893
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	16,996	0.3 <sup>5</sup>	0.6 <sup>5</sup>	19	128
Saudi Arabia	3,900 <sup>3</sup>	14,493 <sup>3, 21</sup>	471	...	12	1,878	106	1,421 <sup>5</sup>	14,200 <sup>5</sup>	1,246 <sup>5</sup>	45 <sup>5</sup>	6,576	292
Senegal	...	...	...	...	18	198	25	137	83,109	12	1.1	869	77
Serbia	5,367 <sup>26</sup>	16,669 <sup>26</sup>	395 <sup>26</sup>	...	29 <sup>26</sup>	1,052	168	1,653 <sup>26</sup>	6,358 <sup>26</sup>	209 <sup>26</sup>	21 <sup>26</sup>	2,980 <sup>26</sup>	282 <sup>26</sup>
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	1	5.0	75	5	15,982	3.6	44	22	266
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	8	22	4.1	...	...	...	...	63	13
Singapore	...	...	...	...	11	1,020	256	138	30,961	834	197	1,220	304
Slovakia	3,800	6,139	424	8,725	12	434	94	1,598	3,380	517	96	2,285	425
Slovenia	3,441	6,267	784	...	7	297	169	557	3,532	849	425	559	279
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	127 <sup>5</sup>	3,150 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	5.3	11
Somalia	...	...	...	...	8	22	4.1	...	...	...	...	108	14
South Africa	5,418	31,349	11	2,149	18	1,596	47	2,449 <sup>5</sup>	17,200 <sup>5</sup>	2,700	56	9,134	199
Spain	46,330	192,019	...	...	136	3,915	99	3,291	12,958	5,871	135	24,228	564
Sri Lanka	4,115	19,650	...	...	13	590	36	4,680	4,395	411	20	2,400	117
Sudan	...	...	...	...	10	96	3.9	209	169,966	2.7	0.1	12,886	352
Suriname	47 <sup>3</sup>	21 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	3	55	157	42	10,630	...	...	118	243
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	2	25	37	51	20,280	14	14	38	34
Sweden	13,496	...	373	19,242	95	3,205	422	1,720 <sup>19</sup>	5,140 <sup>19</sup>	4,570 <sup>19</sup>	503 <sup>19</sup>	8,645	965
Switzerland	15,371	...	60	4,561	93	2,126	322	2,585	2,801	5,674	761	4,300	576
Syria	598	310 <sup>19</sup>	30	192	4	379	29	604	30,765	16	0.9	3,093	178
Taiwan	...	...	...	...	30	3,700	193	9,976	2,270	5,973	264	9,200	418
Tajikistan	132 <sup>3</sup>	997 <sup>3</sup>	11	130	—	217	47	593	10,844	24	3.6	2,350	357
Tanzania	172 <sup>3</sup>	364 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	19	167	7.1	418	90,017	38	1.1	1,500	41
Thailand	8,142	...	1,522	...	34	7,500	142	4,478	14,224	1,491	24	17,971	289
Togo	...	...	...	...	1	5	1.4	55	108,880	5.0	0.9	650	107
Tonga	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	7.1	70
Trinidad and Tobago	26	30	...	...	4	140	142	245 <sup>5</sup>	5,220 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	461	359
Tunisia	720	6,000 <sup>21</sup>	170	1,748	10	399	49	1,257	7,952	149	15	2,300	231
Turkey	6,546	...	3,554	...	81	4,719	85	4,381	16,485	925	13	29,440	424
Turkmenistan	450 <sup>3</sup>	5,493 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	2	56	16	190	25,084	91	19	855	182
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	0.3	33
Uganda	288	2,229 <sup>15</sup>	26	158	5	100	6.2	329	84,561	25	0.9	450	17
Ukraine	6,225	68,876	717	2,521	38	2,864	73	15,554	3,021	1,230	26	22,500	456
United Arab Emirates	293 <sup>21</sup>	5,117 <sup>21</sup>	80	922	6	1,027	269	356	12,035	164	38	843	216
United Kingdom	107,263	...	...	...	109	14,009	285	14,609	4,071	21,865	361	56,576	950
United States	68,175	...	11,593	...	1,457	46,278	192	37,159	7,950	206,649	703	260,000	893
Uruguay	934	1,970	...	...	4	145	54	1,409	1,245	18	5.4	838	252
Uzbekistan	1,003	30,914	81	684	5	30	1.5	2,961	8,851	77	3.0	7,232	280
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	2.7	13
Venezuela	3,468 <sup>3</sup>	7,420 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	92	1,810	97	355	74,034	58	2.2	5,000	201
Vietnam	5,581	83,000	338	2,710	10	4,000	61	3,061	27,152	545	6.7	15,938	197
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	...	...	...	...	1	9	102	10	2,175	1.8	17	65	594
West Bank <sup>12</sup>	...	...	...	...	3	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Sahara	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0 <sup>19</sup>	24 <sup>19</sup>
Yemen	...	...	...	...	3	170	13	251	80,993	6.5	0.3	6,780	359
Zambia	...	...	...	...	3	80	12	195 <sup>5</sup>	45,000 <sup>5</sup>	20	1.8	551	51
Zimbabwe	232	...	28	680	3	40	6.3	1,162	11,133	137 <sup>5</sup>	9.4 <sup>5</sup>	610	50

										country
telephones, 2009		cellular phones, 2009		personal computers, 2005		Internet users, 2009		broadband, 2009		
main lines		cellular subscriptions ('000)	subscriptions per 1,000 persons	units ('000)	units per 1,000 persons	number ('000)	users per 1,000 persons	subscriptions ('000)	subscriptions per 1,000 persons	
('000)	per 1,000 persons									
66	289	208	832	...	...	85	340	32	128	New Caledonia
1,870	438	4,700	1,102	1,924 <sup>4</sup>	493 <sup>4</sup>	3,600	844	981	230	New Zealand
255	44	3,204	558	220	43	200	35	47	8.2	Nicaragua
65	4.3	2,599	170	10	0.7	116	7.6	1.0	0.1	Niger
1,419	9.2	73,099	472	867 <sup>4</sup>	6.8 <sup>4</sup>	43,982	284	82	0.5	Nigeria
25	289	21 <sup>17</sup>	260 <sup>17</sup>	...	...	10 <sup>4</sup>	0.1 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	Northern Mariana Islands
1,900	395	5,336	1,109	2,630 <sup>4</sup>	578 <sup>4</sup>	4,431	921	1,795	373	Norway
300	106	3,971	1,395	118 <sup>4</sup>	40 <sup>4</sup>	469 <sup>2</sup>	168 <sup>2</sup>	41	14	Oman
4,058	22	102,980	570	600 <sup>16</sup>	4.2 <sup>16</sup>	20,350 <sup>23</sup>	113 <sup>23</sup>	626	3.5	Pakistan
7.1	345	13	64	...	...	5,42 <sup>4</sup>	270 <sup>24</sup>	0.2	8.1	Palau
537	156	5,677	1,644	147	46	960	278	201	58	Panama
60	8.9	900	134	367 <sup>4</sup>	63 <sup>4</sup>	125	19	...	...	Papua New Guinea
387	61	5,619	885	460	75	1,000	158	141	22	Paraguay
2,965	102	24,700	847	2,800	100	8,085	277	813	28	Peru
4,100	45	74,489	810	3,684 <sup>4</sup>	45 <sup>4</sup>	5,955	65	1,722	19	Philippines
9,556	251	44,553	1,170	7,362 <sup>4</sup>	191 <sup>4</sup>	22,451	590	5,166	136	Poland
4,049	378	15,178	1,418	1,402 <sup>4</sup>	139 <sup>4</sup>	5,169	483	1,865	174	Portugal
870	219	2,716	682	...	...	1,000	251	118 <sup>14</sup>	301 <sup>4</sup>	Puerto Rico
285	202	2,472	1,754	133 <sup>4</sup>	215 <sup>4</sup>	399	283	130	92	Qatar
460	556	579 <sup>24</sup>	750 <sup>24</sup>	32 <sup>16</sup>	45 <sup>16</sup>	300	363	185	224	Réunion
5,313	250	25,377	1,193	2,450 <sup>4</sup>	110 <sup>4</sup>	7,787	366	2,804	132	Romania
44,802	318	230,500	1,636	17,400	121	59,700	424	12,900	92	Russia
34	3.3	2,429	243	...	...	450	45	8.4	0.8	Rwanda
21	396	83	1,605	11 <sup>4</sup>	239 <sup>4</sup>	17	329	13	251	St. Kitts and Nevis
41	238	176	1,022	26 <sup>4</sup>	173 <sup>4</sup>	143	830	14 <sup>2</sup>	82 <sup>2</sup>	St. Lucia
23	211	121	1,109	16 <sup>4</sup>	132 <sup>4</sup>	76	696	12	105	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
32	178	151	844	1 <sup>1</sup>	6.7 <sup>1</sup>	9.0	5.0	0.2	1.1	Samoa
22	686	24	765	...	...	17	542	10	319	San Marino
7.8	4.8	64	393	...	...	27	164	2.0	12	Sao Tome and Principe
4,171	162	44,864	1,744	8,476 <sup>4</sup>	340 <sup>4</sup>	9,800	381	1,438	56	Saudi Arabia
279	22	6,901	551	250	21	923	74	59	4.7	Senegal
3,106	315	9,912	1,006	389 <sup>4</sup> , 26	37 <sup>4</sup> , 26	4,107	417	591	60	Serbia
22	262	92	1,096	16	198	34	404	3.8	45	Seychelles
33	5.8	1,160	204	...	...	15	2.6	...	...	Sierra Leone
1,852	391	6,652	1,404	3,939 <sup>4</sup>	913 <sup>4</sup>	3,658	772	1,123	237	Singapore
1,022	189	5,498	1,017	1,929	357	4,064	752	778	144	Slovakia
1,034	512	2,100	1,040	808	411	1,299	643	466	231	Slovenia
8.2	16	30	57	22	46	10	19	2.0	3.8	Solomon Islands
100	11	641	70	6.2 <sup>1</sup>	0.8 <sup>1</sup>	106	12	...	...	Somalia
4,320	86	46,436	927	3,966	84	4,420	88	481	9.6	South Africa
20,057	447	50,991	1,136	12,000	281	28,118	626	9,675	216	Spain
3,436	170	14,095	697	530 <sup>4</sup>	28 <sup>4</sup>	1,776	88	170	8.4	Sri Lanka
370	8.8	15,340	363	3,250	90	4,200	9.9	43 <sup>4</sup>	1.1 <sup>24</sup>	Sudan
84	161	764	1,470	19 <sup>4</sup>	42 <sup>4</sup>	163	314	8.6	17	Suriname
44	37	656	554	36 <sup>4</sup>	33 <sup>4</sup>	90	76	1.5	1.3	Swaziland
5,146	556	11,426	1,235	6,861 <sup>17</sup>	761 <sup>17</sup>	8,398	908	3,800	411	Sweden
4,650	615	9,255	1,223	6,430	862	5,480	724	2,622	347	Switzerland
3,871	176	9,697	443	800	42	3,935	180	35	1.6	Syria
14,596	632	26,959	1,167	11,924 <sup>4</sup>	524 <sup>4</sup>	16,130	698	4,998	216	Taiwan
290	42	4,900	705	...	...	700	101	...	...	Tajikistan
173	4.0	17,470	399	278 <sup>4</sup>	7.4 <sup>4</sup>	676	15	...	...	Tanzania
7,024	104	83,057	1,226	3,716 <sup>4</sup>	59 <sup>4</sup>	17,486	258	994	15	Thailand
179	27	2,187	331	185	30	356	54	2.7	0.4	Togo
31	298	53	510	5.0 <sup>4</sup>	48 <sup>4</sup>	8.4	81	1.0	9.6	Tonga
315	235	1,970	1,472	137 <sup>4</sup>	105 <sup>4</sup>	485	362	105	78	Trinidad and Tobago
1,278	125	9,754	950	568	56	3,500	341	373	36	Tunisia
16,534	221	62,780	839	3,703 <sup>4</sup>	51 <sup>4</sup>	26,410	353	6,386	85	Turkey
478	94	1,500	294	...	...	80	16	...	...	Turkmenistan
1.7	171	...	...	...	...	4.3	433	0.4 <sup>24</sup>	36 <sup>24</sup>	Tuvalu
234	7.1	9,384	287	250	8.7	3,200	98	6.0	0.2	Uganda
13,026	285	55,333	1,211	1,810	39	15,300	335	1,908	42	Ukraine
1,561	340	10,672	2,321	450 <sup>4</sup>	120 <sup>4</sup>	3,778	822	690	150	United Arab Emirates
33,615	546	80,375	1,306	35,890 <sup>4</sup>	604 <sup>4</sup>	51,442	836	18,354	298	United Kingdom
155,000	493	298,404	948	220,000 <sup>4</sup>	741 <sup>4</sup>	239,894	762	85,287	271	United States
953	284	3,802	1,131	430 <sup>4</sup>	133 <sup>4</sup>	1,855	552	288 <sup>2</sup>	86 <sup>2</sup>	Uruguay
1,857	68	16,417	597	...	...	4,689	171	89	3.2	Uzbekistan
7.2	30	127	527	3 <sup>4</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>	17	71	0.5	2.1	Vanuatu
6,867	240	28,124	984	2,145 <sup>4</sup>	82 <sup>4</sup>	8,847	310	1,861	65	Venezuela
30,693	349	88,566	1,006	1,044 <sup>4</sup>	13 <sup>4</sup>	24,000	273	2,649	30	Vietnam
75	685	80 <sup>14</sup>	718 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	30	274	9.0	8.2	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
349 <sup>14</sup>	94 <sup>14</sup>	1,095 <sup>14</sup>	296 <sup>14</sup>	169 <sup>4</sup>	46 <sup>4</sup>	243 <sup>14</sup>	66 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	West Bank <sup>12</sup>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Sahara
1,201	51	3,842	163	300 <sup>4</sup>	15 <sup>4</sup>	420	18	...	...	Yemen
90	7.0	4,407	341	113 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	817	63	8.0	0.6	Zambia
385	3.1	2,991	239	1,200	101	1,422	114	18	1.4	Zimbabwe

<sup>12</sup>2002. <sup>22</sup>2008. <sup>3</sup>First editions only. <sup>4</sup>2004. <sup>5</sup>1998. <sup>6</sup>1997. <sup>7</sup>Including reprints. <sup>8</sup>Foreign dispatched and foreign received only. <sup>9</sup>Millions of copies. <sup>10</sup>Only free dailies. <sup>11</sup>School textbooks and government publications only. <sup>12</sup>West Bank includes Gaza Strip. <sup>13</sup>Foreign received only. <sup>14</sup>2005. <sup>15</sup>Excludes government publications and textbooks. <sup>16</sup>2001. <sup>17</sup>2006. <sup>18</sup>Government publications only. <sup>19</sup>1996. <sup>20</sup>Active subscribers. <sup>21</sup>School textbooks only. <sup>22</sup>Domestic and foreign received only. <sup>23</sup>Includes mobile. <sup>24</sup>2007. <sup>25</sup>Only free dailies. <sup>26</sup>Includes Montenegro.

## Health services

The provision of health services in most countries is both a principal determinant of the quality of life and a large and growing sector of the national economy. This table summarizes the basic indicators of health personnel; hospitals, by kind and utilization; mortality rates that are most indicative of general health services; external controls on health (adequacy of food supply and availability of safe drinking water); and sources and amounts of expenditure on health care. Each datum refers more or less directly to the availability or use of a particular health service in a country, and, while each may be a representative measure at a national level, each may also conceal considerable differences in availability of the particular service to different segments of a population or regions of a country. In the United States, for example, the availability of physicians ranges from about one per 730 persons in the least well-served states to one per 260 in the best-served, with a rate of one per 150 in the national capital. In addition, even when trained personnel exist and facilities have been created, limited financial resources at the national or local level may leave facilities underserved; or lack of good transportation may prevent those most in need from reaching a clinic or hospital that could help them.

Definitions and limits of data have been made as consistent as possible in the compilation of this table. For example, despite wide variation worldwide in the nature of the qualifying or certifying process that permits an individual to represent himself as a physician, organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) try to maintain more specific international standards for training and qualification. International statistics presented here for "physicians" refer to persons qualified according to WHO standards and exclude traditional health practitioners, whatever the local custom with regard to the designation "doctor." Statistics for health personnel in this table uniformly include all those actually working in the health service field, whether in the actual provision of services or in teaching, administration, research, or other tasks. One group of practitioners for whom this type of guideline works less well is that of midwives, whose

training and qualifications vary enormously from country to country but who must be included, as they represent, after nurses, perhaps the largest and most important category of health auxiliary worldwide.

Hospitals also differ considerably worldwide in terms of staffing and services. In this tabulation, the term hospital refers generally to a permanent facility offering inpatient services and/or nursing care and staffed by at least one physician. Establishments offering only outpatient or custodial care are excluded. These statistics are broken down into data for general hospitals (those providing care in more than one specialty), specialized facilities (with care in only one specialty), local medical centres, and rural health-care centres; the last two generally refer to institutions that provide a more limited range of medical or nursing care, often less than full-time. Hospital data are further analyzed into three categories of administrative classification: public, private nonprofit, and private for profit. Statistics on number of beds refer to beds that are maintained and staffed on a full-time basis for a succession of inpatients to whom care is provided.

Data on hospital utilization refer to institutions defined as above. Admission and discharge, the two principal points at which statistics are normally collected, are the basis for the data on the amount and distribution of care by kind of facility. The data on numbers of patients exclude babies born during a maternal confinement but include persons who die before being discharged. The bed-occupancy and average length-of-stay statistics depend on the concept of a "patient-day," which is the annual total of daily censuses of inpatients. The bed-occupancy rate is the ratio of total patient-days to potential days based on the number of beds; the average length-of-stay rate is the ratio of total patient-days to total admissions. Bed-occupancy rates may exceed 100% because stays of partial days are counted as full days.

Two measures that give health planners and policy makers an excellent indication of the level of ordinary health care are those for mortality of children under age five and for maternal mortality. The former reflects the

### Health services

country	health personnel							hospitals									
	year	physicians	dentists	nurses	pharma- cists	midwives	popu- lation per physi- cian	year	number	kinds (%)			ownership (%)			total number of hos- pital beds	hos- pital beds per 10,000 pop.
										gen- eral	spe- cial- ized	medical centres/ other	public	private non- profit	private for profit		
Afghanistan	2002	3,617	630 <sup>1</sup>	8,891	767	...	5,675	2002	73	...	...	277	77.0	23.0	...	12,668	16
Albania	2002	4,110	1,360 <sup>1</sup>	12,570 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	753	2002	51	...	...	...	100.0	—	—	9,514	31
Algeria	2002	28,642	8,618	87,571	5,198	...	1,095	2002	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,544	12
American Samoa	2003	49	15	127	2 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	1,253	2003	1	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	128	21
Andorra	2003	244	42	194	64	10 <sup>2</sup>	296	2003	2	100.0	—	—	50.0	50.0	...	233	33
Angola	1997	736	...	10,942	...	492	12,985	1990	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,857	12
Antigua and Barbuda	1999	76	12 <sup>3</sup>	233	13 <sup>3</sup>	31 <sup>3</sup>	867	2003	3	50.0	50.0	...	100.0	—	—	255	25
Argentina	2002	99,358	28,900 <sup>1</sup>	16,000 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	373	2001	1,235 <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...	56.87	43.27	...	115,803	20
Armenia	2003	11,728	710 <sup>9</sup>	18,379	121	1,541 <sup>9</sup>	256	2003	137	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	14,208	44
Aruba	2004	126	22	277	20	6	740	2004	3	50.0	—	50.0	100.0	...	...	305	32
Australia	2004	54,800	9,400	159,600	13,756	11,649 <sup>10</sup>	375	2001–02	1,283	...	...	...	58.1	41.9	...	79,311	40
Austria	2004	37,447	4,029 <sup>10</sup>	17,767 <sup>10</sup>	1,581	1,579 <sup>10</sup>	216	2003	310	40.1	59.9	...	...	...	...	71,741	81
Azerbaijan	2004	30,000	2,116 <sup>10</sup>	59,872 <sup>10</sup>	2,143	11,800	278	2003	735	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	68,500	83
Bahamas, The	2001	458	211 <sup>11</sup>	1,323 <sup>11</sup>	52 <sup>4</sup>	...	672	2002	5	60.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	...	1,540	34
Bahrain	2003	1,189	144 <sup>10</sup>	2,861 <sup>10</sup>	131	...	580	2003	12	58.3	42.7	...	75.0	16.7	8.3	1,912	28
Bangladesh	2001	32,498	938 <sup>7</sup>	18,135	7,485 <sup>4</sup>	15,794	4,306	2001	568	...	...	...	69.37	30.77	...	44,030	3
Barbados	2002	376	63 <sup>1</sup>	988 <sup>1</sup>	138 <sup>12</sup>	377 <sup>12</sup>	721	2002	9	66.7	33.3	...	77.8	22.2	...	501	19
Belarus	2003	44,800	4,492	123,192 <sup>10</sup>	3,001 <sup>10</sup>	6,160 <sup>10</sup>	220	2003	279	55.41	44.61	...	100.0	...	...	112,007	114
Belgium	2002	46,268	7,360 <sup>11</sup>	109,187 <sup>11</sup>	14,772	6,602 <sup>11</sup>	223	2001	363 <sup>11</sup>	80.41 <sup>1</sup>	19.61 <sup>1</sup>	...	38.61 <sup>1</sup>	61.41 <sup>1</sup>	...	71,907	70
Belize	2003	251	32 <sup>2</sup>	303 <sup>2</sup>	30 <sup>11</sup>	230 <sup>11</sup>	1,620	1999	7	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	598	25
Benin	2001	923	161 <sup>4</sup>	5,003	85 <sup>14</sup>	432 <sup>14</sup>	7,183	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	1
Bermuda	2003	121	22 <sup>3</sup>	522 <sup>3</sup>	29 <sup>3</sup>	...	525	2003	2	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	226	36
Bhutan	2002	122	9 <sup>4</sup>	500	5 <sup>4</sup>	326 <sup>14</sup>	6,019	2002	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	14
Bolivia	2002	2,987	692 <sup>10</sup>	9,068 <sup>10</sup>	...	...	2,827	2003	230	10.71 <sup>4</sup>	8.91 <sup>4</sup>	80.31 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	12,464	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003	5,576	679 <sup>10</sup>	16,708 <sup>10</sup>	350 <sup>10</sup>	1,159 <sup>10</sup>	691	2003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,981	31
Botswana	2003	510	38 <sup>1</sup>	4,090 <sup>1</sup>	142 <sup>1</sup>	...	3,261	2003	30 <sup>15</sup>	53.31 <sup>5</sup>	3.31 <sup>5</sup>	43.31 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	...	3,816	22
Brazil	2001	357,888	165,599	89,710	66,727	...	485	2002	6,493	100.0	—	—	35.0	65.0	...	487,058	27
Brunei	2003	309	64	1,678	90 <sup>2</sup>	404 <sup>2</sup>	870	2003	10	90.0	—	10.0	90.0	10.0	...	905	26
Bulgaria	2003	28,243	6,482 <sup>10</sup>	35,621 <sup>10</sup>	1,020 <sup>10</sup>	3,518 <sup>10</sup>	277	2004	258	54.7	45.3	...	...	...	...	49,171	70
Burkina Faso	2001 <sup>16</sup>	490	36	3,381	60	476	23,943	2001	78 <sup>5</sup>	14.1 <sup>5</sup>	85.9 <sup>5</sup>	...	100.0	...	...	15,801	19
Burundi	2000	323	9 <sup>4</sup>	1,783	62	...	21,737	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,380	6
Cambodia	2004	2,122	241	8,085 <sup>2</sup>	564 <sup>1</sup>	3,040 <sup>2</sup>	6,173	2004	188 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	7,482	6
Cameroon	1996	1,031	56	5,112	...	70	13,510	1988	629	27.0	73.0	...	72.3	27.7	...	29,285	27
Canada	2002	59,294	17,287 <sup>2</sup>	310,733 <sup>2</sup>	24,518 <sup>1</sup>	358 <sup>2</sup>	529	2002–03	1,079 <sup>3</sup>	81.8 <sup>3</sup>	16.6 <sup>3</sup>	1.6 <sup>3</sup>	95.8 <sup>3</sup>	4.2 <sup>3</sup>	...	115,120	36
Cape Verde	2001	123	...	1,907	6 <sup>3</sup>	...	3,604	2000	65 <sup>3</sup>	8.0 <sup>3</sup>	—	92.0 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	—	—	689	16
Central African Republic	2001	189	161 <sup>4</sup>	217	22 <sup>4</sup>	179	20,291	2001	255	21.17	78.917	...	79.717	20.317	...	4,126	11
Chad	2001	205	2 <sup>10</sup>	1,220	38	161	42,700	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,105	5
Chile	2003	17,250	6,750	10,000	1,830 <sup>3</sup>	5,369 <sup>3</sup>	925	2002	847	...	...	...	90.1	9.9	...	42,163	25
China	2002	2,122,019 <sup>18, 19</sup>	19	1,345,706	368,852 <sup>1</sup>	44,517 <sup>1</sup>	687	2002	69,105 <sup>3</sup>	11.2 <sup>3</sup>	13.4 <sup>3</sup>	75.4 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	—	—	3,004,000	23
Colombia	2002	58,761	33,951	52,281	...	...	729	2003	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000	12
Comoros	2004	48	6 <sup>4</sup>	180 <sup>7</sup>	6 <sup>4</sup>	74 <sup>7</sup>	12,417	1995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	29
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1996	3,224	514	20,652	594	...	14,492	1986	400	...	...	...	52.5	47.5	...	69,534	21
Congo, Rep. of the	1995	632	35 <sup>4</sup>	4,663	175 <sup>4</sup>	160	4,083	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,817	33
Costa Rica	2004	6,600	1,594 <sup>1</sup>	9,425 <sup>1</sup>	1,289 <sup>1</sup>	...	644	2003	29 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	87.91	12.11	...	6,000	14
Côte d'Ivoire	2001	1,113	219 <sup>4</sup>	6,110	135 <sup>4</sup>	2,196 <sup>3</sup>	14,297	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,981	4
Croatia	2003	10,820	3,021 <sup>10</sup>	22,185 <sup>10</sup>	2,235	1,491 <sup>10</sup>	410	2003	70	54.0	46.0	—	...	...	...	24,927	56
Cuba	2002	67,417	9,841	83,880	...	...	167	2003	266	...	...	...	100.0	—	—	69,534	62
Cyprus <sup>21</sup>	2000	1,800	619	2,931	584	120 <sup>22</sup>	390	2003	115	71.87	22.17	6.17	10.0 <sup>22</sup>	0.92 <sup>22</sup>	89.1 <sup>22</sup>	1,236	57
Czech Republic	2003	44,106	6,698 <sup>10</sup>	97,077 <sup>10</sup>	5,199 <sup>10</sup>	4,895 <sup>10</sup>	230	2003	357	68.9	31.1	—	69.0	31.0	...	66,492	65
Denmark	2002	19,600	4,834	51,990	2,638	1,312	365	2002	69 <sup>10</sup>	43.01 <sup>0</sup>	57.01 <sup>0</sup>	—	43.11 <sup>0</sup>	56.91 <sup>0</sup>	—	22,600	41

probability of a newborn infant dying before age five. The latter refers to deaths attributable to delivery or complications of pregnancy, childbirth, the puerperium (the period immediately following birth), or abortion. A principal source for the former data was UNICEF Child Mortality and for the latter, the UNICEF Report: Maternal Mortality in 2000.

Levels of nutrition and access to safe drinking water are two of the most basic limitations imposed by the physical environment in which health-care activities take place. The nutritional data are based on reported levels of food supply (whether or not actually consumed), referred to the recommendations of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization for the necessary daily intake (in calories) for a moderately active person of average size in a climate of a particular kind (fewer calories are needed in a hot climate) to remain in average *good* health. Excess intake in the many developed countries ranges to more than 40% above the minimum required to maintain health (the excess usually being construed to diminish, rather than raise, health). The range of deficiency is less dramatic numerically but far more critical to the countries in which deficiencies are chronic, because the deficiencies lead to overall poor health (raising health service needs and costs), to decreased productivity in nearly every area of national economic life, and to the loss of social and economic potential through early mortality. By "safe" water is meant only water that has no substantial quantities of chemical or biological pollutants—i.e., quantities sufficient to cause "immediate" health problems. Data refer to the proportion of persons having "reasonable access" to an "adequate" supply of water within a "convenient" distance of the person's dwelling, as these concepts are interpreted locally.

The data on health care expenditure were excerpted from a joint effort by the WHO and the World Bank to create better analytical tools by which the interrelations among health policy, health care delivery systems, and human health might be examined against the more general frameworks of government operations, resource allocation, and development process.

Expenditures were tabulated for direct preventative and curative activities and for public health and public education programs having direct impact on health status—family planning, nutrition, and health education—but not more indirect programs like environmental, waste removal, or relief activities. Public, parastatal (semipublic, e.g., social security institutions), international aid, and household expenditure reports and surveys were utilized to build up a comprehensive picture of national, regional, and world patterns of health care expenditures and investment that could not have been assembled from any single type of source. For reasons of space, public and parastatal are combined as the former. A principal source for expenditures was the World Bank Group Statistical Database, which includes national statistics, UN databases, and World Bank surveys.

Internet resources for further information:

- WHO Global Health Atlas <http://globalatlas.who.int>
- WHO Regional Office for Africa <http://www.afro.who.int>
- WHO Regional Office for Europe <http://www.euro.who.int>
- WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean <http://www.emro.who.int/index.asp>
- Pan American Health Organization <http://www.paho.org>
- WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia <http://www.whosea.org>
- ECOWAS Social and Economic Indicators <http://www.ecostat.org/en/Socio-Economic/Health.pdf>
- UNICEF Maternal Mortality in 2000. Annex Tables A, F; WHO, 2004 <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2003/who-saf-22oct.pdf>
- UNICEF Report on Child Mortality <http://www.childinfo.org/areas/childmortality/u5data.php>
- Human Development Report 2004 <http://www.undp.org>
- World Bank Database <http://devdata.worldbank.org/hnpstats>

No comparable source exists for hospitals.

	admissions or discharges				bed occupancy rate (%)	average length of stay (days)	mortality		population with access to safe water 2002 (%)	food supply (% of FAO requirement) 2002	total health expenditures, 2001					country
	rate per 10,000 pop.	by kinds of hospital (%)					under age 5 per 1,000 live newborn 2003	maternal mortality per 100,000 live births 2000			as percent of GDP	per capita (U.S.\$)	by source (percent)		external grants/ loans	
		general	specialized	medical centres/ other									public	private		
...	...	...	...	...	...	257	1,900	13	117	5.2	8	52.6	47.4	11.2	Afghanistan	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	55	97	118	3.7	45	64.6	35.4	3.4	Albania	
3713	...	...	...	...	49.34	54	140	87	126	4.1	70	75.0	25.0	0.1	Algeria	
9655	100.0	—	—	—	38.45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	American Samoa	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	100	5.7	1,261	71.0	29.0	—	Andorra	
2386	...	...	...	...	44.56	166	260	1,700	50	89	4.4	37	63.1	36.9	14.2	Angola
8726	...	...	...	...	50.03.6	83.6	12	1503	91	100	5.6	456	60.9	39.1	2.9	Antigua and Barbuda
5606.7	...	...	...	...	52.06.8	66	20	82	979	127	9.5	680	53.4	46.6	0.3	Argentina
...	...	...	...	...	44.7	10	33	55	92	89	7.8	46	41.2	58.8	3.7	Armenia
1,183	...	...	...	...	88.7	8	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	78.2	5	6	8	100	115	9.2	1,776	67.9	32.1	—	Australia
2,790	...	...	...	...	74.6	8	5	4	100	140	8.0	1,806	69.3	30.7	—	Austria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	94	77	101	1.6	83	66.9	33.1	7.7	Azerbaijan
8373.8	...	...	...	...	85.43.8	113.8	14	60	97	114	5.7	1,084	57.0	43.0	0.3	Bahamas, The
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	28	1009	...	4.1	490	69.0	31.0	—	Bahrain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	300	99	95	3.5	11	44.2	55.8	13.3	Bangladesh
81012	93.512	6.512	—	—	88.312	3212	13	95	100	128	6.5	634	66.3	33.7	4.8	Barbados
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	100	117	5.5	82	86.7	13.3	—	Belarus
1,96311	96.011	4.011	—	—	84.411	1211	5	10	100	140	8.9	1,983	71.7	28.3	—	Belgium
26513	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	140	91	127	5.2	167	45.1	54.9	6.1	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	850	68	111	4.4	18	46.9	53.1	21.5	Benin
1,3133	97.03	3.03	—	—	75.03	83	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	420	62	...	3.9	9	90.6	9.4	38.2	Bhutan
2503	...	...	...	...	48.03	63	66	420	85	94	5.3	61	66.3	33.7	12.2	Bolivia
6126	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	31	98	114	7.5	113	36.8	63.2	2.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	100	95	93	6.6	151	66.2	33.8	0.4	Botswana
7407	...	...	...	...	...	7	35	260	89	128	7.6	227	41.6	58.4	0.5	Brazil
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	37	909	127	3.1	429	79.4	20.6	...	Brunei
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32	100	114	4.8	112	82.1	17.9	2.1	Bulgaria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	1,000	51	102	3.0	9	60.1	39.9	25.6	Burkina Faso
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	1,000	79	71	3.6	3	59.0	41.0	43.7	Burundi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	450	34	92	11.8	30	85.1	14.9	19.7	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	730	63	98	3.3	28	37.1	62.9	6.3	Cameroon
860	...	...	...	...	82.5	7	6	6	100	135	9.5	2,124	70.8	29.2	—	Canada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	150	80	138	4.5	64	83.9	16.1	16.6	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,100	75	88	4.5	10	51.2	48.8	32.4	Central African Republic
7493.6	...	...	...	...	69.93.6	73.6	200	1,100	34	89	2.6	12	78.0	24.0	62.0	Chad
41814	—	60.414	—	—	66.914	1514	9	31	95	117	7.0	253	44.0	56.0	0.1	Chile
61420	41.420	16.720	41.920	—	57.220	620	37	56	77	125	5.5	52	37.2	62.8	0.2	China
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	130	92	111	5.5	159	65.7	34.3	0.2	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	480	94	75	3.1	7	60.0	40.0	39.9	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	990	46	72	3.5	4	44.4	55.6	18.0	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	510	46	97	2.1	17	63.8	38.2	3.3	Congo, Rep. of the
9585	...	...	...	...	78.25	65	10	43	97	128	7.2	358	68.5	31.5	1.3	Costa Rica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	690	84	114	6.2	41	16.0	84	3.2	Côte d'Ivoire
1,700	72.0	28.0	—	—	82.0	11	7	8	969	110	9.0	366	81.8	18.2	0.1	Croatia
1,3765	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	33	91	136	7.2	186	86.2	13.8	0.2	Cuba
5227	...	...	...	...	81.0	6	5	47	100	131	8.1	764	47.7	52.3	2.3	Cyprus21
1,835	98.0	2.0	—	—	81.2	9	4	9	100	128	7.4	408	91.4	8.6	—	Czech Republic
1,857	87.0	13.0	—	—	90.0	9	4	5	100	128	8.4	2,565	82.4	17.8	—	Denmark



## Health services (continued)

country	health personnel							hospitals									
	year	physicians	dentists	nurses	pharma- cists	midwives	popu- lation per physi- cian	year	number	kinds (%)			ownership (%)			total number of hos- pital beds	hos- pital beds per 10,000 pop.
										gen- eral	spe- cial- ized	medical centres/ other	public	private non- profit	private for profit		
Djibouti	1999	86	10	424	12	...	5,429	1999	8 <sup>3</sup>	25.0 <sup>3</sup>	75.0 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	...	...	1,159	27	
Dominica	2003	38	10	361	27 <sup>15</sup>	...	1,580	2003	531 <sup>11</sup>	1.9 <sup>11</sup>	98.1 <sup>11</sup>	100.0	—	—	270	30	
Dominican Republic	2000	16,530	7,000	15,352	3,330	...	500	2003 <sup>8</sup>	723 <sup>12</sup>	7.9 <sup>12</sup>	92.1 <sup>12</sup>	...	...	...	9,395	11	
East Timor	2002	47	...	...	...	...	17,355	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	8	
Ecuador	2002	20,592	2,062 <sup>2</sup>	19,549 <sup>2</sup>	906 <sup>22</sup>	1,037 <sup>2</sup>	627	2003	474 <sup>14</sup>	17.0 <sup>14</sup>	8.0 <sup>14</sup>	75.0	26.0 <sup>14</sup>	11.3 <sup>14</sup>	62.7 <sup>14</sup>	19,975	15
Egypt	2005	157,000	18,438 <sup>2</sup>	188,000	46,096 <sup>2</sup>	...	448	2005	5,072	4.5 <sup>11</sup>	95.5 <sup>11</sup>	87.9 <sup>11</sup>	12.1 <sup>11</sup>	...	170,000	24	
El Salvador	2002	8,171	3,573	11,777	1,990	1,940 <sup>5</sup>	798	2003	78	...	...	...	61.5 <sup>22</sup>	1.3 <sup>22</sup>	37.2 <sup>22</sup>	4,625	7
Equatorial Guinea	2004	101	4 <sup>3</sup>	169 <sup>3</sup>	...	9 <sup>3</sup>	5,070	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	29	
Eritrea	2000	173	4 <sup>3</sup>	574 <sup>3</sup>	...	79 <sup>3</sup>	21,457	2000	10 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	3,126	8	
Estonia	2002	4,275	1,078	9,976	813 <sup>2</sup>	453 <sup>10</sup>	316	2003	51	...	...	87.2 <sup>11</sup>	12.8 <sup>11</sup>	...	8,248	61	
Ethiopia	2002	1,971	61	13,018	125	1,142	34,473	2003	86	...	...	...	...	...	13,389	2	
Faroe Islands	2003	83	38	360	10 <sup>14</sup>	19 <sup>14</sup>	518	2003	3	33.3 <sup>14</sup>	—	66.7 <sup>14</sup>	100.0	—	—	290	60
Fiji	2003	373	56	1,648	59 <sup>1</sup>	...	2,229	1999	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,097	26	
Finland	2003	16,633	4,607	112,637	7,756 <sup>10</sup>	3,980 <sup>10</sup>	313	2003	380	...	...	...	75.7	24.3	...	37,656	72
France	2004	196,000	40,935 <sup>23</sup>	397,506	60,366	14,725 <sup>10</sup>	306	2001	4,171	100.0	—	—	25.3	74.7	...	485,769	79
French Guiana	2003	319	38 <sup>15</sup>	568	47 <sup>15</sup>	40 <sup>15</sup>	570	2003	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	42
French Polynesia	2004	447	113	824	82 <sup>2</sup>	81 <sup>2</sup>	562	2003	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	971	39
Gabon	2003	270	32 <sup>20</sup>	759 <sup>20</sup>	71 <sup>20</sup>	240 <sup>20</sup>	5,000	2003	27 <sup>17</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,460	33
Gambia, The	2001	97	1,348	155 <sup>7</sup>	6 <sup>7</sup>	102 <sup>7</sup>	14,000	2000	13 <sup>15</sup>	15.4 <sup>15</sup>	—	84.6 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	1,140	8
Gaza Strip <sup>24</sup>	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	2001	6	...	...	...	83.3 <sup>14</sup>	16.7 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	11
Georgia	2003	20,936	1,100	21,900	364 <sup>23</sup>	1,500 <sup>23</sup>	250	2003	422 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	18,200	40
Germany	2003	304,000	63,854 <sup>10</sup>	783,000 <sup>10</sup>	53,000 <sup>10</sup>	9,506 <sup>10</sup>	271	2003	2,240	...	...	...	49.2 <sup>22</sup>	36.0 <sup>22</sup>	14.8 <sup>22</sup>	541,901	66
Ghana	2002	975	36 <sup>3</sup>	13,102	1,433	4,094	21,086	2001	12 <sup>15</sup>	90.9 <sup>5</sup>	9.1 <sup>5</sup>	...	60.3 <sup>5</sup>	39.7 <sup>5</sup>	...	18,448	9
Greece	2001	46,325	12,394	33,252	12,304	2,264	221	2001	337	53.1	46.9	...	43.0	57.0	...	51,500	49
Greenland	2003	91	34 <sup>10</sup>	515	10 <sup>5</sup>	11 <sup>7</sup>	624	2001	16	6.3	—	93.7 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	—	—	406	72
Grenada	2003	127	14 <sup>3</sup>	232 <sup>3</sup>	47 <sup>3</sup>	...	803	2000	3	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	330	32
Guadeloupe	2003	924	129 <sup>3</sup>	1,640 <sup>3</sup>	220 <sup>3</sup>	140 <sup>3</sup>	477	2003	29	...	...	...	44.8 <sup>3</sup>	55.2 <sup>3</sup>	...	2,428	55
Guam	1999	166	31	647	57	24	1,169	2000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	13
Guatemala	2003	11,700	2,046 <sup>1</sup>	44,986 <sup>1</sup>	...	18,924 <sup>22</sup>	1,053	2003	35 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,118	5
Guernsey	1999	93	...	418	...	...	654	2003	3	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	112,007	...
Guinea	2001	996	38	3,506	199 <sup>2</sup>	299 <sup>2</sup>	8,571	2004	38	100.0	...	...	100.0	—	—	2,990	3
Guinea-Bissau	2003	250	11 <sup>14</sup>	1,769 <sup>10</sup>	12 <sup>17</sup>	148 <sup>3</sup>	5,546	2001	16 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	62.5 <sup>22</sup>	37.5 <sup>22</sup>	...	1,448	11
Guyana	2003	366	30	1,738	40 <sup>3</sup>	165 <sup>3</sup>	2,055	2002	30 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	83.3 <sup>15</sup>	16.7 <sup>15</sup>	...	3,274	44
Haiti	1999	1,910	94 <sup>11</sup>	834 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	4,000	2000	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,431	8
Honduras	2001	1,680	989 <sup>7</sup>	6,152 <sup>7</sup>	97 <sup>52</sup>	...	3,865	2003	68	...	...	...	41.2	58.8	...	5,158	16
Hong Kong	2003	11,016	1,848	43,782	1,412	136	621	2003	53	...	...	...	77.4	22.6	...	35,526	52
Hungary	2004	38,877	4,618 <sup>1</sup>	84,947 <sup>10</sup>	5,125	2,165	260	2003	167	60.0	40.0	...	97.3	2.7	...	79,610	78
Iceland	2003	1,047	283 <sup>2</sup>	2,474	243 <sup>10</sup>	219 <sup>10</sup>	360	2003	57	89.0 <sup>11</sup>	11.0 <sup>11</sup>	—	...	...	...	2,432	85
India	2001 <sup>25</sup>	555,060	19,522 <sup>22</sup>	776,400	...	...	1,853	2003	17,900 <sup>10</sup>	...	...	...	55.0 <sup>5</sup>	45.0 <sup>5</sup>	...	903,900	9
Indonesia	2001	21,467	5,450	97,293	5,822 <sup>26</sup>	16,103	9,871	1999	1,215	...	...	...	55.4	44.6	...	124,834	6
Iran	1998	60,079	12,378	159,271	5,955 <sup>26</sup>	7,387 <sup>7</sup>	953	2003	733	79.8	20.2	...	84.5	15.5	...	111,552	17
Iraq	2003	16,594	2,689	69,525 <sup>1</sup>	3,358	...	1,587	2003	196	...	...	...	66.8	33.2	...	34,505	13
Ireland	2003	10,270	2,006	63,474 <sup>2</sup>	3,165	15,228 <sup>11</sup>	389	2003	60 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	13,020	35
Isle of Man	2004	143	24	41	24 <sup>26</sup>	...	540	2003	3	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	505	70
Israel	2002	24,392	7,446	39,315	4,355	1,108	258	2003	356	18.5 <sup>14</sup>	81.5 <sup>14</sup>	...	71.3	28.7	...	40,116	61
Italy	2002	353,692	34,014	256,860	63,008	...	162	2003	1,410 <sup>10</sup>	92.0 <sup>10</sup>	8.0 <sup>10</sup>	—	56.1 <sup>10</sup>	43.9 <sup>10</sup>	...	237,216	41
Jamaica	2003	2,253	212	4,374	52 <sup>3</sup>	273 <sup>3</sup>	1,193	2003	24 <sup>3</sup>	75.0 <sup>3</sup>	25.0 <sup>3</sup>	...	75.0 <sup>3</sup>	25.0 <sup>3</sup>	...	3,795	14
Japan	2002	262,687	92,874	1,097,326	212,720	24,501 <sup>2</sup>	489	2002	9,413 <sup>7</sup>	88.7 <sup>7</sup>	11.3 <sup>7</sup>	...	73.5 <sup>7</sup>	26.5 <sup>7</sup>	...	1,646,797	128
Jersey	2001	174	...	...	...	...	500	1995	6	16.7	83.3	...	100.0	—	—	651	77
Jordan	2001	10,623	2,850	14,251	4,975	893	448	2003	95	...	...	...	43.1	56.9	...	8,982	17
Kazakhstan	2003	54,600	4,331 <sup>10</sup>	113,400	2,672 <sup>10</sup>	8,094 <sup>10</sup>	274	2003	1,005	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	111,900	77
Kenya	2003	4,813	772	30,212	1,881	...	6,653	2003	649	35.1 <sup>14</sup>	...	64.9 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	...	60,657	19
Kiribati	2004	20	3	238	4 <sup>11</sup>	...	4,545	2004	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	67
Korea, North	2002	70,870	...	59,900	...	12,931 <sup>14</sup>	313	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292,340	131
Korea, South	2003	95,881	20,446	192,480	50,623 <sup>2</sup>	8,728 <sup>2</sup>	500	2003	1,302	21.7	78.3	...	10.0	90.0	...	426,489	88
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	2002	3,780	673 <sup>10</sup>	9,197 <sup>10</sup>	722 <sup>2</sup>	19 <sup>14</sup>	625	2002	23	...	...	...	66.7 <sup>15</sup>	...	33.3 <sup>15</sup>	5,200	22
Kyrgyzstan	2001	13,379	1,077	33,698	109	3,140	366	2003	348 <sup>14</sup>	89.1	—	10.9	100.0	—	—	26,600	53
Laos	2003	1,283	83	5,291	...	...	2,207	2003	25	0.7 <sup>4</sup>	99.3 <sup>4</sup>	...	100.0	...	...	6,255	27
Latvia	2002	7,900	1,245 <sup>10</sup>	11,954 <sup>10</sup>	292 <sup>15</sup>	501 <sup>10</sup>	295	2003	153	51.2 <sup>15</sup>	4.1 <sup>15</sup>	28.8 <sup>15</sup>	97.5 <sup>11</sup>	2.5 <sup>11</sup>	...	18,200	78
Lebanon	Les																

	admissions or discharges			bed occupancy rate (%)	average length of stay (days)	mortality		population with access to safe water 2002 (%)	food supply (% of FAO requirement) 2002	total health expenditures, 2001				country	
	rate per 10,000 pop.	by kinds of hospital (%)				under age 5 per 1,000 live newborn 2003	maternal mortality per 100,000 live births 2000			as percent of GDP	per capita (U.S.\$)	by source (percent)			external grants/loans
		general	specialized									medical centres/other	public		
...	...	...	...	...	...	138	730	80	96	7.0	51	58.8	41.2	30.0	Djibouti
1,026 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	94.6 <sup>11</sup>	8 <sup>11</sup>	14	65 <sup>7</sup>	97	114	6.0	203	71.3	28.7	0.9	Dominica
470 <sup>12</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	35	150	93	104	6.1	155	36.1	63.9	1.8	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	124	660	52	130	9.8	51	59.5	40.5	9.8	East Timor
508 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	...	53.1 <sup>14</sup>	6 <sup>14</sup>	27	130	86	120	4.5	80	50.3	49.7	1.0	Ecuador
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	39	84	98	133	3.9	59	48.9	51.1	2.0	Egypt
...	...	...	...	54.98 <sup>12</sup>	68 <sup>12</sup>	36	150	82	113	8.0	169	46.7	53.3	0.9	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	...	...	146	880	44	72	2.0	65	60.4	39.6	10.6	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	95	650	57	65	5.7	9	65.1	34.9	52.3	Eritrea
1,934	76.7 <sup>15</sup>	21.5 <sup>15</sup>	1.8 <sup>15</sup>	67.7	9	9	63	100	117	5.5	224	77.8	22.2	—	Estonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	...	...	...	86.4 <sup>15</sup>	12 <sup>15</sup>	169	850	22	80	3.5	5	40.5	59.5	34.3	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,592	...	...	...	72.0	10	20	75	45	127	4.0	79	67.1	32.9	10.1	Fiji
2,480	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	100	114	7.0	1,628	75.6	24.4	—	Finland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	100	145	9.6	2,103	76.0	24.0	—	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,714 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	70.3 <sup>22</sup>	8 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	88 <sup>9</sup>	127	...	...	...	...	...	French Guiana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	126	...	...	...	...	...	French Polynesia
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	420	87	113	3.6	151	47.9	52.1	1.8	Gabon
...	...	...	...	...	...	123	540	82	96	6.4	21	49.4	50.6	26.6	Gambia, The
752 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	...	74.9 <sup>14</sup>	3 <sup>14</sup>	24	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaza Strip
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,812 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	82.8 <sup>22</sup>	13 <sup>22</sup>	45	32	76	92	3.6	22	37.8	62.2	6.1	Georgia
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	100	131	10.8	2,418	74.9	25.1	—	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	95	540	79	116	4.7	15	59.6	40.4	23.2	Ghana
1,530	83.4	16.6	—	75.0	8	5	9	99 <sup>9</sup>	149	9.4	1,044	56.0	44.0	—	Greece
2,188	29.2	—	70.8	70.1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
774 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	—	—	59.1 <sup>5</sup>	7 <sup>5</sup>	23	...	95	121	5.3	262	71.9	28.1	—	Grenada
2,154 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	84.0 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	95 <sup>9</sup>	113	...	...	...	...	...	Guadeloupe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guam
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	240	95	101	4.8	86	48.3	51.7	1.4	Guatemala
1,115 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2	2,780	...	...	...	Guernsey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	160	740	51	104	3.5	20	54.1	45.9	20.5	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	204	1,100	59	88	5.9	9	53.8	46.2	38.6	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	170	83	119	5.3	50	79.9	20.1	2.2	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	118	680	71	92	5.0	31	53.4	46.6	42.0	Haiti
459 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	41	110	90	104	6.1	60	53.1	46.9	7.5	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,917	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	100	134	4.7	720	19.5 <sup>1</sup>	80.5 <sup>1</sup>	—	Hong Kong
2,768	...	...	...	79.0	8	8	16	99	132	6.8	375	75.0	25.0	—	Hungary
2,828 <sup>12</sup>	94.0 <sup>12</sup>	6.0 <sup>12</sup>	—	86.5 <sup>12</sup>	12 <sup>12</sup>	4	6	100	122	9.2	2,478	82.9	17.1	—	Iceland
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	540	86	111	5.1	29	17.9	82.1	0.4	India
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	230	78	134	2.4	21	25.1	74.9	6.5	Indonesia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	76	93	128	6.3	79	43.5	56.5	0.1	Iran
645 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	42.44	44	125	250	81	91	3.2	12	31.8	68.2	0.1	Iraq
1,520	100.0	—	—	84.5	7	6	5	100 <sup>9</sup>	145	6.5	1,839	76.0	24.0	5.0	Ireland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Isle of Man
1,912	...	...	...	94.0	11	6	17	100	143	8.7	1,754	69.2	30.8	0.1	Israel
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,820 <sup>10</sup>	91.1 <sup>10</sup>	8.9 <sup>10</sup>	—	73.7 <sup>10</sup>	8 <sup>10</sup>	4	5	100	146	8.4	1,562	75.3	24.7	—	Italy
242 <sup>3, 8</sup>	81.7 <sup>3, 8</sup>	18.3 <sup>3, 8</sup>	—	53.7 <sup>3</sup>	53	20	87	93	120	6.8	178	42.1	57.9	3.0	Jamaica
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	100	118	8.0	2,558	77.9	22.1	—	Japan
1,718 <sup>4</sup>	84.0 <sup>4</sup>	16.0 <sup>4</sup>	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	2,600	...	...	...	Jersey
512	...	...	...	73.5	5	28	41	91	109	9.5	163	47.0	53.0	4.4	Jordan
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	210	86	105	3.1	48	60.4	39.6	3.5	Kazakhstan
...	...	...	...	...	...	123	1,000	62	90	7.8	18	21.4	78.6	9.8	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	64	125	8.6	40	98.8	1.2	4.4	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	67	100	92	2.5	...	73.4	26.6	3.0	Korea, North
629 <sup>14</sup>	97.5 <sup>14</sup>	2.5 <sup>14</sup>	—	65.5 <sup>14</sup>	13 <sup>14</sup>	5	20	92	130	6.0	524	44.4	55.6	—	Korea, South
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
950 <sup>8, 15</sup>	72.28 <sup>15</sup>	27.88 <sup>15</sup>	—	64.98 <sup>15</sup>	78 <sup>15</sup>	7	5	100	124	3.9	539	78.8	21.2	—	Kosovo
1,775	95.5	—	4.5	75.6	15	68	110	76	117	4.0	13	48.7	51.3	13.0	Kuwait
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	650	43	104	3.1	10	55.5	44.5	21.1	Kyrgyzstan
2,210	78.4 <sup>15</sup>	4.6 <sup>15</sup>	17.0 <sup>15</sup>	76.5	13	12	42	100	115	6.4	190	52.5	47.5	0.7	Laos
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	150	100	129	12.2	583	28.1	71.9	0.2	Lebanon
221 <sup>6</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	84	550	76	116	5.5	23	78.9	21.1	6.0	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	235	760	62	82	4.3	5	75.9	24.1	57.2	Liberia
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	97	72	139	2.9	158	56.0	44.0	—	Libya
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	—	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,200 <sup>23</sup>	...	...	...	76.9 <sup>23</sup>	11 <sup>23</sup>	11	13	100	130	6.0	216	70.5	29.5	1.0	Lithuania
1,941 <sup>15</sup>	94.6 <sup>15</sup>	5.4 <sup>15</sup>	—	94.3	12	5	28	100	137	6.0	2,614	89.9	10.1	—	Luxembourg
726	...	...	...	64.4 <sup>15</sup>	16 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	Macau
995 <sup>15</sup>	67.2 <sup>15</sup>	6.1 <sup>15</sup>	26.7 <sup>15</sup>	68.5 <sup>3</sup>	14 <sup>3</sup>	11	23	...	105	6.8	102	84.9	15.1	6.8	Macedonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	126	55	45	88	2.0	5	65.9	34.1	36.8	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	178	1,800	67	93	7.8	14	35.0	65.0	26.5	Malawi
717 <sup>8, 20</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	7	41	95	129	3.8	143	53.7	46.3	—	Malaysia
413 <sup>27</sup>	...	...	...	25.0 <sup>27</sup>	3 <sup>27</sup>	72	110	84	115	6.7	99	83.5	16.5	1.9	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1,200	48	93	4.3	11	38.6	61.4	20.8	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21	100	145	8.8	830	68.5	31.5	—	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,060	...	...	...	...	4	61	...	85	...	9.8	190	64.7	35.3	25.4	Marshall Islands
2,092 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	...	73.7 <sup>14</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	94 <sup>15</sup>	118	...	...	...	...	...	Martinique
...	...	...	...	...	...	183	480	56	120	3.6	10	72.4	27.6	23.2	Mauritania
1,512 <sup>8</sup>	...	...	...	74.68 <sup>15</sup>	58 <sup>15</sup>	18	24	100	130	3.4	107	59.5	40.5	1.6	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

## Health services

(continued)

country	health personnel							hospitals									
	year	physicians	dentists	nurses	pharma- cists	midwives	popu- lation per physi- cian	year	number	kinds (%)			ownership (%)			total number of hos- pital beds	hos- pital beds per 10,000 pop.
										gen- eral	spe- cial- ized	medical centres/ other	public	private non- profit	private for profit		
Montenegro	2005	1,257	...	...	...	...	496	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,400	295
Morocco	2003	13,955	2,304 <sup>10</sup>	26,277	6,467	874	2,123	2002 <sup>8</sup>	2017	48.87	...	51.27	100.0	—	—	26,153	8
Mozambique	2003	500	138 <sup>2</sup>	3,664 <sup>2</sup>	419 <sup>2</sup>	1,414 <sup>2</sup>	37,000	1997	238	4.2	95.8		100.0	—	—	12,630	1
Myanmar (Burma)	2000	14,356	984 <sup>1</sup>	12,642	...	10,307 <sup>2</sup>	3,114	2000	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,943	6
Namibia	2000	620	677	3,800	915	1,954 <sup>7</sup>	7,545	1992	47	...	...	...	91.5	8.5		6,379	40
Nauru	2003	15	1	64	...	...	672	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Nepal	2003	1,259	45 <sup>14</sup>	6,216	21	1,621 <sup>14</sup>	19,837	2003	83	94.0	6.0		...	...	...	5,190	2
Netherlands, The	2003	52,602	7,623	213,128 <sup>10</sup>	3,148 <sup>23</sup>	1,825	307	2002	129	67.3	32.7	—	...	...	...	90,747	57
Netherlands Antilles	2001	333	60	1,198	47	9	652	2001	13	30.8	53.8	15.4	...	...	...	1,466	78
New Caledonia	2002	476	126	1,128	91 <sup>10</sup>	64 <sup>10</sup>	454	2002	9	12.5 <sup>4</sup>	12.5 <sup>4</sup>	75.0 <sup>4</sup>	62.5 <sup>4</sup>	37.5 <sup>4</sup>		888	41
New Zealand	2002	12,505	1,582	34,660	3,808 <sup>10</sup>	2,288 <sup>10</sup>	306	2002	445	...	...	...	19.1	80.9		23,825	60
Nicaragua	2003	8,986	1,585	5,862	...	...	2,538	2003	56 <sup>15</sup>	46.4 <sup>15</sup>	7.1 <sup>15</sup>	46.4 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	5,031	10
Niger	2002	386	21	2,668	63	461	30,977	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nigeria	2002	25,914	2,180 <sup>2</sup>	119,400 <sup>10</sup>	8,642 <sup>2</sup>	62,386 <sup>22</sup>	4,722	2002	13,964 <sup>5</sup>	6.4 <sup>5</sup>	0.6 <sup>5</sup>	93.0 <sup>5</sup>	86.2 <sup>5</sup>	13.8 <sup>5</sup>		54,872	5
Northern Mariana Islands	1999	31	3	123	4	14	2,249	2000	1	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	82	11
Norway	2003	12,232	5,627 <sup>10</sup>	92,791 <sup>10</sup>	1,781 <sup>10</sup>	3,089 <sup>10</sup>	370	2003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,662	43
Oman	2003	3,478	395	8,001	662	65 <sup>3</sup>	659	2002	57	8.4		91.6	26.3	73.7		5,168	20
Pakistan	2002	101,635	4,560	44,520	45,390	23,084	1,516	2003	5,496	16.5		83.5	...	...	...	98,264	7
Palau	2003	21	2	26 <sup>11</sup>	1	1	967	2003	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	50
Panama	2003	4,286	903	3,048	756 <sup>11</sup>	...	727	2003	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,553	24
Papua New Guinea	2000	275	90	2,841	...	...	19,269	1993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,119	34
Paraguay	2001	6,400	1,947	1,089	433 <sup>14</sup>	1,547 <sup>14</sup>	1,977	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,759	12
Peru	2004	32,619	2,809 <sup>1</sup>	17,108 <sup>1</sup>	4,789 <sup>3</sup>	3,832 <sup>3</sup>	658	2003	481	...	...	...	50.2 <sup>3</sup>	49.8 <sup>3</sup>		43,074	14
Philippines	2004	93,862	45,903	352,398	47,463	14,675	885	2003	1,723	96.5 <sup>3</sup>	3.1 <sup>3</sup>	0.5 <sup>3</sup>	38.4	61.6		91,000	11
Poland	2004	87,617	10,737	181,291	25,217	21,129	446	2004	782	93.6	6.4	—	84.4	15.6		188,038	69
Portugal	2001	35,536	4,370 <sup>2</sup>	37,477 <sup>2</sup>	8,056 <sup>2</sup>	827 <sup>11</sup>	310	2002	215	43.0 <sup>14</sup>	18.8 <sup>14</sup>	38.2 <sup>14</sup>	74.3 <sup>14</sup>	14.7 <sup>14</sup>	11.0 <sup>14</sup>	38,802	36
Puerto Rico	2001	5,980	2,507	11,959 <sup>7</sup>	829 <sup>26</sup>	120 <sup>20</sup>	642	2002	687	79.47	20.67		35.37	64.77		12,669	32
Qatar	2002	1,518	145	3,139	279	...	399	2002	5	25.0	75.0	—	60.0	40.0		1,357	24
Réunion	2003	1,179	382	2,027	277	176 <sup>11</sup>	449	2000	18	85.5	14.5		71.0	29.0		2,124	30
Romania	2004	42,538	4,919	109,668	1,275	6,497 <sup>10</sup>	511	2004	427	...	...	...	98.8	1.2		162,558	66
Russia	2003	686,000	46,209	1,551,000	10,215	67,825 <sup>10</sup>	208	2003	10,100	37.4 <sup>15</sup>	17.2 <sup>15</sup>	45.4 <sup>15</sup>	98.6	1.4		1,653,000	105
Rwanda	2002	155	4	1,735	11	10	52,722	1990	198	...	...	...	100.0	—	—	12,152	17
St. Kitts and Nevis	2001	49	15	294	21 <sup>11</sup>	...	936	2003	4	50.0	50.0		...	...	...	178	55
St. Lucia	2002	92	9 <sup>10</sup>	331 <sup>10</sup>	137	...	1,609	2002	6	25.0 <sup>12</sup>	25.0 <sup>12</sup>	50.0	...	...	...	285	19
St. Vincent	2003	61	6 <sup>11</sup>	267 <sup>11</sup>	275	...	1,429	2003	11	...	...	...	77.8 <sup>12</sup>	22.2 <sup>12</sup>		209	15
Samoa	2002	43	6	333	5	3	4,115	2004	16 <sup>10</sup>	12.5 <sup>10</sup>	87.5 <sup>10</sup>		100.0	—	—	661	36
San Marino	2002	117	...	...	6	...	230	2002	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	52
São Tomé and Príncipe	1998	63	7	171	2 <sup>26</sup>	40	2,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2001	31,983	3,672 <sup>10</sup>	69,421	5,420	...	650	2002	324	...	...	...	74.1 <sup>3</sup>	25.9 <sup>3</sup>		46,622	22
Senegal	2001	1,008	93 <sup>3</sup>	4,339	322 <sup>3</sup>	628	10,511	2003	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,582	4
Serbia <sup>30</sup>	2001	27,769	4,209 <sup>7</sup>	62,022	1,929	...	300	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,785	60
Seychelles	2003	107	16	422	8	...	774	2003	7 <sup>8</sup>	14.6 <sup>8</sup>	14.6 <sup>8</sup>	70.8 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	—	—	419	51
Sierra Leone	2001	282	4	786	...	218 <sup>3</sup>	16,333	2003	44	25.6 <sup>14</sup>		74.4 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	...	3,364	14
Singapore	2004	6,492	1,227	18,964	1,288	365	653	2004	29	55.6	44.4		44.8	55.2		11,795	34
Slovakia	2002	20,466	2,378	39,428	1,044 <sup>26</sup>	965 <sup>10</sup>	263	2003	111 <sup>11</sup>	72.1 <sup>11</sup>	27.9 <sup>11</sup>	—	100.0	—	—	41,768	73
Slovenia	2002	4,636	1,199	14,205	778	...	430	2003	28	57.7	42.3	—	...	...	...	12,130	50
Solomon Islands	2003	57	26 <sup>1</sup>	338 <sup>11</sup>	28 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>	8,491	2003	11	100.0	—	—	75.0	25.0	—	881	19
Somalia	1997	265	13	1,327	70	540 <sup>11</sup>	25,034	1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,786	4
South Africa	2001	29,788	4,648	172,338	10,742	...	1,453	2001	612	...	...	...	51.1 <sup>11</sup>	48.9 <sup>11</sup>		144,364	35
Spain	2003	190,665	20,005	185,000	56,501	6,314 <sup>3</sup>	223	2001	738	58.2	15.5	26.3	43.1	56.9		160,815	36
Sri Lanka	2002	9,518	461	16,924	830 <sup>1</sup>	7,725 <sup>1</sup>	2,492	2002	576	71.4	28.6		100.0	—	—	59,144	22
Sudan, The	2000	4,973	218	26,730	311	...	9,395	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,419	7
Suriname	2000	313	4	688	14 <sup>3</sup>	40 <sup>3</sup>	2,000	2003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	15
Swaziland	2000	184	20	3,345	46	...	5,560	2000	24 <sup>3</sup>	41.7 <sup>3</sup>		58.3 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	1,570	15
Sweden	2001	25,200	13,446 <sup>7</sup>	86,512 <sup>2</sup>	5,317 <sup>2</sup>	5,979 <sup>2</sup>	354	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,122	33
Switzerland	2002	25,921	3,468 <sup>2</sup>	59,833 <sup>2</sup>	4,450 <sup>2</sup>	2,033 <sup>2</sup>	281	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,316	60
Syria	2003	25,147	12,206 <sup>10</sup>	32,938 <sup>10</sup>	8,862 <sup>10</sup>	4,909 <sup>2</sup>	699	2003	393	75.1	24.9		16.6	83.4		26,202	15
Taiwan	2003	20,020	5,220	57,820	13,670	490	714	2003	610	...	...	...	15.2	84.8		133,398	59
Tajikistan	2002	13,393	1,051 <sup>10</sup>	26,887 <sup>10</sup>	680	3,932 <sup>10</sup>	472	2003	449 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	98.2 <sup>15</sup>	1.8 <sup>15</sup>		40,387	61
Tanzania	2002	822	218 <sup>14</sup>	13,292	365	13,953 <sup>14</sup>	42,085	1993	173 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Thailand	2002	17,529	3,553	85,392	6,288	9,713 <sup>14</sup>											

	admissions or discharges				bed occupancy rate (%)	average length of stay (days)	mortality		population with access to safe water 2002 (%)	food supply (% of FAO requirement) 2002	total health expenditures, 2001				country	
	rate per 10,000 pop.	by kinds of hospital (%)					under age 5 per 1,000 live newborn 2003	maternal mortality per 100,000 live births 2000			as percent of GDP	per capita (U.S.\$)	by source (percent)			external grants/loans
		general	specialized	medical centres/other									public	private		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro	
255 <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...	...	63.8 <sup>22</sup>	8 <sup>22</sup>	39	220	80	126	5.1	53	39.3	60.7	1.4	Morocco
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	1,000	42	89	5.9	10	67.4	32.5	36.9	Mozambique
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	360	80	136	2.1	229	17.8	82.2	0.2	Myanmar (Burma)
...	...	...	...	...	68.0	9	65	300	80	100	7.0	114	67.8	32.2	3.8	Namibia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	7.5	...	88.7	11.3	...	Nauru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	740	84	112	5.2	11	29.7	70.3	9.4	Nepal
939	95.4	4.6	—	—	65.8	9	5	16	100	125	8.9	1,974	63.3	36.7	—	Netherlands, The
1,165 <sup>4, 6</sup>	...	...	...	...	84.8 <sup>4, 6</sup>	8 <sup>4, 6</sup>	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	New Caledonia
1,332 <sup>3, 8</sup>	...	...	...	...	64.0 <sup>3, 8</sup>	6 <sup>3, 8</sup>	6	7	100	122	8.3	1,056	76.8	23.2	—	New Zealand
769 <sup>15</sup>	—	76.2 <sup>15</sup>	—	23.8 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	38	230	81	102	7.8	59	48.5	51.5	7.7	Nicaragua
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	1,600	46	91	3.7	7	39.1	60.9	16.9	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	800	60	116	3.4	20	23.2	76.8	7.1	Nigeria
1,670	100.0	—	—	—	56.4	4	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Mariana Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,714	92.1	7.9	—	—	79.0 <sup>6</sup>	5 <sup>6</sup>	4	16	100	130	8.0	3,352	85.5	14.5	—	Norway
1,052	...	...	...	...	55.0	4	12	87	79	...	3.0	232	80.7	19.3	—	Oman
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	500	90	105	3.9	12	24.4	75.6	1.9	Pakistan
1,718	...	...	...	...	65.0	6	28	...	84	...	9.2	424	92.0	8.0	11.8	Palau
1,239 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	52.5 <sup>11</sup>	8 <sup>11</sup>	24	160	91	98	7.0	336	69.0	31.0	0.6	Panama
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	300	39	95	4.4	24	89.0	11.0	21.2	Papua New Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	59.6	...	29	170	83	111	8.0	102	38.3	61.7	2.0	Paraguay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	410	81	109	4.7	94	55.0	45.0	1.7	Peru
538 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	...	62.1 <sup>3</sup>	5 <sup>3</sup>	36	200	85	105	3.3	30	45.2	54.8	3.5	Philippines
1,730 <sup>6</sup>	...	...	...	...	75.9 <sup>6</sup>	8 <sup>6</sup>	7	13	100 <sup>9</sup>	129	6.1	292	71.9	28.1	—	Poland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,146 <sup>14</sup>	86.3 <sup>14</sup>	10.5 <sup>14</sup>	3.2 <sup>14</sup>	...	74.5 <sup>14</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup>	5	5	100 <sup>9</sup>	153	9.2	994	69.0	31.0	—	Portugal
1,101 <sup>15</sup>	94.0 <sup>15</sup>	4.3 <sup>15</sup>	1.7 <sup>15</sup>	...	70.3 <sup>7</sup>	6 <sup>7</sup>	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
364 <sup>29</sup>	...	...	...	...	72.5 <sup>29</sup>	7 <sup>29</sup>	15	7	100	...	3.1	862	73.5	26.5	...	Qatar
2,011	...	...	...	...	71.8	6	...	41	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	Réunion
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	49	57	130	6.5	109	79.2	20.8	1.0	Romania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,640	...	...	...	...	87.4	12	21	67	96	116	5.4	128	68.2	31.8	3.1	Russia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	1,400	73	90	5.5	11	55.5	44.5	24.7	Rwanda
1,037	...	...	...	...	68.4	8	22	130 <sup>11</sup>	99	108	4.8	443	66.3	33.7	5.6	St. Kitts and Nevis
983	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	307	98	123	4.5	227	64.5	35.4	0.6	St. Lucia
728 <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...	...	68.2 <sup>7</sup>	7 <sup>7</sup>	27	43 <sup>1</sup>	93	107	6.1	166	63.5	36.5	0.3	St. Vincent
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
700 <sup>10</sup>	70.8 <sup>12</sup>	—	29.2 <sup>12</sup>	...	32.9 <sup>12</sup>	5 <sup>12</sup>	24	...	88	122	5.8	74	82.2	17.8	15.6	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	51.5	6	5	...	100	...	6.8	2,315	78.0	23.0	...	San Marino
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	79	105	2.3	33	67.7	32.3	56.4	São Tomé and Príncipe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	97 <sup>9</sup>	118	4.8	360	74.6	25.4	...	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	690	72	96	4.8	25	58.8	41.2	20.2	Senegal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,434	...	...	...	...	74.0	12	14	11	93	105	8.2	90	79.2	20.8	1.4	Serbia <sup>30</sup>
1,346 <sup>31</sup>	...	...	...	...	58.0 <sup>31</sup>	5 <sup>31</sup>	15	...	87	105	6.0	388	68.2	31.8	11.9	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	2,000	57	84	4.3	7	61.0	39.0	25.1	Sierra Leone
956	...	...	...	...	74.0	5	3	15	100	...	3.9	816	33.5	66.5	...	Singapore
1,720	95.1	4.9	—	—	74.9	11	8	10	100	117	5.6	223	89.3	10.7	...	Slovakia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,710	...	...	...	...	75.2	10	4	17	100	118	8.4	821	74.9	25.1	...	Slovenia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	130	70	99	5.0	38	93.5	6.5	15.9	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	1,100	29	71	2.6	6	44.6	55.4	9.3	Somalia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	230	87	121	8.6	224	41.4	58.6	0.4	South Africa
1,123	...	...	...	...	79.6	9	4	4	100	137	7.6	1,065	71.4	28.6	...	Spain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	92	78	103	3.6	30	48.9	51.1	3.1	Sri Lanka
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	590	69	95	3.5	18	18.7	81.3	2.7	Sudan, The
766 <sup>11, 32</sup>	...	...	...	...	68.8 <sup>11, 32</sup>	10 <sup>11, 32</sup>	39	110	92	117	9.4	147	60.2	39.8	12.2	Suriname
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	370	52	103	3.3	73	68.5	31.5	7.9	Swaziland
1,906 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	...	82.2 <sup>15</sup>	8 <sup>15</sup>	3	2	100	118	8.7	2,169	85.2	14.8	...	Sweden
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	83.0	10	5	7	100	131	11.0	3,774	57.1	42.9	...	Switzerland
1,058	...	...	...	...	75.5 <sup>8, 22</sup>	38 <sup>22</sup>	18	160	79	123	5.4	61	43.9	56.1	0.3	Syria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	100 <sup>9</sup>	...	4.2	323	53.0	47.0	...	Taiwan
1,492 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	...	70.2 <sup>15</sup>	15 <sup>15</sup>	118	100	58	71	3.3	6	71.1	28.9	7.4	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	1,500	73	85	4.4	14	46.7	53.3	29.5	Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	44	85	111	3.7	66	57.1	42.9	0.1	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	570	51	102	2.8	88	48.6	51.4	8.1	Togo
622 <sup>12</sup>	...	...	...	...	56.2 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>	19	...	97	...	5.5	88	61.6	38.4	20.7	Tonga
1,050 <sup>6</sup>	...	...	...	...	70.7 <sup>6, 8</sup>	6 <sup>6, 8</sup>	20	160	91	113	4.0	244	43.3	56.7	3.8	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	120	82	135	6.4	120	75.7	24.3	0.6	Tunisia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
709 <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	70	93	133	5.0	137	71.0	29.0	...	Turkey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	31	71	107	4.1	58	73.3	26.7	0.6	Turkmenistan
1,368 <sup>1</sup>	40.9 <sup>1</sup>	—	59													



## Social protection

This table summarizes three principal areas of social protective activity for the countries of the world: social security, crime and law enforcement, and military affairs. Because the administrative structure, financing, manning, and scope of institutions and programmed tasks in these fields vary so greatly from country to country, no well-accepted or well-documented body of statistical comparisons exists in international convention to permit objective assessment of any of these subjects, either from the perspective of a single country or internationally. The data provided within any single subject area do, however, represent the most consistent approach to problems of international comparison found in the published literature for that field.

The provision of social security programs to answer specific social needs, for example, is summarized simply in terms of the existence or nonexistence of a specific type of benefit program because of the great complexity of national programs in terms of eligibility, coverage, term, age limits, financing, payments, and so on. Activities connected with a particular type of benefit often take place at more than one governmental level, through more than one agency at the same level, or through a mixture of public and private institutions. The data shown here are summarized from the U.S. Social Security Administration's *Social Security Programs Throughout the World* (regional coverage: Africa 2009, Asia 2008, Europe 2008, The Americas 2009). A bullet symbol (•) indicates that a country has at least one program within the defined area (a circle • indicates data is for 2009); in some cases it may have several. A blank space indicates that no program existed providing the benefit shown; ellipses (...) indicate that no information was available as to whether a program existed.

Data given for social security expenditure as a percentage of total central governmental expenditure are taken from the International Monetary Fund's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, which provides the most comparable analytic series on the consolidated accounts of central governments, governmentally administered social security funds, and independent national agencies, all usually separate accounting entities, through which these services may be provided in a given country.

Data on the finances of social security programs are taken in large part from the International Labour Office's *The Cost of Social Security* (triennial), supplemented by national data sources.

Figures for criminal offenses known to police, usually excluding civil offenses and minor traffic violations, are taken in part from Interpol's *International Crime Statistics* (annual) and a variety of national sources. Statistics are usually based on the number of offenses reported to police, not the number of offenders apprehended or tried in courts. Attempted offenses are counted as the offense that was attempted. A person identified as having committed multiple offenses is counted only under the most serious offense. Murder refers to all acts involving the voluntary taking of life, including infanticide, but excluding abortion, or involuntary acts such as those normally classified as manslaughter. Assault includes "serious," or aggravated, assault—that involving injury, endangering life, or perpetrated with the use of a dangerous instrument. Burglary involves theft from the premises of another; although Interpol statistics are reported as "breaking and entering," national data may not always distinguish cases of forcible entry. Automobile theft excludes brief use of a car without the owner's

## Social protection

country	social security					expenditures, latest (% of total central govt.) <sup>f</sup>	finances, latest								
	programs available, 2008 or 2009						receipts				expenditures				
	old-age, invalidity, death <sup>a</sup>	sickness and maternity <sup>b</sup>	work injury <sup>c</sup>	unem- ployment <sup>d</sup>	family allow- ances <sup>e</sup>		total ('000,000 natl. cur.)	insured persons (%)	em- ployers (%)	govern- ment (%)	other (%)	total ('000,000 natl. cur.)	benefits (%)	admin- istration (%)	other (%)
Afghanistan	●	●	●			4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	9.7	967.0	—	—	88.8	11.2	1,440.0	99.5	0.5	...
Algeria	○	○	○	○	○	...	27,700.0	...	...	...	...	28,748.0	61.8	30.6	7.6
American Samoa	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	100.0	—	...
Andorra	●	●	●			...	11,832.2	...	...	...	...	7,937.2	90.2	4.6	5.2
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	○	○				...	13.0	29.2	48.7	—	22.1	4.2	66.1	33.9	—
Argentina	○	○	○	○	○	33.6	1,015,837.0	28.8	45.0	16.6	9.6	989,009.0	95.0	5.0	—
Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	28.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aruba	○	...	○	...	...	5	197.15	...	...	...	...	179.05	...	...	...
Australia	●	●	●	●	●	40.4	...	...	...	...	1.9	41,825	99.6	0.3	—
Austria	●	●	●	●	●	47.2	425,417.0	30.1	45.9	21.1	2.9	412,134.0	96.5	2.3	1.2
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	40.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas, The	○	○	○	○	○	10.5	95.9	22.9	38.5	2.1	36.5	43.5	71.1	27.2	1.7
Bahrain	●		●	●		12.9	39.6	12.3	40.2	—	47.5	9.7	69.8	20.9	9.3
Bangladesh	7	●	●			9.7	73.6	12.4	37.5	2.4	47.7	34.1	94.0	6.0	—
Barbados	○	○	○	○		33.7	191.7	38.0	40.8	1.5	19.7	149.1	93.5	5.8	0.7
Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	41.8	3,199.0	—	—	93.2	6.8	3,199.0	100.0	—	...
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	47.9	1,347,070.0	24.4	39.7	31.6	4.3	1,322,636.0	94.5	4.3	1.2
Belize	○	○	○			...	15.3	8.9	53.2	—	38.0	3.9	56.7	43.3	...
Benin	○	○	○		○	...	3,551.9	16.8	81.4	—	1.8	4,500.9	69.3	28.1	2.6
Bermuda	○	9				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	26.0	...	...	...
Bolivia	○	○	○		○	17.4	346.6	29.3	47.7	11.2	11.8	340.2	84.9	14.3	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	38.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	○ <sup>10</sup>		○			1.1	—	...	...	...	...	65.0	...	...	...
Brazil	○	○	○	○	○	47.3	71,847.0	24.4	51.0	20.0	4.6	68,957.0	61.9	18.6	19.5
Brunei	●	...	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.5	...	...	...
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	42.3	6,016.8	—	71.4	28.1	0.5	6,000.1	96.6	3.3	0.1
Burkina Faso	○	○	○			3.7	8,816.5	15.6	62.9	—	21.5	4,975.3	69.5	30.4	0.1
Burundi	○		○		○	13.9	1,991.5	31.6	47.6	—	20.8	1,563.9	74.8	16.8	8.4
Cambodia	...	...		...	○	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	○	○	○		○	0.5	41,331.8	13.1	64.8	—	22.1	41,332.0	70.6	28.8	0.6
Canada	○	○	○	○	○	42.1	130,306.6	9.9	15.6	64.4	10.1	115,764.2	96.9	2.5	0.6
Cape Verde	○	○	○		○	...	697.7	26.5	58.5	—	15.0	316.7	82.4	16.1	1.5
Cayman Islands	○	○	○		○	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	○	○	○		○	...	3,604.0	8.4	76.0	—	15.6	3,247.0	64.6	32.9	2.5
Chad	○	○	○		○	...	1,172.8	12.6	77.6	—	9.8	634.5	43.0	51.4	5.6
Chile	○	○	○	○	○	25.4	1,186,056.0	32.8	2.7	37.9	26.6	798,770.0	83.9	14.7	1.4
China	●	●	●	●	●	22.4	57,446.2	—	99.4	—	0.6	54,654	98.4	0.6	1.0
Colombia	○	○	○	○	○	22.4	294,438.0	24.8	56.0	0.2	19.0	257,455.0	85.5	11.5	3.0
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.7	100.0	—	—	—	54.3	17.4	62.3	20.3
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	○	○	○		○	0.1	1,238.3	28.6	60.2	—	11.2	1,044.2	27.9	72.1	—
Congo, Rep. of the	○	○	○		○	3.3	15,272.8	12.1	80.2	—	7.7	7,256.7	66.6	21.3	12.1
Costa Rica	○	○	○	○	○	24.1	36,407.3	33.2	44.4	1.2	21.2	31,049.8	89.0	4.1	6.9
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○	○		○	10.5	27,288.4	19.3	75.4	—	5.3	20,593.5	100.0	—	—
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	45.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	○	○	○		○	...	2,284.8	—	37.4	62.6	—	2,284.8	96.7	—	3.3
Cyprus <sup>17</sup>	●	●	●	●	●	30.2	217.5	24.7	40.3	17.3	17.7	117.7	98.4	1.6	—
Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	45.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	17.6	225,965.6	4.3	5.0	88.2	2.5	218,258.2	97.0	3.0	—
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352.2	...	...	...	...	1,115.7	...	...	...
Dominica	○	○	○			...	12.3	22.6	50.9	—	26.5	4.4	68.0	32.0	—
Dominican Republic	○	○	○		○	9.0	77.9	20.1	72.9	—	6.8	74.3	75.9	24.1	—
East Timor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

permission, "joyriding," and implies intent to deprive the owner of the vehicle permanently. Criminal offense data for certain countries refer to cases disposed of in court, rather than to complaints. Police manpower figures refer, for the most part, to full-time, paid professional staff, excluding clerical support and volunteer staff. Personnel in military service who perform police functions are presumed to be employed in their principal activity, military service.

The figures for military manpower refer to full-time, active-duty military service and exclude reserve, militia, paramilitary, and similar organizations. Because of the difficulties attached to the analysis of data on military manpower and budgets (including problems such as data withheld on national security grounds, or the publication of budgetary data specifically intended to hide actual expenditure, or the complexity of long-term financing of purchases of military matériel [how much was actually spent as opposed to what was committed, offset by nonmilitary transfers, etc.]), extensive use is made of the principal international analytic tools: publications such as those of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (*The Military Balance*) and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (*World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers*), both annuals.

The data on military expenditures are from the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, as well as from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* and country statistical publications.

The following notes further define the column headings:

a. Programs providing cash payments for each of the three types of long-term benefit indicated to persons (1) exceeding a specified working age

(usually 50–65, often 5 years earlier for women) who are qualified by a term of covered employment, (2) partially or fully incapacitated for their usual employment by injury or illness, and (3) qualified by their status as spouse, cohabitant, or dependent minor of a qualified person who dies.

b. Programs providing cash payments (jointly, or alternatively, medical services as well) to occupationally qualified persons for both of the short-term benefits indicated: (1) illness and (2) maternity.

c. Programs providing cash or medical services to employment-qualified persons who become temporarily or permanently incapacitated (fully or partially) by work-related injury or illness.

d. Programs providing term-limited cash compensation (usually 40–75% of average earnings) to persons qualified by previous employment (of six months minimum, typically) for periods of involuntary unemployment.

e. Programs providing cash payments to families or mothers to mitigate the cost of raising children and to encourage the formation of larger families.

f. Includes welfare.

g. A police officer is a full-time, paid professional, performing domestic security functions. Data include administrative staff but exclude clerical employees, volunteers, and members of paramilitary groups.

h. Includes all active-duty personnel, regular and conscript, performing national security functions. Excludes reserves, paramilitary forces, border patrols, and gendarmeries.

crime and law enforcement (latest)						military protection						country		
offenses reported to the police per 100,000 population					population per police officers	manpower, 2009 <sup>h</sup>		expenditure, 2007					arms trade ('000,000 U.S.\$)	
total	personal		property			total ('000 U.S.\$)	per 1,000 population	total '000,000	per capita	% of central government expenditure (2005)	% of GDP or GNP		imports 1999	exports 2005
	murder	assault	burglary	automobile theft										
...	...	...	...	...	...	93.8 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	153	5.6	11.4	1.6	0	0	Afghanistan
168.8	26.2	5.8	10.7	14.1	550	14.3	4.5	233	13	5.3	1.1	30	0	Albania
178.0	0.7	67.6	13.7	1.7	840	147.0	4.2	4,270	126	12.6 <sup>2</sup>	3.3	550	0	Algeria
3,006	8.0	494.0	588.0	6.0	460	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	...	...	American Samoa
2,616	0	16.7	515.2	110.6	220	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Andorra
143.5	8.7	15.3	30.5	3.7	14 <sup>4</sup>	107.0	5.8	2,260	184	41.1 <sup>2</sup>	3.9	350	0	Angola
4,977	4.7	475.0	1,984.4	35.9	120	0.2	2.0	5.2	61	...	0.5	...	...	Antigua and Barbuda
631.0	6.0	68.2	43.0	117.1	1,270	73.1	1.8	2,090	53	3.0	0.8	90	0	Argentina
264.4	4.1	4.7	16.6	0.7	...	46.7	15.1	296	99	15.5	3.1	10	0	Armenia
5,461	1.2	180.0	451.3	202.5	...	<sup>5</sup>	<sup>5</sup>	—	—	—	—	...	...	Aruba
7,003	3.7	708.5	2,926.2	684.8	438	54.7	2.5	20,200	968	6.1	2.2	1,100	593 <sup>6</sup>	Australia
6,095	1.4	3.0	944.0	34.7	470	27.3	3.3	3,100	372	2.1	0.8	30	318	Austria
176	4.2	2.4	10.3	0.4	...	66.9	7.6	936	115	11.1	2.9	10	0	Azerbaijan
4,870	27.1	61.5	1,560.2	415.7	125	0.9	2.5	58	175	3.0	0.8	...	...	Bahamas, The
1,390	1.6	0.5	380.1	207.6	180	8.2	7.0	539	720	14.2	3.0	70	0	Bahrain
90	2.8	4.3	4.3	1.1	2,560	157.1	1.0	998	10	9.9	1.5	80	0	Bangladesh
3,813	8.6	161.9	1,080.8	105.5	280	0.6	2.2	28	94	2.0 <sup>6</sup>	0.8	0	0	Barbados
1,282.4	11.6	20.6	197.9	59.9	...	72.9	7.5	572 <sup>8</sup>	59 <sup>8</sup>	3.3	1.3 <sup>8</sup>	0	310 <sup>2</sup>	Belarus
8,478	5.3	535.8	2,031.3	376.5	640	38.5	3.6	5,000	472	2.7	1.1	350	318	Belgium
...	12.8	20.0	600.0	4.0	290	1.1	3.1	18	59	4.8 <sup>6</sup>	1.4	0	0	Belize
297	5.1	102.0	4.6	0.6	3,250	4.8	0.5	55	7	5.0 <sup>6</sup>	0.9	5	0	Benin
8,871	5.1	221.7	1,949.2	...	370	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	...	...	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	1.0	0	0	Bhutan
660	28.6	59.4	0.9	...	...	46.1	4.7	162	17	5.1	1.2	10	0	Bolivia
402	2.5	2.6	...	...	...	11.1	2.9	196	51	6.2	1.4	40	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
8,281	12.7	431.9	1.9	73.1	750	9.0	4.5	317	168	3.9	2.7	40	0	Botswana
779.1	11.2	255.7	5.2	61.2	...	327.7	1.7	20,550	108	9.3	1.6	180	20 <sup>2</sup>	Brazil
932.9	1.5	1.2	79.8	57.5	100	7.0	17.5	346	880	11.5 <sup>2</sup>	2.8	20	0	Brunei
1,170.7	7.3	1.9	402.9	94.5	...	35.0	4.6	881	115	5.9	2.2	10	285	Bulgaria
9	0.4	1.7	—	—	...	11.2	0.7	95	7	6.7	1.3	0	0	Burkina Faso
156	9.7	10.8	2.0	0.2	...	20.0 <sup>11</sup>	2.4	78	9	27.7	7.8	60	0	Burundi
...	...	...	...	...	1,980	124.3	8.6	137	10	24.1	1.6	5	0	Cambodia
78	0.4	1.2	1.2	5.1	1,170	14.1	0.7	297	16	9.5	1.5	5	0	Cameroon
8,121	4.0	140.3	1,044.4	529.4	8,640	65.7	2.0	18,400	559	6.5	1.3	1,000	500	Canada
...	...	...	...	...	110	1.2	2.4	8	16	...	0.6	5	0	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	...	...	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	...	—	—	Cayman Islands
135	1.6	22.8	2.7	...	...	3.2	0.7	18	4	...	1.1	0	0	Central African Republic
...	...	...	...	...	990	25.4	2.5	70	7	...	1.1	10	0	Chad
1,366	4.5	84.8	488.0	12.9	470	60.6	3.6	5,230	315	6.8	3.2	100	10 <sup>2</sup>	Chile
128	0.2	5.2	45.2	6.9	...	2,185.0	1.6	46,100	35	7.3	1.4	675	900	China
790	56.3	61.8	57.9	75.3	420	285.2	6.3	5,350	125	18.9	3.1	60	0	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	960	<sup>12</sup>	<sup>12</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	910	<sup>13</sup>	<sup>13</sup>	166	3	...	1.4	110	0	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
32	1.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	870	10.0	2.7	94	25	9.5 <sup>14</sup>	1.1	0	0	Congo, Rep. of the
868	5.3	11.1	232.4	23.1	480	—	—	...	...	...	...	0	0	Costa Rica
67	2.5	73.1	19.5	11.9	4,640	17.1 <sup>15</sup>	0.8 <sup>15</sup>	290	15	3.4 <sup>2</sup>	1.4	0	0	Côte d'Ivoire
1,216	6.1	24.1	290.9	38.6	...	18.6	4.2	843	190	4.1	1.7	10	10	Croatia
...	...	...	...	...	650	49.0	4.4	1,700 <sup>16</sup>	124 <sup>16</sup>	...	3.8 <sup>16</sup>	0	0	Cuba
689	1.9	17.7	203.3	3.0	180	...	...	498	476	5.6	2.3	340	0	Cyprus <sup>17</sup>
4,142	2.6	71.7	831.4	263.0	...	17.9	1.7	2,660	258	4.6	1.5	220	109	Czech Republic
9,300	4.1	20.8	1,899	638.1	600	26.6	4.8	4,020	737	4.6	1.3	290	109	Denmark
252	4.2	124.2	45.0	0.5	...	10.5	12.1	17	33	...	1.9	0	0	Djibouti
9,567	7.9	682.4	1,736	77.6	300	<sup>18</sup>	<sup>18</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominica
...	15.8	28.4	154.0	14.0	580	49.9	5.1	271	29	4.5 <sup>14</sup>	0.7	20	0	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3 <sup>19</sup>	1.2 <sup>19</sup>	<sup>46</sup>	<sup>56</sup>	...	1.3 <sup>6</sup>	...	...	East Timor

## Social protection (continued)

country	social security					expenditures, latest (% of total central govt.) <sup>f</sup>	finances, latest									
	programs available, 2008 or 2009						receipts						expenditures			
	old-age, invalidity, death <sup>a</sup>	sickness and maternity <sup>b</sup>	work injury <sup>c</sup>	unemployment <sup>d</sup>	family allowances <sup>e</sup>		total ('000,000 natl. cur.)	insured persons (%)	employers (%)	government (%)	other (%)	total ('000,000 natl. cur.)	benefits (%)	administration (%)	other (%)	
Ecuador	○	○	○	○		1.9	71,286.0	37.0	50.0	—	13.0	52,032.4	86.0	14.0	—	
Egypt	○	○	○	○		11.2	2,443.5	22.8	41.0	2.0	34.2	1,685.6	93.4	6.6	—	
El Salvador	○	○	○			13.5	465.3	27.1	51.7		21.2	368.3	78.1	21.9	—	
Equatorial Guinea	○	○	○		○	...	141.0	7.1	92.9	—	—	134.0	49.3	50.7	—	
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Estonia	●	●	●		●	34.2	90.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ethiopia	○		○			7.3	190.9	32.8	65.3	—	1.9	153.7	98.3	1.7	—	
Faroe Islands	●	...	...	...	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fiji	●	●	●			5.4	153.5	20.9	33.8	0.8	44.5	75.5	95.3	4.7	—	
Finland	●	●	●	●	●	47.1	118,589.0	7.7	41.1	44.0	7.2	106,235	96.3	3.7	—	
France	●	●	●	●	●	49.1	1,700,202.0	77.7	—	20.4	1.9	1,669,096.0	95.5	3.7	0.8	
French Guiana	○	...	○	...	○	...	1,071.5	...	...	...	...	997.1	...	...	...	
French Polynesia	●	...	●	...	●	...	19,268.0	...	...	...	...	17,832.0	...	...	...	
Gabon	○	○	○		○	...	3,415.0	—	44.3	29.3	26.4	2,737.0	55.2	44.8	—	
Gambia, The	○		○			1.0	—	...	...	...	...	5.6	...	...	...	
Gaza Strip	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	72.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghana	○		○			4.7	17,920.8	21.1	52.9	—	26.0	4,147.7	13.3	64.0	22.7	
Greece	●	●	●	●	●	10.4	1,314,421.0	24.9	38.4	30.8	5.9	1,349,693.0	92.5	7.5	—	
Greenland	●	...	...	...	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grenada	○	○	○			8.6	24.1	20.1	60.3	3.2	16.3	13.5	93.1	6.9	—	
Guadeloupe	○	...	...	...	○	...	2,607.3	...	...	...	...	5,883.4	...	...	...	
Guam	○	...	...	...	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	...	...	...	
Guatemala	○	○	○			7.0	348.5	29.1	54.8	—	16.1	279.7	82.7	14.6	2.7	
Guernsey	●	●	●	●	●	...	103,560	—	45.0	—	14.3	85,468	94.8	5.2	...	
Guinea	○	○	○		○	5.1	3,387.0	0.4	90.3	—	9.3	1,108.1	54.9	45.1	—	
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	138.0	22.8	63.4	10.3	3.8	61.9	59.6	40.4	—	
Guyana	○	○	○			...	1,070.8	...	...	...	...	1,373.7	...	...	...	
Haiti	○		○			5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Honduras	○	○	○			...	166.2	23.9	40.8	3.3	32.0	76.8	84.6	15.4	—	
Hong Kong	●	●	●	●	●	24.1	...	...	...	...	...	26,939	...	...	...	
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	40.4	798,000.0	—	—	—	—	737,000.0	—	—	—	
Iceland	●	●	●	●	●	18.2	14,799	—	—	—	—	96,094	98.2	1.8	—	
India	●	●	●	●	●	...	43,913.8	23.8	27.7	5.3	43.2	13,775.8	90.0	8.2	1.8	
Indonesia	●		●			6.0	239,477.0	50.7	49.3	—	—	181,499.0	12.3	15.8	71.9	
Iran	●	●	●	●	●	16.5	346,460.0	83.2	0.1	8.2	8.5	167,879.0	43.4	6.3	50.0	
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	33.1	4,627.5	16.3	24.8	57.7	1.2	4,612.9	95.2	4.7	0.1	
Isle of Man	●	●	●	●	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.4	...	...	...	
Israel	●	●	●	●	●	22.1	13,851.1	31.1	27.7	35.0	6.2	13,593.3	81.7	15.4	2.9	
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	43.0	278,383.0	16.5	51.4	30.0	2.1	100,251.0	89.3	2.0	8.7	
Jamaica	○	○ <sup>24</sup>	○		○	2.3	374.3	11.5	13.6	43.8	31.1	273.6	92.6	7.4	—	
Japan	●	●	●	●	●	48.9	59,571,299.0	27.4	31.6	24.4	16.6	46,684,159.0	94.3	1.7	4.0	
Jersey	●	●	●	●	●	9.5	60.9	—	63.8	—	12.8	52.8	...	...	...	
Jordan	●		●			16.7	53.6	28.7	55.3	—	16.0	9.5	77.4	14.0	8.6	
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kenya	○	9	○			2.7	4,262.0	18.2	13.7	10.0	58.1	1,857.8	53.8	46.1	0.1	
Kiribati	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Korea, North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Korea, South	●	9	●	●		13.7	7,425,400.0	—	62.2	—	—	9,656,600.0	...	...	...	
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuwait	●	...	...	...	...	9.2	445.8	7.1	13.2	54.3	25.4	206.5	97.0	3.0	—	
Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laos	●	●	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	28.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lebanon	●	9	●			6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	—	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	...	...	
Liberia	○		○			...	2.9	—	69.0	13.8	17.2	2.6	54.4	45.6	—	
Libya	○	○	○			...	314.3	21.6	25.4	50.2	2.8	260.0	77.5	19.5	3.0	
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	34.2	...	...	...	...	...	24,981.7	...	...	...	
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	51.8	72,471.8	24.2	34.6	34.4	6.8	65,214.4	97.2	2.4	0.4	
Macau	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	223.2	...	...	...	...	207.4	...	...	...	
Macedonia	●	●	●	●	●	...	24,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madagascar	○	○	○		○	1.5	15,229.0	22.2	77.8	—	—	14,542.0	81.2	18.8	—	
Malawi	9	○				...	—	...	...	...	...	5.4	...	...	...	
Malaysia	●	9	●			5.8	7,958.7	20.7	40.2	—	39.1	2,826.5	97.0	3.0	—	
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	...	...	...	
Mali	○	○	○		○	...	8,128.8	16.6	74.3	—	9.1	7,924.6	63.7	34.7	1.6	
Malta	●	●	●	●	●	31.7	82.2	26.1	31.6	42.3	—	110.7	92.5	7.5	—	
Marshall Islands	●	9				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Martinique	○	...	...	...	○	...	3,913.1	...	...	...	...	8,429.6	...	...	...	
Mauritania	○	○	○		○	...	808.4	1.5	90.4	—	8.1	735.2	63.5	31.2	5.3	
Mauritius	○	9	○	○	○	23.5	1,733.5	2.9	47.9	31.7	17.5	1,072.7	95.2	3.0	1.8	
Mayotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mexico	○	○	○	○	○	20.1	16,011,795.0	20.9	54.8	12.9	11.4	14,562,293.0	79.9	15.5	4.6	
Micronesia	●					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moldova	●	●	●	●	●	36.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Monaco	●	●		30	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mongolia	●	●	...	...	●	26.9	2,431.6	—	—	20.8	79.2	2,304.6	100.0	—	—	
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Morocco	○	○	○		○	11.2	4,660.5	20.6	47.5	12.9	19.0	3,040.7	94.8	5.0	0.2	
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	228.2	—	86.2	13.7	0.1	145.0	100.0	—	—	
Myanmar (Burma)	...	●	●			2.3	44.3	19.9	59.6	18.5	2.0	35.9	51.5	15.6	32.9	

	crime and law enforcement (latest)					military protection							country		
	offenses reported to the police per 100,000 population					population per police officers	manpower, 2009 <sup>h</sup>		expenditure, 2007					arms trade ('000,000 U.S.\$)	
	total	personal		property			total ('000 U.S.\$)	per 1,000 population	total '000,000	per capita	% of central government expenditure (2005)	% of GDP or GNP		imports 1999	exports 2005
		murder	assault	burglary	automobile theft										
	587	25.9	35.6	164.5	52.9	260	58.0	4.1	773	58	...	1.8	20	0	Ecuador
	3,693	1.6	0.7	...	3.1	580	468.5	5.6	3,160	43	10.1 <sup>6</sup>	2.4	700	0	Egypt
	879	36.9	71.1	...	82.0	1,000	15.5	2.5	111	16	3.9	0.5	10	0	El Salvador
	...	...	...	...	...	190	1.3	2.1	7 <sup>16</sup>	14 <sup>16</sup>	16.5 <sup>2</sup>	0.1 <sup>16</sup>	0	0	Equatorial Guinea
	161.9	2.7	10.3	5.8	...	...	201.8	39.8	230 <sup>14</sup>	49 <sup>14</sup>	51.1 <sup>2</sup>	24.1 <sup>14</sup>	170	20 <sup>2</sup>	Eritrea
	3,565	13.8	28.3	1,659.2	169.8	...	4.8	3.5	344	257	4.5 <sup>2</sup>	1.6	10	0	Estonia
	258.3	6.5	77.8	1.4	1.4	...	138.0	1.7	336	4	16.5 <sup>6</sup>	1.9	270	0	Ethiopia
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Faroe Islands
	2,370	2.9	44.1	427.9	44.4	407	3.5	4.1	50	60	6.0	1.6	0	0	Fiji
	14,350	0.7	34.9	1,739.7	33.2	640	22.6	4.2	3,150	595	4.4	1.3	400	128	Finland
	6,097	3.4	162.7	632.4	511.0	630	352.8	5.6	60,660	983	4.8	2.4	800	1,600	France
	8,936	27.2	178.7	1,367.3	150.6	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	French Guiana
	1,799	0.9	98.9	232.7	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	French Polynesia
	114	1.4	17.9	2.3	7.5	1,290	4.7	3.2	123	92	8.1 <sup>14</sup>	1.1	0	0	Gabon
	89	0.4	10.6	5.6	...	3,310	0.8	0.5	4	2	6.6	0.6	0	0	Gambia, The
	4,355	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaza Strip
	286	4.7	99.5	21.1	0.8	...	21.2	4.8	573	124	19.1	5.6	10	30 <sup>2</sup>	Georgia
	7,682	3.5	139.6	1,377.4	114.3	...	250.6	3.1	42,100	512	3.6	1.3	1,300	2,027	Germany
	...	2.2	418.9	1.5	...	620	15.5	0.7	104	5	10 <sup>6</sup>	0.7	0	0	Ghana
	3,641	3.0	68.2	356.8	166.5	380	156.6	13.9	8,650	773	5.6 <sup>14</sup>	2.7	1,900	36	Greece
	9,360	18.1	845.0	1,883.5	...	340	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Greenland
	8,543	7.8	98.9	582.2	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grenada
	5,793	13.2	215.2	821.5	453.9	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guadeloupe
	10,080	7.9	169.3	634.2	333.6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guam
	510	27.4	77.1	27.9	58.1	670	15.2	1.1	166	13	2.4	0.4	0	0	Guatemala
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Guernsey
	18.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	1,140	12.3	1.2	52	6	4.5 <sup>14</sup>	1.1	0	0	Guinea
	129	0.5	8.7	4.0	0.2	...	6.5	4.2	15	10	8.2	4.2	0	0	Guinea-Bissau
	1,277	19.1	246.0	365.8	32.2	190	1.1	1.4	14 <sup>8</sup>	19 <sup>8</sup>	2.0 <sup>2</sup>	1.8 <sup>8</sup>	0	0	Guyana
	701	...	...	...	...	400	20	20	15 <sup>16</sup>	2 <sup>16</sup>	...	0.4 <sup>16</sup>	0	0	Haiti
	392	154.0	44.4	4.3	25.8	1,040	12.0	1.6	76	10	2.6 <sup>2</sup>	0.6	10	0	Honduras
	1,122	1.0	117.1	133.4	15.3	221	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Hong Kong
	5,011	4.1	76.6	804.4	41.3	237	29.5	2.9	1,530	152	4.1	1.1	80	15	Hungary
	31,332	0.7	15.8	920.3	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	Iceland
	594	4.6	...	15.6	...	820	1,325.0	1.1	27,200	24	19.1	2.4	700	57	India
	120.9	1.0	4.4	1.8	1.7	1,119	302.0	1.3	3,570	15.4	6.6	0.8	450	100 <sup>2</sup>	Indonesia
	77	0.5	47.7	...	...	...	523.0	7.0	7,450 <sup>21</sup>	105 <sup>21</sup>	13.0	2.9 <sup>21</sup>	150	10 <sup>2</sup>	Iran
	197	7.1	34.7	...	...	140	192.0 <sup>22</sup>	6.2 <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	...	5	0	Iraq
	1,696	1.4	12.4	479.8	16.3	310	10.5	2.3	1,320	305	2.1	0.5	40	37	Ireland
	2,867	0.7	12.3	921.4	60.6	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Isle of Man
	6,254	2.2	491.8	990.1	501.7	210	176.5	24.8	11,610 <sup>23</sup>	1,683 <sup>23</sup>	22.3	7.2 <sup>23</sup>	2,400	2,600	Israel
	4,214	4.4	46.4	...	537.0	680	293.2	4.9	37,700	638	4.8	1.8	700	1,034	Italy
	1,871	37.2	511.4	135.7	7.2	430	2.8	1.0	108	40	1.8	1.0	10	0	Jamaica
	1,773	1.0	16.0	206.0	34.0	480	230.3	1.8	44,100 <sup>8</sup>	345 <sup>8</sup>	2.6	0.9 <sup>8</sup>	3,000	20 <sup>2</sup>	Japan
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Jersey
	1,256	6.3	14.0	31.0	52.2	630	100.5	16.8	1,620	273	12.3	10.2	70	0	Jordan
	932	15.9	...	...	3.4	...	49.0	3.1	1,160	74	4.7	1.1	160	10 <sup>2</sup>	Kazakhstan
	484	6.4	54.1	76.9	9.7	1,500	24.1	0.6	681	18	8.1 <sup>14</sup>	2.5	5	0	Kenya
	261	5.1	11.6	38.6	...	330	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,106.0	45.8	3,300 <sup>6</sup>	72 <sup>6</sup>	...	7.3 <sup>6</sup>	30	140 <sup>2</sup>	Korea, North
	3,494	2.1	64.6	7.0	...	506	687.0	14.2	26,500 <sup>8</sup>	547 <sup>8</sup>	10.4	2.7 <sup>8</sup>	2,200	420 <sup>14</sup>	Korea, South
	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kosovo
	1,346	1.5	36.4	75.9	56.7	80	15.5	4.5	3,750	1,138	16.5	3.3	725	0	Kuwait
	987	...	12.6	482.4	...	...	10.9	2.0	39	7	7.5 <sup>14</sup>	1.1	0	0	Kyrgyzstan
	...	...	...	...	...	280	29.1	4.6	15	2.5	10.4 <sup>14</sup>	0.4	0	0	Laos
	2,097	9.3	18.6	56.1	129.0	...	5.7	2.5	453	199	4.0	1.7	5	0	Latvia
	3,063	5.5	209.7	78.0	30.0	530	59.1 <sup>26</sup>	14.0 <sup>26</sup>	733	179	9.8	3.3	10	0	Lebanon
	2,357	50.4	156.9	250.4	30.8	1,130	2.0	1.0	40	20	5.0 <sup>14</sup>	2.3	0	0	Lesotho
	...	...	...	...	...	1,570	2.4 <sup>27</sup>	0.6 <sup>27</sup>	46 <sup>6</sup>	16 <sup>6</sup>	9.4 <sup>6</sup>	11.0 <sup>6</sup>	0	0	Liberia
	1,065	2.1	5.4	...	...	...	76.0	11.8	656	103	6.4 <sup>6</sup>	1.1	20	30 <sup>2</sup>	Libya
	...	...	114.3	614.3	153.6	660	28	28	—	—	—	—	...	...	Liechtenstein
	2,029	9.0	10.4	585.6	96.7	...	8.9	2.7	447	132	4.5	1.2	20	0	Lithuania
	6,280	17.2	89.0	1,152.8	182.0	829	0.9	1.8	279	597	0.7	0.6	50	0	Luxembourg
	1,698	5.4	34.0	250.5	26.6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Macau
	1,102	5.4	26.9	...	44.7	...	8.0	3.9	157	77	6.4	2.1	20	0	Macedonia
	112	0.6	12.0	0.7	0.1	2,900	13.5	0.7	82	4	5.0 <sup>14</sup>	1.1	0	0	Madagascar
	850	3.1	82.2	13.1	...	1,670	5.3	0.4	42	3	2.2 <sup>2</sup>	1.8	0	0	Malawi
	604	3.1	25.9	155.6	20.8	760	109.0	4.0	4,020	151	7.0	2.1	925	0	Malaysia
	2,353	1.9	3.3	36.1	...	35,710	...	...	6	20	10.1	1.2	...	...	Maldives
	10.0	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	160	7.4	0.5	157	13	8.7 <sup>2</sup>	2.1	0	0	Mali
	1,841	3.0	35.2	1,079.2	243.9	230	2.0	4.7	44	106	2.2	0.6	0	0	Malta
	2,273	...	...	...	...	400	29	29	—	—	—	—	...	...	Marshall Islands
	6,305	5.8	184.9	641.2	192.8	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Martinique
	95.4	0.8	27.0	7.3	2.5	710	15.9	5.1	19	6	13.2	0.5	0	0	Mauritania
	2,712	2.9	7.8	116.0	...	240	—	—	27	21	0.7	0.4	0	0	Mauritius
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Mayotte
	108	7.3	30.2	...	...	...	267.5	2.5	3,980	37	3.0 <sup>6</sup>	0.4	160	30 <sup>2</sup>	Mexico
	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia
	957	9.9	11.1	50.4	15.6	...	6.0	1.7	19	5	1.3	0.4	0	20 <sup>2</sup>	Moldova
	3,430	—	46.7	106.7	70.0	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
	1,010	30.0	74.7	486.0	2.1	120	10.0	3.7	43	16	5.9 <sup>6</sup>	1.1	0	0	Mongolia
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	5.0	59	95	...	2.3	...	...	Montenegro</



## Social protection (continued)

country	social security					expenditures, latest (% of total central govt.) <sup>f</sup>	finances, latest								
	programs available, 2008 or 2009						receipts					expenditures			
	old-age, invalidity, death <sup>a</sup>	sickness and maternity <sup>b</sup>	work injury <sup>c</sup>	unemployment <sup>d</sup>	family allowances <sup>e</sup>		total ('000,000 natl. cur.)	insured persons (%)	employers (%)	government (%)	other (%)	total ('000,000 natl. cur.)	benefits (%)	administration (%)	other (%)
Namibia	○	...	...	...	...	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	○	○	○	...	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	●	9	●	...	...	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	59.3	...	...	...
Netherlands	●	●	...	●	●	44.0	154,427.0	37.3	30.3	19.0	13.4	135,609.0	96.9	3.1	—
Netherlands Antilles <sup>5</sup>	...	...	○	○	...	12.9	317.0	100.0	—	—	—	275.0	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	○	...	15,834.0	...	...	...	...	14,598.0	...	...	...
New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	32.9	14,266.0	1.0	4.7	92.5	1.8	14,372.3	95.6	2.8	1.6
Nicaragua	○	○	○	○	○	11.3	647,454.8	13.5	49.1	7.6	29.8	452,038.6	82.4	17.6	—
Niger	○	○	○	○	○	...	5,634.9	9.4	90.6	—	—	3,804.2	62.5	—	37.5
Nigeria	○	○	○	...	...	...	54.0	50.0	50.0	—	—	22.6	42.5	57.5	—
Northern Mariana Islands	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	43.0	158,105.0	18.3	31.4	46.6	3.7	131,578.2	98.7	1.3	—
Oman	●	...	●	...	...	3.5	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	●	●	●	...	...	...	9,321.4	1.3	8.0	84.3	6.4	8,092.0	97.4	1.2	1.4
Palau	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	○	○	○	...	...	23.1	496.7	31.0	39.5	7.1	22.4	452.8	94.0	4.8	1.2
Papua New Guinea	●	9	●	...	...	0.9	45.0	40.5	32.1	8.0	19.4	9.4	82.3	9.7	8.0
Paraguay	○	○	○	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	253,341	...	...	...
Peru	○	○	○	...	...	15.7	1,363,280.6	30.2	65.1	4.7	—	1,435,134.1	78.5	21.5	—
Philippines	●	●	●	...	...	2.1	19,213.6	22.2	32.3	—	45.5	7,878.3	87.3	12.3	—
Poland	●	●	●	●	●	45.3	11,572,248.0	2.1	70.2	25.1	2.6	11,452,165.0	98.8	1.2	—
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	41.7	833,442.5	31.3	50.1	13.4	5.2	756,410.8	94.6	4.2	1.2
Puerto Rico	○	○	○	○	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041.3	100.0	—	—
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.0	—	—	100.0	—	80.0	100.0	—	—
Réunion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,200.0	...	...	...
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	35.8	90,561.2	—	48.9	51.1	—	90,561.2	100.0	—	—
Russia	●	●	●	●	●	40.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	○	○	○	...	...	...	2,350.0	23.9	39.8	—	36.3	965.8	60.8	39.2	—
St. Kitts and Nevis	○	○	○	...	...	4.9	14.3	...	...	...	...	7.9	...	...	...
St. Lucia	○	○	○	...	...	...	14.6	28.6	28.6	—	42.8	3.4	61.4	38.6	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	○	○	○	...	...	8.8	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Samoa	●	●	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	●	●	●	●	●	30.1	51,673.0	12.0	48.7	36.1	3.2	46,179.0	95.7	3.7	0.6
Sao Tome and Principe	○	○	○	...	...	...	46.4	37.7	56.3	—	6.0	23.7	100.0	—	—
Saudi Arabia	●	...	●	...	...	...	1,761.4	26.8	73.2	—	—	4,292.9	100.0	—	—
Senegal	7	○	○	...	○	1.8	17,202.0	—	47.6	51.4	1.0	15,371.0	84.6	11.1	4.3
Serbia	●	●	●	●	●	50.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	○	9	○	...	...	14.2	69.1	30.1	60.2	—	9.7	42.7	69.6	4.9	25.5
Sierra Leone	○	○	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153.0	100.0	—	—
Singapore	●	●	●	...	...	18.1	7,531.9	49.1	35.3	0.1	15.6	5,045.8	78.0	0.6	21.4
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	49.6	74,205	...	...	...	...	87,916	...	...	...
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	44.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	●	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	27.8	41.1	—	31.1	17.4	89.7	10.3	—
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	○	9	○	○	○	2.2	2,034	—	100.0	—	—	2,260.0	...	...	...
Spain	●	●	●	●	●	46.6	8,320,972.0	15.9	53.9	27.9	2.3	8,038,090.0	94.3	2.6	3.1
Sri Lanka	○	24	○	○	○	20.4	15,399.9	22.0	24.4	29.1	24.5	5,819.0	98.5	1.3	0.2
Sudan	○	...	...	...	...	0.6	62.0	24.9	0.5	—	74.6	14.7	37.5	62.5	—
Suriname	○	...	...	...	○	...	73.0	24.7	75.3	—	—	70.6	100.0	—	—
Swaziland	○	...	○	...	...	0.4	10.7	31.4	31.4	—	37.2	3.9	45.8	54.2	—
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	46.9	446,909.7	2.8	37.9	50.8	8.5	439,997.3	93.7	3.3	3.0
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	47.8	45,800.1	45.6	22.6	25.9	5.9	41,745.7	91.5	3.0	5.5
Syria	●	...	...	...	...	5.3	3,147.9	30.4	60.9	...	5.6	1,455.9	95.7	4.2	0.1
Taiwan	●	●	●	●	●	13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	○	○	○	...	...	...	3,275.8	25.9	25.9	—	48.2	2,780.7	5.8	14.1	80.1
Thailand	●	●	●	●	●	7.8	654.0	—	60.2	—	39.8	260.0	88.2	11.8	—
Togo	○	9	○	...	...	...	10,162.0	8.1	61.5	—	30.4	5,844.0	77.5	22.5	—
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	○	○	○	○	○	19.3	584.9	12.0	24.1	39.7	24.2	438.4	85.6	11.1	3.3
Tunisia	○	○	○	○	○	21.2	325.3	36.9	63.1	—	—	358.3	...	...	...
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	4.2	12,075,809.0	28.5	32.9	22.8	15.8	10,241,427.0	97.2	2.2	0.6
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	67.6	32.4	—
Uganda	○	...	○	...	...	2.2	265.9	32.1	64.3	1.1	2.5	145.0	0.3	76.8	22.9
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	48.9	20,350.0	—	—	—	—	20,350.0	100.0	—	—
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	182.2	17.3	6.2	0.5	76.0	182.2	100.0	...	...
United Kingdom	●	...	●	●	●	28.9	92,157.0	18.1	24.9	52.9	4.1	88,294.0	93.8	3.3	2.9
United States	○	○	○	○	○	42.2	804,909.0	25.5	33.9	28.8	11.8	627,653.0	95.5	3.3	1.2
Uruguay	○	36	○	○	○	38.1	535,507.0	31.4	37.3	26.0	5.3	548,591.0	93.6	5.4	1.0
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	○	○	○	○	36	11.2	7,457.6	21.3	40.7	12.7	25.3	6,355.7	86.1	14.9	—
Vietnam	●	●	●	●	●	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	○	...	...	○	○	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Sahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	●	...	●	...	...	10.5	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Zambia	○	9	○	...	...	1.3	179.2	28.4	28.4	—	43.2	67.7	40.6	59.4	—
Zimbabwe	○	9	○	...	...	...	167.0	25.9	7.6	64.2	2.3	112.2	93.7	6.2	0.1

<sup>1</sup>As of August 2010 U.S. forces numbered 78,400, and NATO-sponsored security forces numbered 41,400. <sup>2</sup>1999. <sup>3</sup>Political dependency; defense is the responsibility of the administering country.

<sup>4</sup>Includes civilian militia. <sup>5</sup>Netherlands Antilles includes Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten. <sup>6</sup>2003. <sup>7</sup>Old age benefits only. <sup>8</sup>Excludes expenditure on military pensions. <sup>9</sup>Medical care only. <sup>10</sup>Old age and orphan's benefits only. <sup>11</sup>Excludes 31,050 paramilitary forces. <sup>12</sup>Military defense is the responsibility of France. <sup>13</sup>As of November 2009 there were 139,251–151,251 active forces; as of October 2010 UN peacekeeping troops numbered 19,008. <sup>14</sup>2004. <sup>15</sup>As of October 2010 UN troops numbered 9,080. <sup>16</sup>2005. <sup>17</sup>Republic of Cyprus only. <sup>18</sup>No regular military forces; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force. <sup>19</sup>UN forces of 1,513 military police are stationed in East Timor as of October 2010. <sup>20</sup>Haitian Army was disbanded in 1995, and a National Police Force was formed numbered at

	crime and law enforcement (latest)						military protection								country
	offenses reported to the police per 100,000 population					population per police officers <sup>g</sup>	manpower, 2009 <sup>h</sup>		expenditure, 2007				arms trade ('000,000 U.S.\$)		
	total	personal		property			total ('000 U.S.\$)	per 1,000 population	total '000,000	per capita	% of central government expenditure (2005)	% of GDP or GNP	imports 1999	exports 2005	
		murder	assault	burglary	automobile theft										
	2,006	26.3	533.6	602.0	65.8	...	9.2	4.4	239	115	8.4 <sup>14</sup>	3.2	130	0	Namibia
	...	25.0	400.0	100.0	...	110	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
	9	2.8	1.1	0.8	...	1,000	95.8	3.4	167	6	12.4	2.1	0	0	Nepal
	7,808	10.9	242.8	3,100.4	239.0	510	46.9	2.8	11,140	680	3.6	1.4	775	1,461	Netherlands
	5,574 <sup>31</sup>	...	396	3,455	...	330	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Netherlands Antilles <sup>5</sup>
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	New Caledonia
	13,854	3.9	546.3	2,352.9	788.6	630	9.7	2.2	1,560	372	2.5	1.2	575	0	New Zealand
	1,069	25.6	203.8	110.7	...	90 <sup>4</sup>	12.0	2.1	36	6	2.9 <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0	0	Nicaragua
	99	0.9	16.6	1.0	0.7	2,350 <sup>32</sup>	5.3	0.3	46	3	6.4 <sup>2</sup>	1.0	0	0	Niger
	312	...	...	...	...	1,140	80.0	0.5	980	7	8.1 <sup>2</sup>	0.7	0	0	Nigeria
	245	3.8	92.6	73.7	20.8	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Northern Mariana Islands
	9,769	2.3	66.1	95.0	465.8	660	24.0	5.0	5,540	1,178	4.6	1.4	480	382	Norway
	331	1.5	1.8	...	14.9	430	42.6	15.0	3,230	1,245	35.3 <sup>6</sup>	8.1	30	0	Oman
	318	7.1	2.2	10.4	9.0	720	617.0	3.5	4,530	28	19.8	3.1	1,000	100	Pakistan
	...	...	...	323.0	...	...	29	29	—	—	—	—	...	...	Palau
	419	2.0	11.8	25.1	77.7	180	—	—	200	60	...	1.0	5	0	Panama
	766	8.6	66.7	63	22.0	720	3.1	0.5	34	5	2.4 <sup>6</sup>	0.7	0	0	Papua New Guinea
	418	11.5	54.2	21.4	30.5	310	10.7	1.7	100	16	3.9 <sup>2</sup>	0.8	10	0	Paraguay
	218	3.2	24.1	7.8	3.6	730	114.0	3.9	1,220	44	12.3 <sup>2</sup>	1.1	30	0	Peru
	...	13.1	14.9	...	3.3	1,160	120.0	1.3	1,130	13	4.5	0.8	110	0	Philippines
	2,901	2.8	79.2	936.8	185.0	370	100.0	2.6	7,980	209	3.5	1.9	40	361	Poland
	661	3.1	1.5	115.3	40.4	660	43.3	4.1	3,380	318	3.3 <sup>14</sup>	1.5	60	9	Portugal
	2,339	16.2	101.8	412.4	1,521	380	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Puerto Rico
	1,079	2.1	7.1	34.1	11.5	...	11.8	7.1	1,090	1,296	9.6 <sup>14</sup>	1.5	120	0	Qatar
	2,097	7.8	123.1	181.3	137.9	220	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Réunion
	2,206	7.1	5.8	367.8	30.4	...	73.4	3.4	3,040	141	5.0 <sup>6</sup>	1.8	200	36	Romania
	20,514	21.3	32.6	669.1	25.6	...	1,027.0	7.2	32,200	256	34.6	2.5	470	6,126	Russia
	...	45.1	114.3	...	0.3	4,650	33.0	3.3	62	6	22.7 <sup>2</sup>	2.1	30	0	Rwanda
	3,808	12.0	434.0	1,790	...	300	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Kitts and Nevis
	4,386	17.0	1,193.0	778.0	...	430	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Lucia
	3,977	10.3	986.9	...	...	250	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	—	—	—	—	...	...	Samoa
	...	4.1	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
	558	4.0	...	...	...	400	—	—	0.6	4	1.3	1.2	0	0	Sao Tome and Principe
	149	0.5	0.2	...	45.4	280	233.5	9.2	35,400	1,462	14.4	9.4	7,700	0	Saudi Arabia
	123	0.5	8.8	2.1	8.2	730	13.6	1.1	193	32	7.3 <sup>14</sup>	1.6	0	0	Senegal
	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.1	4.0	985	104	...	2.7	10	0	Serbia
	5,361	3.7	43.4	378.0	40.9	120	0.2	2.3	11	130	3.8	1.9	...	...	Seychelles
	...	...	...	...	...	600	10.5	1.8	29	5	13.5	1.7	10	0	Sierra Leone
	783	1.0	2.4	40.1	55.2	230	72.5	14.6	7,010	1,536	28.8 <sup>14</sup>	4.4	950	20 <sup>2</sup>	Singapore
	1,740	2.4	204.6	504.3	142.4	...	16.5	3.1	1,350	250	4.5	1.7	20	62	Slovakia
	3,138	3.6	20.7	427.3	25.6	...	7.2	3.5	741	368	3.1	1.6	10	0	Slovenia
	...	...	...	...	...	620	—	—	...	...	...	...	0	0	Solomon Islands
	144	1.5	8.0	31.2	...	540	34	34	...	...	...	...	20	0	Somalia
	7,140.8	121.9	595.6	896.6	262.7	870	62.1	1.3	3,680	77	4.2 <sup>6</sup>	1.4	50	410 <sup>6</sup>	South Africa
	4,449	2.7	23.4	562.8	343.3	580	128.0	2.8	17,490	386	4.3	0.5	750	521	Spain
	280	8.2	10.8	54.7	...	860	160.9	8.0	975	49	10.5	3.0	40	0	Sri Lanka
	...	10.2	46.3	66.6	4.7	740	109.3	2.6	502 <sup>16</sup>	13 <sup>16</sup>	27.5 <sup>6</sup>	1.8 <sup>16</sup>	10	0	Sudan
	17,819	7.6	1,824.4	...	...	...	1.8	3.5	22	43	11.0 <sup>14</sup>	1.0	10	0	Suriname
	3,962	18.1	471.7	706.8	54.1	610	—	—	49 <sup>14</sup>	39 <sup>14</sup>	4.6	1.8 <sup>14</sup>	0	0	Swaziland
	12,982	4.5	42.5	1,615.1	658.9	330	13.1	1.4	6,770	740	5.4	1.5	230	1,416	Sweden
	7,030	2.7	73.3	1,065.9	1,065.5	640	4.0	0.5	3,520	462	8.1 <sup>14</sup>	0.8	1,100	207	Switzerland
	42	1.0	—	15.6	2.7	1,970	325.0	14.9	1,460	77	23.6 <sup>2</sup>	3.9	210	0	Syria
	799	8.2	...	...	124.9	720	290.0	12.6	9,580	418	10.3	2.5	2,600	20 <sup>2</sup>	Taiwan
	317	2.5	4.6	...	...	...	8.8	1.3	87	13	2.0 <sup>14</sup>	2.4	0	0	Tajikistan
	1,714	7.7	1.7	96.6	0.9	1,330	27.0	0.7	162	4	10.1 <sup>2</sup>	1.1	5	0	Tanzania
	351	7.7	25.4	9.9	3.3	530	305.9	4.6	3,330	52	1.6	1.4	330	0	Thailand
	11	...	...	...	...	1,970	8.6	1.4	42	6	9.4 <sup>2</sup>	1.6	0	0	Togo
	2,727	1.0	108.5	541.7	14.8	330	33	33	2 <sup>14</sup>	23 <sup>14</sup>	...	1.0 <sup>14</sup>	...	...	Tonga
	1,170	9.7	31.0	452.7	80.6	280	4.0	3.1	55	42	2.2 <sup>6</sup>	0.3	0	0	Trinidad and Tobago
	1,419	1.2	165.1	60.1	10.2	340	35.8	3.5	470	46	5.0	1.3	10	0	Tunisia
	547	3.9	120.0	...	28.9	1,570	510.6	7.1	13,640	184	6.7 <sup>6</sup>	2.1	3,200	337	Turkey
	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	4.5	209	41	16.0 <sup>2</sup>	1.7	10	0	Turkmenistan
	...	...	...	...	—	290	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
	316	9.9	54.8	19.3	8.3	1,090	45.0	1.4	230	8	8.9 <sup>6</sup>	1.9	30	0	Uganda
	1,115	10.0	14.7	224.3	7.6	...	129.9	2.8	1,800	39	4.5	1.3	10	500 <sup>6</sup>	Ukraine
	2,604.7	3.0	10.1	5.1	23.0	140	51.0	10.7	10,080	2,268	30.1 <sup>2</sup>	5.5	950	0	United Arab Emirates
	9,823 <sup>35</sup>	2.8 <sup>35</sup>	405.2 <sup>35</sup>	1,832.7 <sup>35</sup>	752.9 <sup>35</sup>	350	175.7	2.8	63,200	1,038	6.0	2.3	2,600	12,985	United Kingdom
	5,374	9.0	430.2	1,041.8	591.2	318	1,580.3	5.2	552,000	1,826	20.1	4.0	1,600	11,552	United States
	3,002	7.7	162.5	52.3	130.1	170	24.6	7.3	304	91	5.2	1.3	10	0	Uruguay
	328	3.2	3.0	33.2	2.3	...	67.0	2.4	94	8	5.3 <sup>2</sup>	0.5	0	10 <sup>2</sup>	Uzbekistan
	...	...	...	...	...	450	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
	1,106	22.1	152.2	358.2	239.4	320	115.0	4.0	2,560	107	5.0	1.1	310	0	Venezuela
	74	1.5	8.5	...	...	...	455.0	5.1	3,700	42	...	5.3	70	0	Vietnam
	10,441	22.3	1,943.2	3,183.7	954	240	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
	2,226	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	West Bank
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	...	...	Western Sahara
	...	5.3	3.2	1.2	3.6	1,940	66.7	2.9	908	41	18.8 <sup>2</sup>	4.2	30	0	Yemen
	666	9.8	9.5	153.5	9.6	540	15.1	1.2	247	22	3.9 <sup>2</sup>	2.2	0	0	Zambia
	5,619	9.0	198.4	435.9	13.4	750	29.0	2.3	132 <sup>16</sup>	11 <sup>16</sup>	12.1 <sup>2</sup>	2.3 <sup>16</sup>	10	0	Zimbabwe

2,000 in late 2009; in October 2010 there were 11,797 UN troops in Haiti. <sup>21</sup>Includes public order. <sup>22</sup>As of August 2010 U.S. forces numbered 49,700. <sup>23</sup>Includes U.S. military aid of U.S.\$2 billion annually. <sup>24</sup>Maternity benefits only. <sup>25</sup>As of November 2010 NATO-led Kosovo Force numbered 8,700 troops. <sup>26</sup>As of October 2010 UN peacekeeping troops numbered 11,881. <sup>27</sup>As of October 2010 there were 9,369 UN peacekeeping troops in Liberia. <sup>28</sup>Military defense is the responsibility of Switzerland. <sup>29</sup>Military defense is the responsibility of the United States. <sup>30</sup>Coverage provided through France's program. <sup>31</sup>Curaçao only. <sup>32</sup>Includes paramilitary forces. <sup>33</sup>Military defense is the responsibility of New Zealand. <sup>34</sup>Following the 1991 revolution, no national armed forces have yet been formed. <sup>35</sup>England and Wales. <sup>36</sup>Coverage is provided under other programs.

## Education

This table presents international data on education analyzed to provide maximum comparability among the different educational systems in use among the nations of the world. The principal data are, naturally, numbers of schools, teachers, and students, arranged by four principal levels of education—the first (primary); general second level (secondary); vocational second level; and third level (higher). Whenever possible, data referring to preprimary education programs have been excluded from this compilation. The ratio of students to teachers is calculated for each level. These data are supplemented at each level by a figure for enrollment ratio, an indicator of each country's achieved capability to educate the total number of children potentially educable in the age group usually represented by that level. At the first and second levels this is given as a net enrollment ratio and at the third level as a gross enrollment ratio. Two additional comparative measures are given at the third level: students per 100,000 population and proportion (percentage) of adults age 25 and over who have achieved some level of higher or post-secondary education. Data in this last group are confined as far as possible to those who have completed their educations and are no longer in school. No enrollment ratio is provided for vocational training at the second level because of the great variation worldwide in the academic level at which vocational training takes place, in the need of countries to encourage or direct students into vocational programs (to support national development), and, most particularly, in the age range of students who normally constitute a national vocational system (some will be as young as 14, having just completed a primary cycle; others will be much older).

At each level of education, differences in national statistical practice, in national educational structure, public-private institutional mix, training and deployment of teachers, and timing of cycles of enrollment or completion

of particular grades or standards all contribute to the problems of comparability among national educational systems.

Reporting the number of schools in a country is not simply a matter of counting permanent red-brick buildings with classrooms in them. Often the resources of a less developed country are such that temporary or outdoor facilities are all that can be afforded, while in a developed but sparsely settled country students might have to travel 80 km (50 mi) a day to find a classroom with 20 students of the same age, leading to the institution of measures such as traveling teachers, radio or television instruction at home under the supervision of parents, or similar systems. According to UNESCO definitions, therefore, a "school" is defined only as "a body of students... organized to receive instruction."

Such difficulties also limit the comparability of statistics on numbers of teachers, with the further complications that many at any level must work part-time, or that the institutions in which they work may perform a mixture of functions that do not break down into the tidy categories required by a table of this sort. In certain countries teacher training is confined to higher education, in others as a vocational form of secondary training, and so on. For purposes of this table, teacher training at the secondary level has been treated as vocational education. At the higher level, teacher training is classified as one more specialization in higher education itself.

The number of students may conceal great variation in what each country defines as a particular educational "level." Many countries do, indeed, have a primary system composed of grades 1 through 6 (or 1 through 8) that passes students on to some kind of postprimary education. But the age of intake, the ability of parents to send their children or to permit them to finish that level, or the need to withdraw the children seasonally for agricul-

## Education

country	year	first level (primary)					general second level (secondary)					vocational second level <sup>18</sup>	
		schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/teacher ratio	net enrollment ratio <sup>d</sup>	schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/teacher ratio	net enrollment ratio <sup>d</sup>	schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>
Afghanistan	2002	4,876	58,312	3,900,000	52.9	29	1,994	34,271	400,000	18.1	14	...	...
Albania	2000-01	1,811	28,293	523,253	18.5	95	409 <sup>1</sup>	5,780	100,082	17.3	77	...	2,174 <sup>1</sup>
Algeria	2002-03	15,426 <sup>1</sup>	167,529	4,612,574	27.5	95	3,954 <sup>1</sup>	155,356	3,192,247	20.5	67	...	14,896
American Samoa	2001	32	524 <sup>2</sup>	11,343	...	...	10	245 <sup>2</sup>	4,217	...	...	1	21 <sup>2</sup>
Andorra	1999-2000	12	...	5,996	...	89	6 <sup>1</sup>	...	2,655 <sup>1</sup>	...	71	...	...
Angola	1997-98	...	31,062 <sup>3</sup>	1,342,116	...	61	...	5,138 <sup>3</sup>	267,399	...	...	...	566 <sup>3</sup>
Antigua and Barbuda	2000-01	55	525	10,427	19.9	...	14	381	5,794	10.0	...	14	16 <sup>4</sup>
Argentina	1999-2000	22,283	307,874	4,609,077	15.0	96	21,492 <sup>5</sup>	127,718 <sup>5</sup>	3,281,512 <sup>5</sup>	25.7 <sup>5</sup>	81	5	...
Armenia	2003-04	1,439 <sup>7</sup>	46,000 <sup>7</sup>	498,500 <sup>7</sup>	10.8 <sup>7</sup>	94	...	...	...	7	83	81	3,380
Aruba	2002	36	478	9,595	20.1	99	15	568	8,160	14.4	75	11	34
Australia	2003	9,607 <sup>7</sup>	229,576 <sup>7</sup>	3,330,300 <sup>7</sup>	14.5 <sup>7</sup>	97	7	7	7	7	88	1,949	32,300
Austria	2002-03	4,458 <sup>8</sup>	67,152 <sup>8</sup>	649,198 <sup>8</sup>	9.7 <sup>8</sup>	90	734 <sup>9</sup>	41,840 <sup>9</sup>	326,891 <sup>9</sup>	7.8 <sup>9</sup>	89	925	...
Azerbaijan	2004-05	4,553 <sup>7</sup>	173,819 <sup>7</sup>	1,634,341 <sup>7</sup>	9.4 <sup>7</sup>	80	7	7	7	7	76	59	7,028
Bahamas, The	2002-03	113 <sup>1</sup>	2,029	34,079	16.8	86	37	2,135	31,975	15.0	76	...	...
Bahrain	2000-01	241	9,970	150,054	15.1	90	...	...	40,946	...	87	...	...
Bangladesh	2002-03	63,658 <sup>11</sup>	315,055	17,561,828	55.7	84	16,095 <sup>11</sup>	312,348	10,897,971	34.9	45	138 <sup>11</sup>	8,431
Barbados	2002	109	1,823	29,502	16.2	100	32	1,389	21,436	15.4	90	...	...
Belarus	2003-04	4,460 <sup>7</sup>	138,744 <sup>7</sup>	1,369,000 <sup>7</sup>	9.9 <sup>7</sup>	94	7	7	7	7	85	248	14,772
Belgium	2002-03	4,596	89,445 <sup>12</sup>	755,447	...	100	1,911	112,487	795,790	7.1	97	...	...
Belize	2003-04	275	2,618	62,074	23.7	99	43	1,074	15,344	14.3	69	...	...
Benin	2001-02	4,682	21,766	1,152,798	53.0	58	145 <sup>13</sup>	4,447 <sup>1</sup>	188,035 <sup>1</sup>	42.0 <sup>1</sup>	20	14 <sup>13</sup>	283 <sup>13</sup>
Bermuda	2002	26 <sup>1</sup>	478 <sup>1</sup>	10,474	...	100	...	355 <sup>1</sup>	3,726 <sup>1</sup>	10.5 <sup>1</sup>	86	...	...
Bhutan	2004	433 <sup>7</sup>	4,376 <sup>7</sup>	135,988 <sup>7</sup>	31.1 <sup>7</sup>	...	7	7	7	7	...	8 <sup>13</sup>	95 <sup>13</sup>
Bolivia	2002	...	72,433	1,718,000	23.7	95	...	15,823	443,470	28.0	71	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2002-03	955 <sup>1</sup>	20,874	365,072	17.4	98	184 <sup>1</sup>	10,798	169,497	15.7	81	...	...
Botswana	2003	770	13,153	328,825	25.0	81	275	9,597	205,093	21.4	54	6	...
Brazil	2002	172,508	1,581,044	35,150,362	22.2	97	21,304	468,310	8,710,584	16.6	75	...	...
Brunei	2003	207 <sup>12</sup>	4,828 <sup>12</sup>	58,837 <sup>12</sup>	12.2 <sup>12</sup>	91	33	2,913	37,793	13.0	68	8	538
Bulgaria	2002-03	2,720 <sup>7</sup>	61,354 <sup>7</sup>	825,668 <sup>7</sup>	13.5 <sup>7</sup>	90	7	7	7	7	88	513	21,103
Burkina Faso	1996	3,568	14,037	702,204	50.0	36	252	4,152	137,257	33.0	9	41	731
Burundi	1998	1,512	12,107	557,344	46.0	57	400	3,548	56,872	16.0	9	...	...
Cambodia	2002-03	5,915	48,433	2,747,411	56.7	93	594	22,830	543,885	23.8	24	...	2,315 <sup>1</sup>
Cameroon	2002-03	9,459 <sup>1</sup>	49,042	2,798,523	57.1	67	700 <sup>4</sup>	27,595	669,129	24.2	114	324 <sup>4</sup>	11,221
Canada	1999-2000	15,596 <sup>7</sup>	302,977 <sup>7</sup>	5,397,000 <sup>7</sup>	17.8 <sup>7</sup>	100	7	7	7	7	98	...	10,990 <sup>18</sup>
Cape Verde	2002-03	370 <sup>19</sup>	3,145	87,841	27.9	99	...	1,967	47,666	24.2	58	...	124
Central African Republic	1998	930 <sup>19</sup>	3,125	284,398	91.0	53	46 <sup>19</sup>	845 <sup>19</sup>	42,253 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...
Chad	2002-03	2,660 <sup>20</sup>	16,471	1,119,242	67.9	63	153 <sup>4</sup>	2,595 <sup>14</sup>	187,659	...	10	18 <sup>20</sup>	148 <sup>14</sup>
Chile	2003-04	8,702 <sup>4</sup>	50,261	1,713,538	34.1	85	...	35,208	1,170,288	33.2	81	...	11,900
China	2003	425,846	5,703,000	116,897,000	20.5	100	79,490	4,537,000	85,832,000	18.9	73	9,908	488,000
Colombia	2003	33,957	190,961	5,207,772	27.3	87	12,293	168,587	3,603,949	21.4	56	...	...
Comoros	2002-03	346 <sup>17</sup>	2,908	106,972	36.8	55	...	3,379	38,203	11.3	...	...	20
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1998	17,585	154,618	4,022,411	26.0	54	6,007	89,461	1,234,528	13.8	174	...	...
Congo, Rep. of the	1998	1,168	4,515	270,451	59.9	96	...	5,094	114,450	22.5	...	...	1,746 <sup>14</sup>
Costa Rica	2002-03	3,768 <sup>17</sup>	24,142	545,509	22.6	90	468 <sup>17</sup>	13,170	235,156	17.9	53	...	2,240
Côte d'Ivoire	2001-02	7,699 <sup>14</sup>	40,529 <sup>20</sup>	1,662,285 <sup>20</sup>	41.0 <sup>20</sup>	61	428 <sup>17</sup>	15,959 <sup>20</sup>	539,134	...	21	...	1,424 <sup>4</sup>
Croatia	2003-04	2,138	28,335	393,421	13.9	89	665	20,073	195,340	9.7	87	442 <sup>21</sup>	13,000 <sup>21</sup>
Cuba	2002-03	9,397	86,641	925,325	10.9	94	2,032	80,372	938,047	11.7	86	...	27,267 <sup>20</sup>
Cyprus <sup>22</sup>	2001	367	3,756	63,367	16.9	96	123	4,724	59,526	12.6	93	11	597
Czech Republic	2003-04	3,870	65,615	956,324	14.6	87	344	12,175	142,167	11.7	91	1,344	31,874
Denmark	2003	2,690 <sup>8</sup>	33,100 <sup>8, 20</sup>	705,974 <sup>8</sup>	...	100	152	12,000 <sup>9, 20</sup>	68,319 <sup>9</sup>	...	96	157	13,100 <sup>20</sup>

tural work all make even a simple enrollment figure difficult to assess in isolation. All of these difficulties are compounded when a country has instruction in more than one language or when its educational establishment is so small that higher, sometimes even secondary, education cannot take place within the country. Enrollment figures in this table may, therefore, include students enrolled outside the country.

Student-teacher ratio, however, usually provides a good measure of the ratio of trained educators to the enrolled educable. In general, primary and secondary students have been counted on the basis of full-time enrollment; tertiary students and teachers have been counted on the basis of both full-time and part-time enrollment or employment. At the primary and secondary levels, net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children within the usual age group for a particular level who are actually enrolled to the total number of children in that age group ( $\times 100$ ). This ratio is usually less than (occasionally, equal to) 100 and is the most accurate measure of the completeness of enrollment at that particular level. It is not always, however, the best indication of utilization of teaching staff and facilities. Utilization, provided here for higher education only, is best seen in a gross enrollment ratio, which compares total enrollment (of all ages) to the population within the normal age limits for that level. For a country with substantial adult literacy or general educational programs, the difference may be striking: typically, for a less developed country, even one with a good net enrollment ratio of 90 to 95, the gross enrollment ratio may be 20%, 25%, even 30% higher, indicating the heavy use made by the country of facilities and teachers at that level.

Literacy data provided here have been compiled as far as possible from data for the population age 15 and over for the best comparability inter-

nationally. Standards as to what constitutes literacy may also differ markedly; sometimes completion of a certain number of years of school is taken to constitute literacy; elsewhere it may mean only the ability to read or write at a minimal level testable by a census taker; in other countries studies have been undertaken to distinguish among degrees of functional literacy. When a country reports an official 100% (or near) literacy rate, it should usually be viewed with caution, as separate studies of "functional" literacy for such a country may indicate 10%, 20%, or even higher rates of inability to read, or write, effectively. Substantial use has been made of UNESCO literacy estimates, both for some of the least developed countries (where the statistical base is poorest) and for some of the most fully developed, where literacy is no longer perceived as a problem, thus no longer in need of monitoring.

Finally, the data provided for public expenditure on education are complete in that they include all levels of public expenditure (national, state, local) but are incomplete for certain countries in that they do not include data for private expenditure; in some countries this fraction of the educational establishment may be of significant size. Occasionally data for external aid to education may be included in addition to domestic expenditure.

The following notes further define the column headings:

- Usually includes teacher training at the second level.
- Full-time and part-time.
- Full-time; may include students registered in foreign schools.
- Latest.

			third level (higher)							literacy (2000–04)			public expenditure on education (percent of GNP) <sup>d</sup>	country
students <sup>c</sup>	student/teacher ratio	institutions	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/teacher ratio	gross enrollment ratio <sup>d</sup>	students per 100,000 population <sup>d</sup>	percent of population age 25 and over with post-secondary education <sup>d</sup>	over age 15					
									total (%)	male (%)	female (%)			
...	...	1	462	13,000	28.1	2	60	3.0	29.0	43.0	14.0	2.0	Afghanistan	
18,495 <sup>1</sup>	8.5 <sup>1</sup>	...	2,927	42,160	14.4	16	1,367	...	98.7	99.2	98.3	3.2	Albania	
356,237	23.9	...	57,747	682,775	11.8	21	2,176	...	69.8	79.5	60.1	4.9 <sup>1</sup>	Algeria	
160 <sup>2</sup>	7.6 <sup>2</sup>	1	77	1,178	15.3	...	2,003	22.6	99.4	99.4	99.5	8.1	American Samoa	
...	...	1	...	1,341	...	...	2,093	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	Andorra	
22,401 <sup>2</sup>	...	1	776	8,327	10.7	1	87	...	66.8	82.1	53.8	3.4	Angola	
46 <sup>4</sup>	2.9 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	16 <sup>1</sup>	46 <sup>1</sup>	2.9 <sup>1</sup>	...	73	11.6	86.6	...	...	4.0	Antigua and Barbuda	
5	5	1,744	126,224	1,336,800	10.6	60	3,673	17.0 <sup>6</sup>	97.2	97.2	97.2	4.3	Argentina	
28,600	8.4	20	6,628	55,900	8.4	27	1,863	20.3	99.4	99.7	99.2	3.1	Armenia	
178	5.2	2	21	203	9.7	30	214	16.2	97.3	97.3	97.3	4.1	Aruba	
1,717,800	53.8	46	84,435	929,752	11.0	74	4,671	31.0 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.0	Australia	
243,440	...	86	19,002	268,005	14.1	49	3,315	14.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.8	Austria	
55,794	7.9	42	13,630	127,248	9.3	17	1,532	14.2	98.8	99.5	98.2	3.4	Azerbaijan	
...	...	11 <sup>10</sup>	160 <sup>1, 10</sup>	3,463 <sup>1, 10</sup>	21.6 <sup>1, 10</sup>	18	1,198	15.2 <sup>6</sup>	95.5	94.7	96.4	4.0	Bahamas, The	
3,522	...	2	696	14,187	20.4	33	2,225	12.5 <sup>6</sup>	87.7	92.5	83.0	4.4 <sup>1</sup>	Bahrain	
126,355	15.0	13 <sup>11</sup>	61,321	877,335	14.3	6	667	3.7	41.1	50.3	31.4	2.3	Bangladesh	
...	...	4	339	11,226	33.1	38	4,143	11.2	99.7	99.7	99.7	7.9	Barbados	
138,593	9.4	58	21,684	337,000	15.5	62	3,413	12.5	99.6	99.8	99.4	2.1	Belarus	
...	...	226	26,454	298,387	11.3	61	2,888	33.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.2	Belgium	
...	...	12 <sup>1</sup>	228 <sup>1</sup>	2,853	...	2	1,240	10.2	76.9	76.7	77.1	5.7	Belize	
4,873 <sup>13</sup>	17.2 <sup>13</sup>	16 <sup>13</sup>	962 <sup>14</sup>	14,085 <sup>14</sup>	14.6 <sup>14</sup>	4	253	1.3	33.6	46.4	22.6	3.3	Benin	
...	...	1	...	544	...	62	...	26.8 <sup>6</sup>	98.0	98.0	98.0	3.7 <sup>1</sup>	Bermuda	
1,822 <sup>3</sup>	12.2 <sup>3</sup>	14	321	3,381	10.5	...	448	...	42.2	56.2	28.1	5.9	Bhutan	
...	...	...	13,929	298,668	21.4	39	3,537	16.7 <sup>15</sup>	86.5	92.9	80.4	6.5	Bolivia	
...	...	56 <sup>1</sup>	2,838	34,477	12.1	...	901	...	85.5	96.5	76.6	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
2,899 <sup>16</sup>	...	1	697 <sup>17</sup>	12,286 <sup>16</sup>	...	5	731	1.4	78.9	76.1	81.5	8.6 <sup>1</sup>	Botswana	
483,670	...	1,180	197,712	2,694,245	13.5	21	1,530	6.8	88.4	88.3	88.6	4.4	Brazil	
3,024	5.6	2	392	3,805	9.7	13	1,090	12.9	92.7	95.2	90.2	3.0	Brunei	
217,313	10.3	42	18,710	215,712	11.5	39	2,741	15.0	98.6	99.1	98.2	3.6	Bulgaria	
9,539	13.0	9	632	9,531	15.1	1	84	...	26.6	36.8	16.6	3.6 <sup>14</sup>	Burkina Faso	
...	...	8	379	5,037	13.3	2	92	0.6	58.9	66.8	51.9	4.0	Burundi	
9,983 <sup>1</sup>	4.3 <sup>1</sup>	...	1,001 <sup>1</sup>	8,901 <sup>1</sup>	8.9 <sup>1</sup>	3	75	1.0	73.6	84.7	64.1	1.9	Cambodia	
150,829	13.4	...	3,166	81,318	25.7	6	510	...	67.9	77.0	59.8	4.1	Cameroon	
298,071 <sup>18</sup>	27.1 <sup>18</sup>	274	61,633	1,220,651	19.8	60	3,977	17.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.9	Canada	
1,856	15.0	...	290	2,215	7.6	...	492	...	75.7	85.4	68.0	8.1	Cape Verde	
...	...	1	154 <sup>16</sup>	6,474 <sup>16</sup>	42.0 <sup>16</sup>	2	160	2.0	48.6	64.8	33.5	2.3 <sup>19</sup>	Central African Republic	
3,668	...	8	288 <sup>20</sup>	5,901 <sup>17</sup>	...	1	71	...	25.5	40.6	12.7	2.0	Chad	
386,832	32.5	...	...	567,114	...	42	3,555	11.5	95.9	96.1	95.7	4.3	Chile	
10,306,000	21.1	1,592	725,000	11,086,000	15.3	16	860	3.7	90.9	95.1	86.5	2.3	China	
...	...	266 <sup>20</sup>	75,568 <sup>20</sup>	673,353 <sup>20</sup>	8.9 <sup>20</sup>	24	1,768	10.4	94.2	93.7	94.6	5.4	Colombia	
69	3.5	...	125	1,707	13.7	2	298	0.2	56.2	63.5	49.1	3.9	Comoros	
...	...	...	3,788	60,341	15.9	2	124	1.3	82.8	88.9	77.1	1.0	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	
23,606 <sup>14</sup>	13.5 <sup>14</sup>	...	1,341 <sup>4</sup>	16,602 <sup>4</sup>	12.4 <sup>4</sup>	4	582	3.0	80.7	87.5	74.4	4.4	Congo, Rep. of the	
53,809	24.0	52	3,874	77,283	19.9	19	1,910	12.7	95.8	95.7	95.9	5.2	Costa Rica	
11,037 <sup>4</sup>	7.8 <sup>4</sup>	...	1,657 <sup>4</sup>	87,565	...	7	396	0.9	48.1	60.1	38.2	4.8	Côte d'Ivoire	
150,792 <sup>21</sup>	11.6 <sup>21</sup>	89 <sup>16</sup>	7,622 <sup>16</sup>	100,297 <sup>16</sup>	13.2 <sup>16</sup>	39	2,257	11.9	98.1	99.3	97.1	4.6	Croatia	
244,253 <sup>20</sup>	9.0 <sup>20</sup>	64	24,199	235,997	9.8	34	2,110	5.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	8.7	Cuba	
4,497	7.5	32	1,077	11,934	11.1	23	1,702	22.3	96.8	98.6	95.1	6.4	Cyprus <sup>22</sup>	
399,524	12.5	193 <sup>23</sup>	17,458	264,123	15.1	36	2,589	9.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.6	Czech Republic	
172,225	...	162	9,600 <sup>20</sup>	183,694	...	67	3,410	25.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.6	Denmark	



## Education (continued)

country	year	first level (primary)					general second level (secondary)					vocational second level <sup>a</sup>	
		schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/ teacher ratio	net enroll- ment ratio <sup>d</sup>	schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/ teacher ratio	net enroll- ment ratio <sup>d</sup>	schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>
Djibouti	2000–01	73	1,127	37,938	33.7	36	265, 19	6284, 5	16,121 <sup>5</sup>	...	21	5	5
Dominica	2002–03	63 <sup>21</sup>	550	10,460	19.0	81	15 <sup>21</sup>	441	7,455	16.9	72	...	19
Dominican Republic	2002–03	4,001 <sup>4</sup>	35,867	1,374,624	38.3	96	...	24,723 <sup>5</sup>	658,164 <sup>5</sup>	26.0 <sup>5</sup>	36	5	5
East Timor	2003	...	4,080	183,600	45.0	...	...	1,103	38,180	34.6	20	...	...
Ecuador	2002–03	17,367 <sup>14</sup>	83,736	1,987,465	23.7	99	...	73,284 <sup>5</sup>	972,777 <sup>5</sup>	13.3 <sup>5</sup>	50	...	5
Egypt <sup>24</sup>	2002–03	24,198	533,831	11,433,939	21.4	91	1,942	91,458	1,249,706	13.7	81	1,959	151,792
El Salvador	2000	5,090	26,209	1,212,622	46.3	90	...	9,255 <sup>20</sup>	147,867	...	49	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	1998	483	1,322	74,940	56.7	84	...	763	18,602	24.6	26	...	122 <sup>13</sup>
Eritrea	2001–02	695	6,706	330,278	49.3	46	196	2,671	151,065	56.6	22	12	174
Estonia	2002–03	592	15,762 <sup>11</sup>	200,500	...	95	284	10,361	106,000	10.2	88	79	1,779 <sup>11</sup>
Ethiopia	1999–2000	11,490	115,777	6,462,503	55.8	51	410	13,154	571,719	43.5	18	62	1,309
Faroe Islands	2001–02	38	...	5,579	...	...	23	...	2,019	...	...	11	...
Fiji	2003	712	5,127	142,531	27.8	100	157	3,935	68,178	17.3	76	64	1,023 <sup>16</sup>
Finland	2003	3,808	43,783 <sup>16</sup>	597,414	...	98	440	7,480 <sup>16</sup>	121,816	...	94	340	19,698 <sup>16</sup>
France	2000–01	39,131 <sup>14</sup>	211,192	3,839,770	18.2	99	11,052 <sup>14</sup>	483,493	5,399,433	11.2	94	...	...
French Guiana	2001–02	92	1,871 <sup>12</sup>	22,851	...	...	36	1,919	21,439	11.2	...	...	210 <sup>14</sup>
French Polynesia	2000–01	173	2,811 <sup>14</sup>	26,249	...	100	82	2,035 <sup>21</sup>	24,743	...	64	...	316 <sup>2</sup>
Gabon	2002–03	1,175	7,764	279,816	36.0	78	88	2,504	97,604	39.0	...	11 <sup>4</sup>	412 <sup>4</sup>
Gambia, The	2002–03	331 <sup>21</sup>	4,708	178,288	37.9	79	85 <sup>21</sup>	2,349	59,793	25.5	33	...	...
Gaza Strip <sup>26</sup>	2002–03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia <sup>27</sup>	2003–04	3,148 <sup>7</sup>	69,700 <sup>7</sup>	654,600 <sup>7</sup>	9.4 <sup>7</sup>	77	7	7	7	7	74	85	2,146 <sup>14</sup>
Germany	2002–03	17,829 <sup>21</sup>	235,179	3,303,737	14.0	83	19,668 <sup>21</sup>	515,596	6,716,720	13.1	88	9,754 <sup>21</sup>	79,792
Ghana	2003–04	13,115 <sup>21</sup>	71,330	2,678,912	37.6	59	8,906 <sup>21</sup>	51,875	1,257,998	24.2	36 <sup>21</sup>	99	453
Greece	2002–03	6,018	52,788	647,642	12.3	94	3,162	53,366	576,613	10.8	86	602	16,658
Greenland	2001–02	87 <sup>7</sup>	1,191 <sup>7</sup>	11,368 <sup>7</sup>	9.5 <sup>7</sup>	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
Grenada	2002–03	58 <sup>14</sup>	888	16,598	18.7	84	19 <sup>4</sup>	740	14,860	20.1	96	...	...
Guadeloupe	2001–02	348 <sup>17</sup>	2,984	38,092 <sup>13</sup>	...	...	88 <sup>5</sup>	3,955 <sup>5</sup>	51,366 <sup>3, 5</sup>	...	...	5	5
Guam	2000–01	24	1,063	17,001	16.0	...	11	1,010	18,217	18.0	...	2	370 <sup>3</sup>
Guatemala	2002–03	17,905 <sup>17</sup>	68,901	2,075,694	30.1	87	3,118 <sup>5, 17</sup>	44,435 <sup>5</sup>	434,830 <sup>5</sup>	9.8 <sup>5</sup>	30	5	5
Guernsey <sup>27</sup>	2004	10	600 <sup>7</sup>	9,000 <sup>7</sup>	15.0 <sup>7</sup>	...	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
Guinea	2002–03	5,765	23,859	1,073,458	45.0	66	557	8,360	301,491	36.1	21	41	1,268 <sup>20</sup>
Guinea-Bissau	2000–01	...	3,518	155,033	44.1	45	...	1,783	25,648	14.4	9	...	...
Guyana	2002–03	428 <sup>28</sup>	4,202	111,854	26.6	99	109 <sup>28</sup>	3,321	69,426	20.9	78	7 <sup>28</sup>	512 <sup>28</sup>
Haiti	2002–03	360	30,205 <sup>4</sup>	1,110,398 <sup>4</sup>	36.8 <sup>4</sup>	26	144	...	195,418 <sup>4</sup>	...	22 <sup>4</sup>	18	...
Honduras	2001	9,746	32,568	1,109,242	34.0	87	1,000	15,647	195,072	12.5	21 <sup>17</sup>	...	...
Hong Kong	2002–03	803	23,988	468,800	19.5	98	542	25,742	471,100	18.3	74	1	1,008
Hungary	2003–04	3,747	89,784	913,000	10.2	91	1,622	38,479	531,400	13.8	94	622	9,716
Iceland	2002	193	4,437	44,695	10.1	100	36	2,258	21,379	9.5	86	...	...
India	2001–02	664,041	1,928,075	113,883,060	59.0	88	311,061	2,486,715	64,882,221	26.1	...	...	...
Indonesia	2001–02	148,516	1,164,808	25,850,849	22.2	92	28,627	700,976	10,490,634	15.0	54	4,522	139,359
Iran	2002–03	68,627	297,711	7,028,924	23.6	86	49,008	352,518	8,694,127	24.7	72	69	970
Iraq	2003–04	11,066	206,953	4,280,602	20.7	91	2,968	74,681	1,454,775	19.5	37	259	7,677
Ireland	2000–01	3,286	22,850	439,560	19.2	96	419	12,476	197,376	15.8	83	247	5,788
Isle of Man	2001	32	...	6,611	...	...	5	...	5,374	...	...	...	...
Israel	2002–03	2,178	60,600	758,798	12.5	19	1,768	75,938	451,027	5.9	89	180	...
Italy	2002–03	18,854 <sup>29</sup>	256,650	2,778,877	10.8	100	7,906 <sup>29</sup>	410,577	3,829,583	9.3	91	6,637 <sup>29</sup>	307,279 <sup>29</sup>
Jamaica	2002–03	788 <sup>2</sup>	10,968	325,302	29.7	95	135 <sup>11</sup>	11,315 <sup>5</sup>	229,701 <sup>5</sup>	20.3 <sup>5</sup>	75	...	5
Japan	2003	23,633	414,000	7,227,000	17.5	100	16,584	511,000	7,558,000	14.8	100	62 <sup>1</sup>	99,862 <sup>16</sup>
Jersey	2002	21	...	7,380	...	...	10	...	5,715	...	...	...	...
Jordan	2002–03	2,708	55,900	1,222,400	21.9	92	912	15,200	179,800	11.8	80	214	3,026
Kazakhstan <sup>27</sup>	2002–03	8,254	60,509	1,120,000	18.5	92	...	170,190	1,976,400	11.6	87	357	5,893
Kenya	2002–03	15,906 <sup>4</sup>	166,758	5,590,143	33.5	67	2,878 <sup>4</sup>	57,181	1,362,131	23.8	25	62 <sup>4</sup>	...
Kiribati	2002–03	88 <sup>30</sup>	660	14,823	22.5	...	19 <sup>30</sup>	324 <sup>30</sup>	10,334 <sup>30</sup>	31.9 <sup>30</sup>	...	2 <sup>30</sup>	393 <sup>30</sup>
Korea, North	2000	4,886	59,000 <sup>31</sup>	1,609,865	...	...	4,772	111,000 <sup>31</sup>	2,181,524	...	...	...	...
Korea, South	2003	5,463	154,075	4,175,626	27.1	100	4,881	215,546	3,621,170	16.8	88	169	12,714
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait <sup>32</sup>	2000–01	349 <sup>8</sup>	17,385 <sup>8</sup>	193,582 <sup>8</sup>	11.1 <sup>8</sup>	83	117 <sup>9</sup>	9,234 <sup>9</sup>	76,221 <sup>9</sup>	8.3 <sup>9</sup>	77	40	1,107
Kyrgyzstan	1999–2000	1,985	19,200	466,200	24.3	89	1,474 <sup>13</sup>	36,600	633,900	17.3	...	53 <sup>13</sup>	5,100
Laos	2002–03	7,896 <sup>14</sup>	28,571	875,300	30.6	85	750 <sup>3</sup>	13,421	348,309	30.0	35	...	350
Latvia	2004	1,026 <sup>7</sup>	34,500 <sup>7</sup>	301,000 <sup>7</sup>	8.7 <sup>7</sup>	86	7	7	7	7	88	103	3,666
Lebanon	2002–03	2,160 <sup>14</sup>	26,428	449,311	17.0	91	...	34,613	350,211	10.1	...	275 <sup>14</sup>	11,595
Lesotho	2002–03	1,249 <sup>14</sup>	8,908	418,668	47.0	86	187 <sup>4</sup>	3,384	81,130	24.0	23	9 <sup>13</sup>	162
Liberia	1999–2000	...	10,047 <sup>21</sup>	496,253	...	70	...	6,621 <sup>21</sup>	84,643	...	18	...	...
Libya	2002–03	2,733 <sup>13</sup>	122,020 <sup>20</sup>	743,997	...	96 <sup>14</sup>	...	17,668 <sup>20</sup>	619,940	...	62 <sup>14</sup>	480 <sup>20</sup>	...
Liechtenstein	2003–04	14 <sup>21</sup>	242	2,266	9.2	...	12 <sup>5</sup>	198 <sup>5, 21</sup>	4,113 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	5	5
Lithuania	2002–03	2,172 <sup>7</sup>	50,200 <sup>7</sup>	594,300 <sup>7</sup>	11.8 <sup>7</sup>	91	7	7	7	7	94	82	4,700
Luxembourg	2002–03	...	2,966	32,004	10.8	90	...	3,279 <sup>5</sup>	9,963	...	80	...	5
Macau	2003–04	82	1,615	39,378	24.4	87	47	1,666	41,830	25.1	74	2	125
Macedonia	2001–02	1,010	13,508	242,707	18.0	95	95	5,550 <sup>5</sup>	92,068 <sup>5</sup>	16.6 <sup>5</sup>	53	5	5
Madagascar	2002–03	14,438 <sup>21</sup>	55,309	2,856,480	51.6	79	...	19,471	436,211	22.4	...	...	1,092 <sup>21</sup>
Malawi	2002–03	3,706 <sup>20</sup>	45,780	2,846,589	62.2	100	...	11,360	517,690	45.6	29	...	475 <sup>20</sup>
Malaysia	2003	7,498	174,189	2,996,780	17.2	93	1,682	113,032	1,951,225	17.3	70	86	7,126
Maldives	2000	230	2,221	68,242	30.7	92	298	2,212	52,327	23.7	51	...	...
Mali	2002–03	2,871 <sup>29</sup>	22,577	1,294,672	57.3	45	307 <sup>2</sup>	4,549 <sup>20</sup>	311,717	...	5 <sup>21</sup>	...	21,731 <sup>21</sup>
Malta	1999–2000	126	1,501	34,261	22.8	96	75	2,561	27,354	10.7	87	23	526
Marshall Islands	2002–03	100	703	10,957	15.6	84	16	202	3,147	15.6	65	...	...
Martinique	2001–02	273	3,280	53,347	16.4	...	78	4,257	51,057	12.0	...	15 <sup>4</sup>	896 <sup>4</sup>
Mauritania	2002–03	2,676 <sup>21</sup>	9,606	394,401	41.1	68	...	2,980	81,278	27.3	16	...	257
Mauritius	2002–03	291	5,256	132,432	25.2	97	175	5,553	99,687	18.0	74	114	433
Mayotte	2001–02	112	555 <sup>2</sup>	28,591	...	...	14	246 <sup>2</sup>	15,626	...	...	2 <sup>3</sup>	17 <sup>3</sup>
Mexico	2001–02	99,230	609,654	14,843,400	24.3	99	39,691	536,579	8,600,700	16.0	63	6,610 <sup>14</sup>	65,712
Micronesia	1997–98	171	1,486	25,915	18.6	...	24	418	6,809	16.2	...	...	...
Moldova	2003–04	1,576 <sup>7</sup>	42,600 <sup>7</sup>	578,800 <sup>7</sup>	13.6 <sup>7</sup>	79	7	7	7	7	69	83	2,200
Monaco	2002–03	7	127 <sup>14</sup>	1,899	...	...	4	192 <sup>14</sup>	3,140	...	...	4 <sup>14</sup>	89 <sup>14</sup>
Mongolia	2001–02	700 <sup>7</sup>	20,076 <sup>7</sup>	510,300 <sup>7</sup>	25.4 <sup>7</sup>	79	7	7					

		third level (higher)							literacy (2000–04)			public expenditure on education (percent of GNP) <sup>d</sup>	country
students <sup>c</sup>	student/teacher ratio	institutions	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/teacher ratio	gross enrollment ratio <sup>d</sup>	students per 100,000 population <sup>d</sup>	percent of population age 25 and over with post-secondary education <sup>d</sup>	over age 15				
									total (%)	male (%)	female (%)		
5	5	119	1319	476	...	1	110	...	65.5	76.1	55.5	3.4	Djibouti
406	21.4	221	342	46114	14.22	...	630	2.8	94.0	...	...	5.5	Dominica
5	5	...	11,111	286,957	25.8	35	3,351	12.9	87.7	88.0	87.3	2.4	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	4,50016	...	12	552	1.4	58.6	65.0	52.0	...	East Timor
5	5	2114	12,85614	115,554	...	20	894	15.5	91.0	92.3	89.7	1.1	Ecuador
2,214,152	14.6	293	...	1,239,441	...	29	1,842	4.6	55.6	67.2	43.6	4.8	Egypt24
...	...	...	7,501	114,675	15.3	17	1,827	6.4	79.7	82.4	77.1	2.9	El Salvador
2,10513	17.313	...	5813	57813	10.013	3	164	...	84.2	92.1	76.4	2.2	Equatorial Guinea
1,992	11.4	121	19821	3,09621	15.621	2	89	1.7	58.6	69.9	47.6	3.3	Eritrea
28,095	...	47	3,052	63,625	20.8	66	4,683	14.1	99.8	99.8	99.8	6.0	Estonia
12,551	9.6	6	1,779	40,894	23.0	2	64	1.4	41.5	49.2	33.8	4.6	Ethiopia
2,19514	...	1	1914	17314	9.114	...	397	...	99.0	99.0	99.0	...	Faroe Islands
9,706	...	1	36511	15,39311, 25	11.311	12	1,85625	6.7	93.7	95.5	91.9	5.9	Fiji
304,688	...	2011	7,72816	169,846	...	88	3,258	28.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.4	Finland
...	...	1,0624	134,107	2,119,149	15.8	56	3,594	11.4	98.8	98.9	98.7	5.6	France
2,40414	11.414	1	194	637	3.3	...	375	6.7	83.0	83.6	82.3	...	French Guiana
3,7302	11.82	1	54	1,600	29.6	1	681	...	95.0	94.9	95.0	9.820	French Polynesia
7,587	...	24, 23	58523	7,47323	12.623	7	606	...	71.0	80.0	62.0	4.6	Gabon
428	...	421	15513	1,16921	...	2	98	...	40.1	47.4	33.1	3.0	Gambia, The
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaza Strip26
20,355	...	26	7,390	123,900	16.8	38	2,702	...	99.5	99.7	99.4	4.3	Georgia27
1,729,839	21.7	29621	284,116	2,334,569	8.2	51	2,829	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.6	Germany
18,672	41.2	1521	1,43214	25,37214	17.714	3	147	...	54.1	62.9	45.7	4.2	Ghana
147,612	8.9	18	20,93218	272,03718	13.018	74	2,480	9.0	91.0	94.0	88.3	4.0	Greece
...	...	1	14	100	7.1	...	177	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	Greenland
...	...	1	111	1,106	10.0	...	1,090	1.5	85.0	...	...	5.7	Grenada
5	5	1	168	4,144	24.7	9	958	5.2	90.1	89.7	90.5	...	Guadeloupe
4,36921	...	1	1923	3,53321	...	...	2,343	39.9	99.0	99.0	99.0	8.521	Guam
5	5	...	13,10517	111,739	...	8	954	4.0	69.1	75.4	63.3	1.74	Guatemala
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	Guernsey27
7,172	...	7	860	16,361	19.0	1	76	...	41.1	55.1	27.0	2.0	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	36.8	53.0	21.4	2.3	Guinea-Bissau
6,26628	12.228	1	37128	4,848	...	6	645	6.7	98.6	99.0	98.2	4.5	Guyana
...	...	2	8994, 23	12,3484, 23	13.74, 23	1.0	169	0.7	51.9	53.8	50.0	1.1	Haiti
...	...	10	3,704	64,142	17.3	15	982	3.1	80.0	79.8	80.2	3.617	Honduras
59,400	58.9	9	5,620	86,900	14.9	31	1,280	13.4	93.5	96.5	90.2	4.3	Hong Kong
134,800	13.9	68	23,798	390,458	16.4	51	3,854	10.1	99.3	99.4	99.3	5.8	Hungary
...	...	11	2,620	13,884	5.3	63	4,820	19.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.8	Iceland
2,027,464	5	42,057	758,706	10,453,229	13.8	12	1,042	7.3	61.0	73.4	47.8	4.1	India
...	...	1,63428	194,82828	3,126,30728	16.028	16	1,514	2.2	87.9	92.5	83.4	1.3	Indonesia
9,729	10.0	724	84,579	1,673,757	19.8	21	2,476	...	77.0	83.5	70.4	4.9	Iran
128,981	16.8	65	14,700	288,67011	...	14	1,198	4.1	58.0	70.7	45.0	...	Iraq
96,842	16.7	29	6,925	119,131	17.2	52	3,134	21.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.3	Ireland
...	...	1	...	1,12817	...	...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	Isle of Man
138,361	...	7	10,171	219,763	21.6	57	3,458	11.2	96.9	98.3	95.6	7.8	Israel
2,565,02929	8.329	7418	54,85618	1,913,352	...	57	3,355	3.8	98.5	98.9	98.1	4.8	Italy
5	5	1	2,006	45,770	22.8	18	1,717	4.2	87.6	83.8	91.4	5.3	Jamaica
1,047,72016	10.516	1,227	170,000	3,054,000	18.0	51	2,395	34.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.5	Japan
...	...	1	...	58230	...	...	667	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	Jersey
43,861	14.5	22	6,036	153,965	25.5	35	3,076	9.4	89.9	95.1	84.7	5.0	Jordan
250,900	42.6	180	37,600	658,100	17.3	45	4,365	10.0	99.5	99.7	99.2	3.2	Kazakhstan27
27,687	...	1423	4,3923, 23	98,60723	...	3	322	...	73.6	77.7	70.2	7.1	Kenya
1,50130	38.530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.0	...	...	6.314	Kiribati
...	...	51914	27,00031	390,00031	14.431	...	...	...	95.0	...	...	...	Korea, North
949,515	74.7	7421	163,606	3,223,431	19.7	85	6,736	21.1	97.8	99.2	96.4	4.2	Korea, South
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kosovo
2,997	2.7	1	918	17,747	19.0	21	...	16.4	82.9	84.7	81.0	5.0	Kuwait32
52,200	10.2	44	8,400	159,200	19.0	42	3,282	...	98.7	99.3	98.1	3.2	Kyrgyzstan
5,053	14.4	93	1,794	28,117	15.7	5	508	0.4	68.7	77.0	60.9	2.8	Laos
45,000	12.3	56	5,360	131,000	24.4	73	5,670	13.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	5.8	Latvia
46,271	4.0	2014	11,196	144,050	12.9	44	4,152	0.6	87.4	93.1	82.2	2.7	Lebanon
1,128	7.0	1	545	6,108	11.2	3	298	...	81.4	73.7	90.3	8.4	Lesotho
45,067	...	...	63321	44,107	...	2	1,483	...	55.9	72.3	39.3	5.7	Liberia
178,052	...	13	...	375,028	...	58	6,795	2.7	81.7	91.8	70.7	7.1	Libya
5	...	2	309	2,85833	7.5	...	8,269	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	Liechtenstein
44,400	9.4	15	14,200	168,200	11.8	72	4,849	12.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	6.0	Lithuania
22,093	...	5	...	8,64434	...	12	1,937	10.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.0	Luxembourg
2,349	18.8	7	1,164	13,680	11.8	81	2,460	5.9	91.3	95.3	87.8	3.0	Macau
5	5	30	1,519	45,624	30.0	28	2,263	8.78	96.1	98.2	94.1	3.5	Macedonia
8,13821	7.521	621	1,857	32,593	17.6	2	190	1.56	70.6	76.4	65.2	2.9	Madagascar
2,22820	4.720	620	453	4,565	10.1	1	39	0.7	64.1	74.9	54.0	6.1	Malawi
38,387	5.4	4814	34,955	632,309	18.1	29	2,524	6.8	88.7	92.0	85.4	8.7	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.3	96.2	96.4	6.421	Maldives
39,754	...	721	1,31229	28,332	...	3	268	...	19.0	26.7	11.9	3.0	Mali
3,447	6.6	1	754	6,362	8.4	30	1,631	6.26	87.9	86.4	89.2	4.6	Malta
...	...	1	...	3,131	...	...	5,841	2.6	91.2	92.4	90.0	9.1	Marshall Islands
7,66120	...	1	9913	11,75520	...	...	3,077	5.56	97.6	97.2	98.0	...	Martinique
3,129	12.2	4	353	9,198	26.1	4	351	1.3	51.2	59.5	43.4	3.7	Mauritania
7,326	16.9	3	46121	16,764	...	15	1,384	1.9	84.3	88.2	80.5	4.7	Mauritius
1,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.9	...	...	...	Mayotte
1,448,550	22.0	4,183	216,804	2,147,100	9.9	22	2,115	11.06	90.3	92.0	88.7	5.4	Mexico
...	...	1	71	1,884	26.5	...	1,744	...	92.4	92.9	91.9	6.2	Micronesia
22,800	10.4	100	7,700	122,700	15.9	30	2,900	11.3	96.2	97.5	95.0	4.5	Moldova
53214	6.014	1	53	650	12.3	...	2,018	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
15,000	15.2	178	5,400	92,300	17.1	37	3,806	7.66	98.0	98.5	97.5	8.6	Mongolia

## Education (continued)

country	year	first level (primary)					general second level (secondary)					vocational second level <sup>1a</sup>	
		schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/ teacher ratio	net enroll- ment ratio <sup>d</sup>	schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/ teacher ratio	net enroll- ment ratio <sup>d</sup>	schools	teachers <sup>b</sup>
Montenegro	2006–07	455	4,876	75,179	15.4	...	47	2,245	31,627	14.1	...	21	...
Morocco	2002–03	6,565 <sup>2a</sup>	135,199	4,101,157	30.3	90	1,664 <sup>2b</sup>	87,887	1,679,077	19.1	37	69 <sup>2b</sup>	5,013
Mozambique	2001–02	8,165	38,762	2,555,975	65.9	55	7514	13,916	381,619	27.4	12	2514	862
Myanmar (Burma)	2002–03	35,877 <sup>21</sup>	149,001	4,889,325	32.8	84	2,091 <sup>21</sup>	73,062	2,382,608	32.6	35	1034	2,4624
Namibia	2002–03	1,362 <sup>17</sup>	14,330	404,783	28.2	78	11413	5,869	138,099	23.5	44	1713	562
Nauru	2002	5	64	1,566	24.5	81	4	40	609	15.2	...	1	630
Nepal	2001–02	24,943	96,659	3,853,618	39.9	71	11,453	57,165	1,690,198	30.0	...	...	1,025
Netherlands, The	2002–03	7,039	...	1,290,625	...	99	692	72,296	925,726	12.8	89	137	35,853
Netherlands Antilles	2002–03	83 <sup>29</sup>	1,145	22,687	19.8	88	23 <sup>29</sup>	639	9,180	14.4	68	10 <sup>29</sup>	542
New Caledonia	2001	289	1,837	36,996	20.1	98	64	2,371	29,036	12.2	72	1420	...
New Zealand	2003	2,177	23,358	456,782	19.6	100	333	15,596	257,586	16.5	93	24	4,714
Nicaragua	2002–03	7,224 <sup>14</sup>	26,226	923,391	35.2	86	451 <sup>13</sup>	10,401	364,012	35.0	39	...	899
Niger	2001–02	5,975	18,441	760,987	41.3	38	193	2,259	81,731	36.2	6	49	1,375
Nigeria	2002	49,343	537,741	29,575,790	55.0	67	10,000	187,126	7,485,072	40.0	29	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	2001–02	377	7287	13,3237	18.37	...	7	7	7	7	7	...	...
Norway	2002–03	3,248	42,177	432,618	10.3	100	6965, 29	44,2305	385,0095	8.75	96	5	5
Oman	2002–03	294 <sup>29</sup>	14,911	314,064	21.1	72	177 <sup>28</sup>	16,941	279,302	16.5	69	15 <sup>29</sup>	1,07230
Pakistan	2000–01	165,700 <sup>12</sup>	373,900 <sup>12</sup>	20,990,000 <sup>12</sup>	56.2 <sup>12</sup>	59	31,600	320,100	6,576,000	20.5	...	580	7,062
Palau	2001–02	23	235	3,033	12.9	96	6	132	1,168	8.8	...	...	...
Panama	2002–03	2,866 <sup>14</sup>	17,296	419,904	24.3	100	41714	15,613	147,878	9.5	63	...	5,664
Papua New Guinea	1999	2,790 <sup>4</sup>	16,297	594,444	36.5	74	1353	3,046	74,042	24.3	24	1173	8782
Paraguay	2002–03	7,456 <sup>17</sup>	35,709	962,661	27.0	89	1,844 <sup>17</sup>	43,835	474,538	10.8	51	...	...
Peru	2002	33,734	177,257	4,219,800	23.8	100	9,168	139,349	2,302,099	16.5	69	2,4254	12,2934
Philippines	2002–03	41,267	337,082	12,962,745	38.5	94	7,893	119,235	6,032,440	50.6	59	...	...
Poland	2002–03	14,765	273,562	2,983,070	10.9	98	6,776	230,611	2,714,203	11.8	92	7,129	84,551
Portugal	2002–03	11,910	69,109	767,862	11.1	100	664	74,185	660,419	8.9	85	218	13,117
Puerto Rico	1998–99	2,1017	39,3284, 7	350,714	...	...	7	7	258,841	...	...	...	...
Qatar <sup>27</sup>	2002–03	174 <sup>20</sup>	5,684	66,473	11.7	95	1234	4,990	51,331	10.3	82	3 <sup>20</sup>	121
Réunion	2002–03	357	...	76,954	...	...	119	6,343 <sup>21</sup>	100,020	...	...	...	1,120 <sup>20</sup>
Romania	2002–03	12,456	154,197	2,198,312	14.3	89	1,388	60,988	740,404	12.1	81	113	7,559
Russia	2001–02	66,8337	1,350,2007	19,363,1737	14.37	90	7	7	7	7	...	3,872	...
Rwanda	2002–03	1,710 <sup>2</sup>	27,319	1,636,563	59.9	87	...	7,056	189,153	26.8	82	...	...
St. Kitts and Nevis <sup>27</sup>	2001–02	24	301	5,608	18.6	100	7	389	4,445	11.4	95	...	...
St. Lucia	2000–01	82	1,052	28,618	27.2	99	18	678	12,865	19.0	76	1	27
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2002–03	60	1,061	18,629	17.6	90	21	384	7,909	20.6	58	4	53
Samoa	2002–03	155 <sup>4</sup>	1,121	30,164	26.9	98	...	1,074	22,941	21.4	62	...	...
San Marino	2002–03	14	242	1,343	5.5	...	75	2275	2,1625	8.75	...	5	5
São Tomé and Príncipe	2001–02	71 <sup>21</sup>	881	28,780	32.7	97	11 <sup>21</sup>	415 <sup>14</sup>	7,327	...	29	...	11
Saudi Arabia	2002–03	12,815	198,181	2,342,214	11.8	54	10,270	165,152	1,927,009	11.7	53	95	6,128
Senegal	2002–03	5,670	26,325	1,287,093	48.9	58	579	7,601	306,026	40.3	1614	12 <sup>28</sup>	384 <sup>28</sup>
Serbia	2004–05	3,832 <sup>38</sup>	38,894 <sup>38</sup>	672,472 <sup>38</sup>	17.3 <sup>38</sup>	...	146	6,059	159,736	26.4	...	77	1,475
Seychelles	2003	26	675	9,477	14.0	100	12	552	7,551	13.7	100	11	193
Sierra Leone	2000–01	2,704	14,932	554,308	37.1	...	495	5,264	134,113	25.5	...	44 <sup>35</sup>	709 <sup>35</sup>
Singapore	2003	201 <sup>11</sup>	12,025	299,939	24.9	93	180 <sup>11</sup>	10,830	206,426	19.1	44	10 <sup>11</sup>	1,956
Slovakia	2002	2,396	39,745 <sup>29</sup>	602,360	...	86	220	6,259 <sup>29</sup>	93,283	...	88	605	17,887
Slovenia	2002–03	811	6,884	87,085	12.7	93	143	8,482	103,538	12.2	93	...	5,986
Solomon Islands	2002	520 <sup>13</sup>	2,514 <sup>13</sup>	55,093	...	...	23 <sup>13</sup>	618 <sup>13</sup>	46,082	...	...	1 <sup>13</sup>	...
Somalia	1990	1,125	8,208	377,000	20.9	10	82	2,109	44,000	20.3	3	21	498
South Africa	2000	17,213	183,639	6,266,223	34.1	89	10,547 <sup>39</sup>	177,084 <sup>39</sup>	5,588,866 <sup>39</sup>	31.6 <sup>39</sup>	66	187 <sup>13</sup>	10,807 <sup>13</sup>
Spain	2001–02	8,547	170,891	2,475,027	14.5	100	4,3195	264,4845	3,116,8955	11.85	96	5	5
Sri Lanka	2000–01	10,9777	199,9487	4,337,1617	21.77	...	7	7	7	7	...	36 <sup>21</sup>	574
Sudan, The	1999–2000	11,923	117,151	3,137,494	26.8	54	1,694	21,114	401,424	19.0	...	...	761 <sup>14</sup>
Suriname	2002–03	308 <sup>29</sup>	3,324	64,659	19.5	97	141 <sup>29</sup>	1,334	23,034	17.3	64	1	1,380
Swaziland	2001–02	541	6,594	212,064	32.2	75	182	3,647	61,335	16.8	32	5	228 <sup>13</sup>
Sweden	2003–04	5,0417	110,1577	1,211,0177	11.07	100	7	7	7	7	100	...	...
Switzerland	2001–02	...	39,363	536,423	13.6	99	...	36,767	375,424	10.2	87	...	11,239
Syria	2000	11,482	121,880	2,774,922	22.8	98	2,911	63,889	955,290	15.0	42	587	15,103
Taiwan	2003–04	2,638	102,793	1,912,791	18.4	...	1,1925	99,9385	1,745,0735	17.75	...	5	5
Tajikistan	2001–02	660	100,2007	1,520,0007	15.27	94	2,661	7	7	7	83	56	...
Tanzania <sup>42</sup>	2002–03	11,339 <sup>21</sup>	112,860	5,981,338	53.0	82	491 <sup>13</sup>	20,277	322,400	15.9	5	40 <sup>13</sup>	1,062 <sup>20</sup>
Thailand	2003–04	31,080	295,484	6,112,887	20.7	85	2,318 <sup>35</sup>	194,298	4,385,297	22.6	...	679 <sup>35</sup>	21,500
Togo	2002–03	4,701 <sup>21</sup>	27,504	975,063	35.5	91	314 <sup>35</sup>	9,001	334,864	37.2	27	...	653 <sup>14</sup>
Tonga	1999	117	745	16,206	21.8	100	39	961	13,987	14.6	72	5	67
Trinidad and Tobago	2002–03	478 <sup>14</sup>	7,623	141,036	18.5	91	101 <sup>14</sup>	5,555	105,330	19.0	65	...	145
Tunisia	2001–02	4,518	60,566	1,325,707	21.9	97	1,356	57,821	1,074,391	18.6	...	...	237 <sup>20</sup>
Turkey	2000	36,072	345,015	10,480,700	30.4	86	2,747	73,418	1,487,400	20.3	51	3,544	71,665
Turkmenistan	1995	1,9007	72,9007	940,6007	12.97	...	7	7	7	7	79	78	...
Tuvalu	2001–02	12 <sup>21</sup>	56	1,427	25.5	...	21 <sup>3</sup>	36	912	25.3	...	1	103
Uganda	2001	12,280	127,038	6,900,916	54.3	...	2,400	30,425	539,786	17.7	17	...	2,094 <sup>21</sup>
Ukraine	2003–04	22,1007	551,0007	6,044,0007	11.07	84	7	7	7	7	85	953	11,438 <sup>44</sup>
United Arab Emirates	2001–02	...	18,704	285,473	15.3	83	...	17,563	224,740	12.8	71	9 <sup>14</sup>	269
United Kingdom	2002–03	29,905 <sup>18</sup>	262,390	4,488,162	17.1	100	...	326,095	4,404,569	13.5	95	...	157,751
United States	2002–03	118,5317, 18	1,667,417	24,848,518	14.9	92	7	1,599,303	23,854,458	14.9	88	...	...
Uruguay	2002	2,402	16,699	362,902	21.7	90	405	26,779	269,205	10.1	73	124	8,160
Uzbekistan	2001	9,7887	454,4007	6,076,4007	13.47	...	7	7	7	7	...	440 <sup>20</sup>	7,900
Vanuatu	2001–02	3744	1,2417	36,482	29.4	94	272	7	8,743	...	28	2	80
Venezuela	2002–03	18,827 <sup>18</sup>	186,6581	3,449,984	...	91	3,022 <sup>18</sup>	61,7811	1,809,368	...	59	...	...
Vietnam	2002–03	13,092 <sup>13</sup>	358,606	8,841,006	24.7	94	6,298 <sup>13</sup>	351,900	8,955,894	25.4	65	451 <sup>13</sup>	9,327
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2000	2897	1,5117	25,6207	17.07	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
West Bank <sup>26</sup>	2002–03	2,0067	35,2877	984,1087	27.97	96	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
Western Sahara <sup>27</sup>	1995	40	925	32,257	34.9	...	13	1,267	10,541	8.3	...	...	...
Yemen <sup>27</sup>	2002–03	11,013 <sup>13</sup>	113,812 <sup>18</sup>	2,950,403	...	72	1,2244	14,083 <sup>18</sup>	1,364,129	...	34	1254	1,406
Zambia	2002–03	4,221 <sup>21</sup>	36,151	1,731,579	47.9	68	...	...	345,442	...	23	...	150
Zimbabwe	2003–04	4,706 <sup>21</sup>	61,251	2,361,588	38.6	80	1,530 <sup>21</sup>	33,964	758,229	22.3	34	252	1,479 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>1997–98. <sup>2</sup>1992. <sup>3</sup>1990. <sup>4</sup>1995. <sup>5</sup>General second level includes vocational. <sup>6</sup>Age 15 and over. <sup>7</sup>Primary includes secondary. <sup>8</sup>Primary includes lower secondary. <sup>9</sup>Upper secondary only.

students <sup>c</sup> student/ teacher ratio		third level (higher)							literacy (2000–04)			public expenditure on education (percent of GNP) <sup>d</sup>	country
		institutions	teachers <sup>b</sup>	students <sup>c</sup>	student/ teacher ratio	gross enroll- ment ratio <sup>d</sup>	students per 100,000 popula- tion <sup>d</sup>	percent of population age 25 and over with post- secondary education <sup>d</sup>	over age 15				
									total (%)	male (%)	female (%)		
...	...	5	906	12,903	14.2	...	...	...	97.3	99.2	95.5	...	Montenegro
143,692	28.9	68 <sup>21</sup>	10,064	276,018	27.4	11	951	...	50.7	63.3	38.3	6.6	Morocco
20,880	24.2	3	954 <sup>14</sup>	9,303 <sup>28</sup>	...	1	54	0.2 <sup>6</sup>	46.5	62.3	31.4	2.5	Mozambique
25,374	10.3 <sup>4</sup>	51 <sup>21</sup>	17,089 <sup>21</sup>	385,300 <sup>21</sup>	22.5 <sup>21</sup>	12	950	2.0	89.7	93.7	86.2	1.3	Myanmar (Burma)
1,503 <sup>13</sup>	...	71 <sup>3</sup>	931	13,536	14.5	8	686	4.0	85.0	86.8	83.5	7.1	Namibia
38 <sup>30</sup>	6.3 <sup>30</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.0	...	...	...	Nauru
20,546	20.0	2	4,925 <sup>19</sup>	119,670	...	5	479	0.6	48.6	62.7	34.9	3.4	Nepal
489,444	13.7	12 <sup>23</sup>	44,092	526,780	11.9	58	3,262	6.9 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.3	Netherlands, The
6,088	...	1	340	2,286	6.7	14	1,295	11.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	...	Netherlands Antilles
5,916 <sup>20</sup>	...	420	55 <sup>11</sup>	2,069 <sup>11</sup>	37.6 <sup>11</sup>	5	981	10.5 <sup>6</sup>	96.2	96.8	95.5	11.6	New Caledonia
106,570	22.6	81 <sup>11</sup>	13,360	184,000	13.8	74	4,600	39.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.1	New Zealand
18,939	21.1	108 <sup>30</sup>	6,547	100,363	15.3	18	1,949	4.0	76.7	76.8	76.6	3.2	Nicaragua
18,400	13.4	2 <sup>21</sup>	355 <sup>21</sup>	5,569 <sup>21</sup>	15.7 <sup>21</sup>	2	56	0.2	14.4	19.6	9.4	2.4	Niger
...	...	158	35,115	947,538	27.0	8	770	...	66.8	74.4	59.4	0.7	Nigeria
...	...	129	504 <sup>29</sup>	2,383 <sup>29</sup>	4.7 <sup>29</sup>	...	3,315	31.1	96.3	96.9	95.6	...	Northern Mariana Islands
5	5	71	17,903	212,335	11.9	81	4,679	18.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.6	Norway
16,472 <sup>20</sup>	15.4 <sup>30</sup>	123	631	19,864	31.5	8	867	3.6 <sup>6</sup>	74.4	82.0	65.4	4.8	Oman
75,000	10.6	1,187	41,673	1,087,999	25.6	3	777	2.5	48.6	61.7	35.2	1.8	Pakistan
...	...	1	25	598	23.9	...	3,054	10.0	97.6	98.3	96.6	10.7	Palau
103,350	18.2	141 <sup>4</sup>	8,444	117,601	13.9	43	3,932	15.9	91.9	92.5	91.2	4.6	Panama
9,941 <sup>4</sup>	12.9 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup>	815	13,761	16.9	2	264	...	57.3	63.4	50.9	2.4	Papua New Guinea
44,516	...	111 <sup>17</sup>	1,135 <sup>17</sup>	146,982	...	27	2,661	5.3 <sup>6</sup>	91.6	93.1	90.2	4.4	Paraguay
270,576 <sup>4</sup>	22.0 <sup>4</sup>	2,161 <sup>11</sup>	57,874 <sup>11</sup>	1,495,957 <sup>11</sup>	25.8 <sup>11</sup>	32	5,764	20.4 <sup>6</sup>	87.7	93.5	82.1	3.1	Peru
...	...	1,603 <sup>18</sup>	109,979	2,427,211	22.1	30	3,046	8.0	92.6	92.5	92.7	2.9	Philippines
1,180,964	14.0	427	93,365	1,983,000	21.2	60	5,187	9.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	5.7	Poland
105,753	8.1	316	36,187	400,000	11.1	56	3,849	7.7	92.2	94.8	90.0	5.9	Portugal
...	...	44	...	171,625	...	...	4,539	28.7	94.1	93.9	94.4	7.8	Puerto Rico
557	4.6	1	650	7,826	12.0	22	1,146	13.3	89.2	...	...	3.6	Qatar <sup>27</sup>
13,547 <sup>20</sup>	12.1 <sup>20</sup>	1	286 <sup>21</sup>	8,663 <sup>21</sup>	30.3 <sup>21</sup>	...	1,242	5.1 <sup>6</sup>	88.4	86.3	90.2	...	Réunion
332,070	43.9	125	29,619	596,297	20.0	35	2,731	7.1	97.3	98.4	96.3	3.6	Romania
1,648,700	...	1,008	547,400	5,426,300	9.9	69	3,716	16.0 <sup>6</sup>	99.4	99.8	99.2	3.8	Russia
...	...	...	1,348	20,393	15.1	3	250	...	64.0	70.5	58.8	2.8	Rwanda
...	...	1	51 <sup>35</sup>	394 <sup>35</sup>	7.7 <sup>35</sup>	...	949	8.9	90.9	90.0	90.0	3.7	St. Kitts and Nevis <sup>27</sup>
808 <sup>35</sup>	23.7 <sup>35</sup>	1	127	1,403	11.0	...	899	2.7 <sup>6</sup>	90.1	89.5	90.6	8.2	St. Lucia
1,715	32.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6 <sup>36</sup>	96.0	...	...	10.5	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	12 <sup>1</sup>	28 <sup>21</sup>	328 <sup>21</sup>	11.7 <sup>21</sup>	...	191	10.3 <sup>6</sup>	98.7	98.9	98.4	4.8	Samoa
5	5	1	27	950	35.6	...	3,338	7.0 <sup>37</sup>	98.7	98.9	98.4	...	San Marino
40	3.6	1	27	183	6.8	1	128	1.9	73.0	85.0	62.0	3.8 <sup>14</sup>	São Tomé and Príncipe
68,434	11.2	92	23,350	525,344	22.5	25	2,455	...	79.4	87.1	69.3	8.2	Saudi Arabia
3,897	...	2 <sup>23, 29</sup>	963 <sup>23, 29</sup>	22,157 <sup>23, 29</sup>	23.0 <sup>23, 29</sup>	4	226	...	39.3	51.1	29.2	3.7	Senegal
159,736	26.4	...	10,374	218,508	21.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Serbia
1,652	8.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	91.9	91.4	92.3	5.7	Seychelles
21,454	...	1	1,198	8,795	7.3	2	194	1.5	29.6	39.8	20.5	3.8	Sierra Leone
23,708	12.1	81 <sup>1</sup>	7,318 <sup>11</sup>	111,538 <sup>11</sup>	15.2 <sup>11</sup>	39	2,776	17.8 <sup>6</sup>	92.5	96.6	88.6	3.6	Singapore
217,849	12.2	20	13,166	152,182	11.6	34	2,829	9.5	99.7	99.7	99.6	4.4	Slovakia
86,638	14.5	49	3,109	87,205	28.0	68	4,369	10.4	99.7	99.7	99.6	6.1	Slovenia
9,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	54.1	62.4	44.9	3.4	Solomon Islands
10,400	9.7	1	549 <sup>19</sup>	4,640 <sup>19</sup>	8.5 <sup>19</sup>	1	70	...	24.0	36.0	14.0	0.4	Somalia
140,531 <sup>13</sup>	13.0 <sup>13</sup>	21 <sup>23</sup>	27,099 <sup>13</sup>	617,897 <sup>13</sup>	22.8 <sup>13</sup>	15	1,664	8.5 <sup>6</sup>	82.4	84.1	80.9	5.4	South Africa
5	5	...	98,587	1,508,116	15.3	62	3,703	13.5 <sup>40</sup>	97.7	98.6	96.8	4.5	Spain
11,270	19.6	12	2,999	48,899	16.3	5	246	1.1	90.4	92.2	88.6	3.4	Sri Lanka
26,421 <sup>14</sup>	34.7 <sup>14</sup>	19	1,417 <sup>14</sup>	52,260 <sup>14</sup>	36.9 <sup>14</sup>	7	272	0.8	59.0	69.2	49.9	1.4	Sudan, The
17,966	13.0	4	550	5,186 <sup>29</sup>	...	12	1,126	...	92.2	93.6	90.7	3.5	Suriname
2,958 <sup>13</sup>	13.0 <sup>13</sup>	1	326	5,193	15.9	5	508	3.3	80.3	81.3	79.4	6.8	Swaziland
...	...	71	37,692	385,323	10.2	83	4,301	26.0 <sup>41</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.7	Sweden
174,893	15.6	...	28,019	170,086	6.1	49	2,343	11.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.5	Switzerland
134,473	8.9	4	5,664	155,137	27.4	16	980	...	82.9	91.0	74.2	3.1	Syria
5	5	158	47,472	1,202,091	25.3	...	5,328	13.1 <sup>6</sup>	94.6	97.6	91.4	5.2	Taiwan
29,600	...	35	6,100	118,400	19.4	16	1,875	11.7	99.5	99.7	99.3	2.9	Tajikistan
12,571 <sup>20</sup>	11.8 <sup>20</sup>	...	2,249	31,049	13.8	1	90	2.0	69.4	77.5	62.2	3.4 <sup>20</sup>	Tanzania <sup>42</sup>
624,547	28.4	102 <sup>14</sup>	65,548	2,251,453	34.3	38	3,558	5.1	92.6	94.9	90.5	4.7	Thailand
9,076 <sup>14</sup>	13.8 <sup>14</sup>	1	443 <sup>14</sup>	11,639 <sup>14</sup>	26.3 <sup>14</sup>	4	317	1.3	53.0	68.5	38.3	2.7	Togo
755	11.3	12	192	225 <sup>2</sup>	11.8 <sup>2</sup>	4	234	2.8	98.9	98.8	99.0	5.0	Tonga
2,550	17.6	31 <sup>4</sup>	969	12,316	12.7	9	965	3.4	98.5	99.0	97.9	4.6	Trinidad and Tobago
3,839 <sup>20</sup>	16.2 <sup>20</sup>	128	11,412	226,102	19.8	27	2,337	7.9 <sup>43</sup>	74.3	83.4	65.3	6.7	Tunisia
875,200	12.2	1,273	67,880	1,607,400	23.7	28	2,384	10.8	88.3	95.7	81.1	3.7	Turkey
26,000	...	15	...	29,435 <sup>20</sup>	...	22	689	...	98.8	99.3	98.3	3.9	Turkmenistan
58 <sup>19</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9 <sup>6</sup>	95.0	...	...	...	Tuvalu
38,500 <sup>21</sup>	18.4 <sup>21</sup>	...	4,908	71,544	14.6	3	298	1.8	68.9	78.8	59.2	2.6	Uganda
326,213 <sup>44</sup>	28.5 <sup>44</sup>	1,007	177,644	2,269,800	12.8	62	4,761	...	99.6	99.7	99.2	5.5	Ukraine
1,667	6.2	4 <sup>14</sup>	2,948	56,401	19.1	35	1,617	8.6 <sup>43</sup>	77.3	75.6	80.7	2.4	United Arab Emirates
5,202,508	33.0	148	101,040	2,287,830	22.6	64	3,857	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.2	United Kingdom
...	...	4,197 <sup>30</sup>	1,167,305	16,611,711	14.2	83	5,764	45.2	95.5	95.7	95.3	5.6	United States
65,567	8.0	6	10,524	98,798	9.4	37	3,063	17.2	97.7	97.3	98.1	2.6	Uruguay
214,500	27.2	61	18,400	183,600	10.0	16	732	...	99.3	99.6	98.9		

<sup>26</sup>Data include Gaza Strip and West Bank. <sup>27</sup>Public schools only. <sup>28</sup>1999–2000. <sup>29</sup>2000–01. <sup>30</sup>2001. <sup>31</sup>1988. <sup>32</sup>Government schools only; private education: 112 schools, 7,324 teachers, 128,204 students. <sup>33</sup>Includes 511 students abroad. <sup>34</sup>Includes 5,688 students abroad. <sup>35</sup>1993. <sup>36</sup>Employed only. <sup>37</sup>Age 14 and over. <sup>38</sup>2003–04. <sup>39</sup>Includes combined and intermediate schools. <sup>40</sup>Age 16 and over. <sup>41</sup>Ages 16–74. <sup>42</sup>Mainland Tanzania only. <sup>43</sup>Age 10 and over. <sup>44</sup>2002–03.



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The following list indicates the principal documentary sources used in the compilation of *Britannica World Data*. It is by no means a complete list, either for international or for national sources, but is indicative more of the range of materials to which reference has been made in preparing this compilation.

While *Britannica World Data* has long been based primarily on print sources, many rare in North American library collections, the burgeoning resources of the Internet can be accessed from any appropriately equipped personal computer (PC). At this writing, more than 100 national statistical offices had Internet sites and there were also sites for central banks, national information offices, individual ministries, and the like.

Because of the relative ease of access to these sites for PC users, uniform resource locators (URLs) for mainly official sites have been added to both country statements (at the end, in boldface) and individual Comparative National Statistics tables (at the end of the headnote) when a source providing comparable international data existed. Many sites exist that are narrower in coverage or less official and that may also serve the reader (online newspapers; full texts of national constitutions; business and bank sites) but space permitted the listing of only the top national and intergovernmental sites. Sites that are wholly or predominantly in a language other than English are so identified.

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